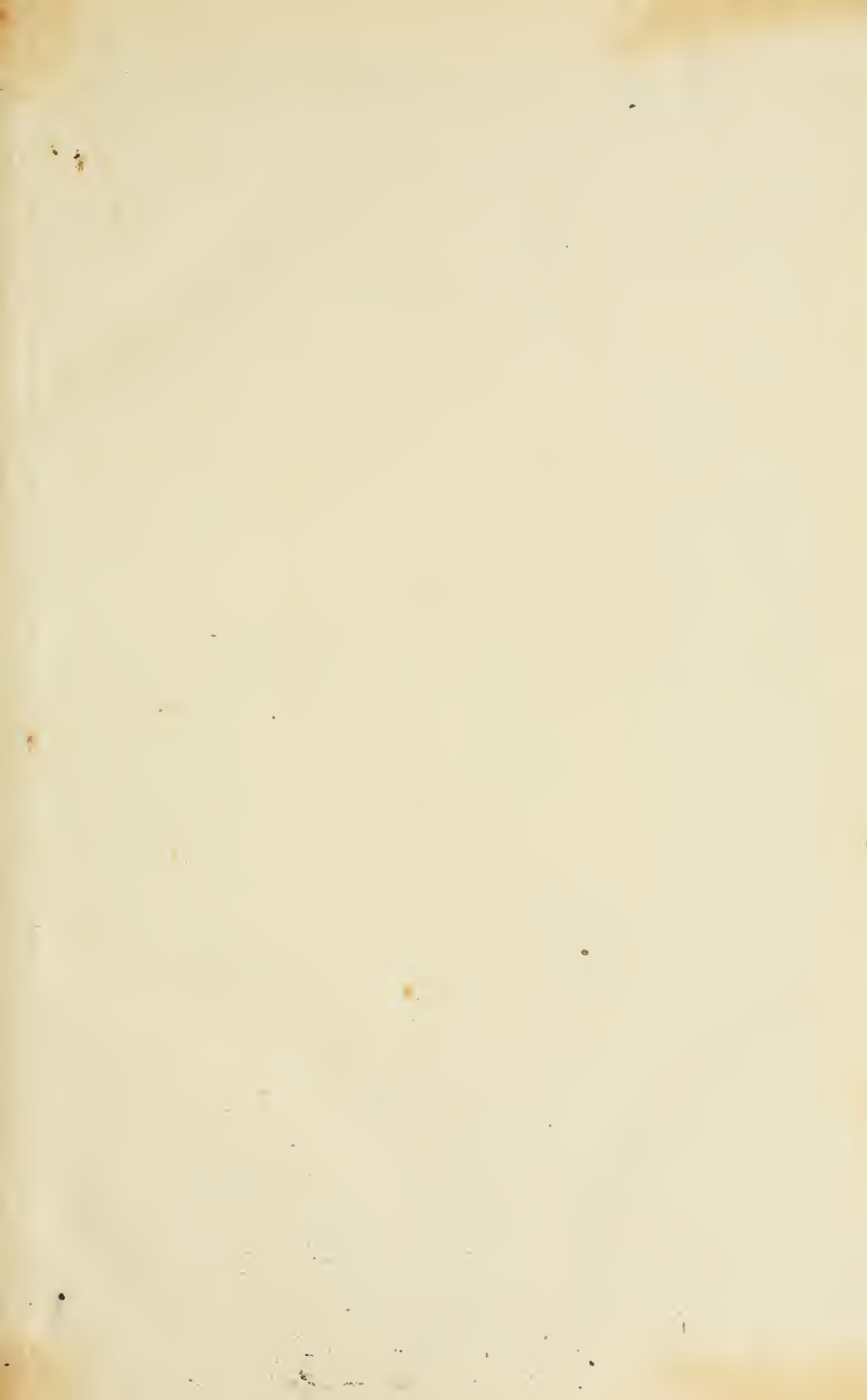
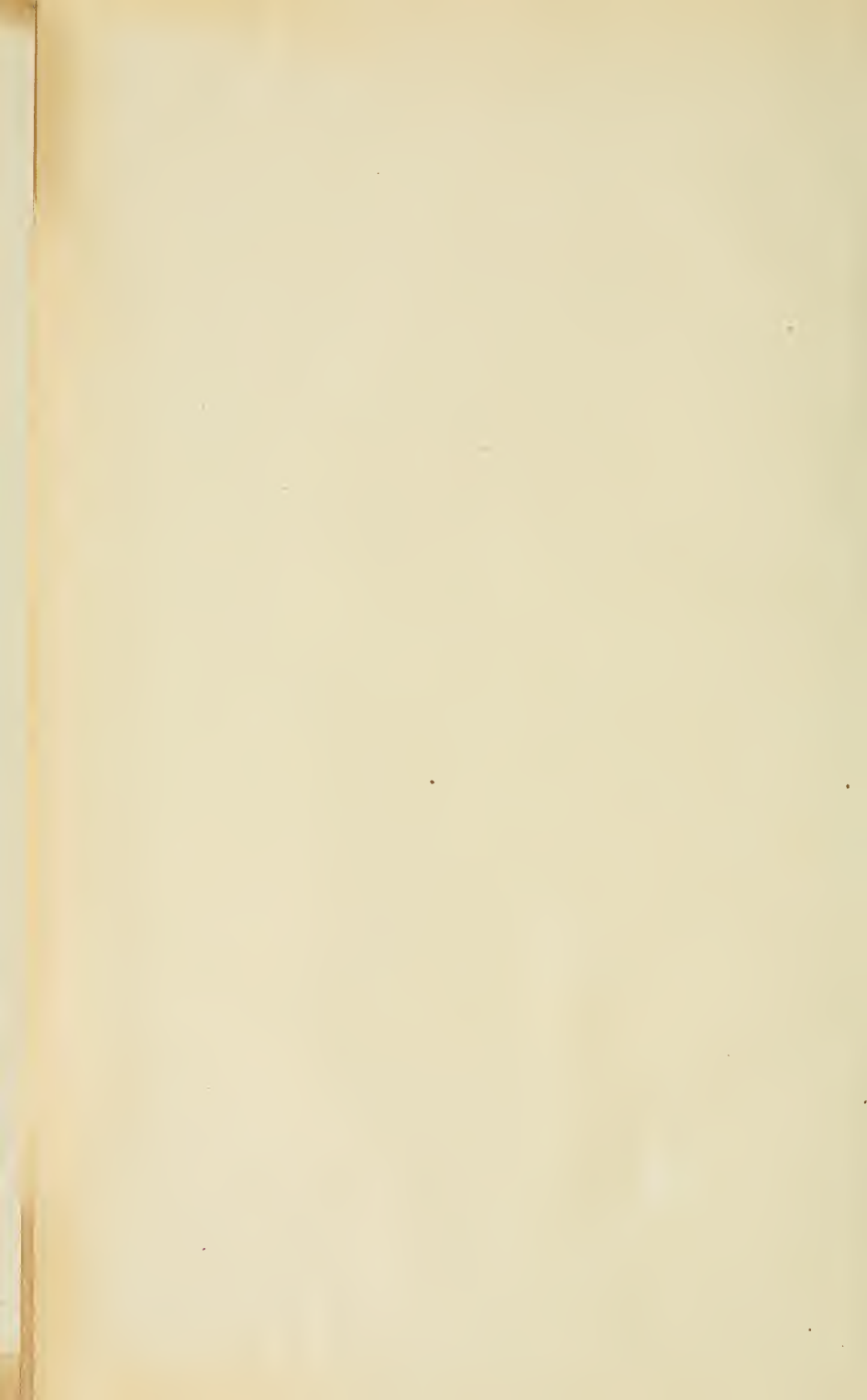


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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
M. W. GRAND LODGE
OF
ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

AT ITS THIRTY-SEVENTH
GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT
CHICAGO, OCTOBER 3d, 4th and 5th, A. L. 5876.

JOSEPH ROBBINS, M. W. GRAND MASTER.
JOHN F. BURRILL, R. W. GRAND SECRETARY

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:
SPRINGFIELD PRINTING COMPANY, PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.
1876

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OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS, 1876-77.

M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS	<i>Grand Master</i>	Quincy.
R. W. WM. J. A. DELANCEY	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i>	Centralia.
R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON	<i>Senior Grand Warden</i>	Chicago.
R. W. W. H. SCOTT	<i>Junior Grand Warden</i>	Troy.
R. W. ARCHIBALD A. GLENN	<i>Grand Treasurer</i>	Mt. Sterling.
R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL	<i>Grand Secretary</i>	Springfield.
R. W. GEO. WILEY MARTIN	<i>Grand Chaplain</i>	Streator.
R. W. RICHMOND S. DEMENT	<i>Grand Orator</i>	Lexington.
W. FRANK HUDSON, JR.	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i>	Springfield.
W. JOHN P. NORVELL	<i>Grand Pursuivant</i>	Danville.
W. JOHN A. LADD	<i>Grand Marshal</i>	Sterling.
W. GEORGE W. CYRUS	<i>Grand Standard Bearer</i>	Camp Point.
W. JOHN R. THOMAS	<i>Grand Sword Bearer</i>	Metropolis.
W. JOHN M. PEARSON	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i>	Godfrey.
W. HENRY C. CLEVELAND	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i>	Rock Island.
W. GEORGE RAWSON	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Troy.
W. JAMES H. CRANDALL	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Carbondale.
W. WILLIAM E. AVISE	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Quincy.
W. EDWARD BORNEMANN	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Chicago.
Bro. JOHN P. FERNS	<i>Grand Tyler</i>	Chicago.

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

THIRTY-SEVENTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS met in Annual Grand Communication at McCormick's Hall, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1876, A. L. 5876, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS—Present.

R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS, D. G. M.,	as <i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON,	as <i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. W. J. A. DELANCEY	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. ARCHIBALD A. GLENN,	as <i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. GEO. M. MCCONNELL	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
R. W. G. WILEY MARTIN	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
W. FRANK HUDSON, Jr.	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. JOHN A. LADD	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. GEO. W. CYRUS	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. DAVID A. CASHMAN,	as <i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. ——— WILSON	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. GEO. RAWSON	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. ISAAC E. HARDY,	as <i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. PAUL ZEIMSEN	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. JOHN P. NORVELL,	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Bro. JOHN P. FERNS	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

The R. W. the Acting Grand Master opened the Grand Lodge in DUE FORM; the R. W. Grand Chaplain invoking the blessing of the Grand Architect of the Universe.

The R. W. the Acting Grand Master announced the appointment of the following

COMMITTEES.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

JAMES A. HAWLEY, DEWITT C. CREGIER, WILEY M. EGAN, JEROME R. GORIN, ARCHIBALD A. GLENN.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

HIRAM W. HUBBARD, MILES H. WILMOT, JOSEPH E. DYAS, H. T. HOLCOMBE, D. M. BROWNING.

CHARTERED LODGES.

C. KIRKPATRICK, S. C. SMITH, JNO. L. MCCULLOUGH, J. C. MCMURTRY, CHARLES FISHER.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

RICHARD D. HAMMOND, LOUIS ZEIGLER, B. F. NEWLON, H. G. CALHOUN, SYLVESTER STEVENS.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

S. W. WADDLE, ED. S. MULLINER, S. S. CHANCE.

AUDITORS.

GILBERT W. BARNARD, CHARLES H. BRENNAN, IRA A. CHURCH.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THEODORE T. GURNEY.

PRINTING.

JOHN F. BURRILL, ORLIN H. MINER, JOHN M. PEARSON.

ORPHANS' HOME.

W. H. SCOTT, SAMUEL SHANNON, DANIEL J. AVERY, JOHN WOODS, ROWLEY PAGE.

CREDENTIALS.

R. D. LAWRENCE, JOHN A. WAUGH, O. F. PRICE.

FINANCE.

JOHN C. SMITH, E. C. SELLECK, HASWELL C. CLARK.

PETITIONS.

THOS. J. WHITEHEAD, CHAS. TROWBRIDGE, RODNEY ASHLEY.

OBITUARIES.

GEO. SCROGGS, LEVI LUSK, SAM'L M. MARTIN.

GRAND MASTER'S REPORT.

PERRY A. ARMSTRONG, JOHN C. BAGLEY, ALBERT DEMAREE.

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

M. D. CHAMBERLAIN, EDWARD COOK, A. T. DARRAH, J. H. FAWCETT, IRA J. BLOOMFIELD.

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

W. Bro. R. D. LAWRENCE, from the Committee on Credentials, submitted the following report, which was received and adopted, with leave to correct:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally submit the following report, containing List of Grand Officers, Committees and Representatives, entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge.

R. D. LAWRENCE,	} Committee.
J. A. WAUGH,	
O. F. PRICE,	

GRAND OFFICERS.

R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS, D. G. M.,	as <i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON,	as <i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. W. J. A. DELANCEY	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. ARCHIBALD A. GLENN,	as <i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. GEO. M. MCCONNELL	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
R. W. G. WILEY MARTIN.	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
W. FRANK HUDSON, JR.	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i>
W. JOHN A. LADD	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. GEO. W. CYRUS	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>

GRAND OFFICERS—*Continued.*

W. DAVID A. CASHMAN	as <i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. ——— WILSON	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. GEO. RAWSON	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. ISAAC E. HARDY	as <i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. PAUL ZEIMSEN	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. JOHN P. NORVELL	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Bro. JOHN P. FERNS	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. W. A. STEVENS	<i>First District.</i>
R. W. D. J. AVERY	<i>Second District.</i>
R. W. JOHN O'NEILL	<i>Third District.</i>
R. W. J. B. BABCOCK	<i>Fourth District.</i>
R. W. L. L. MUNN	<i>Fifth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN C. SMITH	<i>Sixth District.</i>
R. W. J. V. THOMAS	<i>Seventh District.</i>
R. W. PERRY A. ARMSTRONG	<i>Eighth District.</i>
R. W. T. J. WADE	<i>Ninth District.</i>
R. W. J. H. FAWCETT	<i>Tenth District.</i>
R. W. H. C. CLEVELAND	<i>Eleventh District.</i>
R. W. W. H. H. RADER	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. W. H. EASTMAN	<i>Fourteenth District.</i>
R. W. LOUIS ZEIGLER	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
R. W. HASWELL C. CLARK	<i>Sixteenth District.</i>
R. W. R. L. MCKINLAY	<i>Seventeenth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN BENNETT	<i>Nineteenth District.</i>
R. W. ARCHIBALD A. GLENN	<i>Twentieth District.</i>
R. W. E. C. SELLECK	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. HENRY PALMER	<i>Twenty-fourth District.</i>
R. W. H. W. HUBBARD	<i>Twenty-fifth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON	<i>Twenty-sixth District.</i>
R. W. CHAS. H. PATTON	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>
R. W. P. W. BARCLAY	<i>Thirtieth District.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER	<i>Indiana, Mississippi, Connecticut, Michigan, District of Columbia and Quebec.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN	<i>Canada and Ireland.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS	<i>Iowa.</i>
R. W. W. J. A. DELANCEY	<i>Georgia.</i>
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
R. W. ORLIN H. MINER	<i>Florida, Oregon, Ohio, Royal York and Friendship, Berlin, Prussia.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES—*Continued.*

M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY	<i>Alabama and Colorado.</i>
R. W. DAVID A. CASHMAN	<i>Maryland.</i>
M. W. WM. LAVELY	<i>Minnesota.</i>
R. W. JOHN BENNETT	<i>Arkansas.</i>
R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL	<i>Idaho.</i>
R. W. GILBERT W. BARNARD	<i>Wisconsin.</i>
R. W. L. L. MUNN	<i>British Columbia.</i>
R. W. JOHN C. SMITH	<i>Nevada.</i>

PAST GRAND MASTERS.

M. W. LEVI LUSK,	M. W. WM. LAVELY,
M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER,	M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
1	Thos. White. W. M.	54	S. W. Gunter. W. M.
2	John S. Bunker S. W.	55	E. L. West* W. M.
3	Abram Wood W. M.	56	V. A. Grimes* W. M.
4	P. VanNostrand S. W.	57	J. M. Montgomery* W. M.
7	J. B. Pomeroy* S. W.	58	Wm. J. Button S. W.
8	J. S. Carter* W. M.	59	Fred. Clark. S. W.
9	J. R. Neill W. M.	60	C. B. Loop W. M.
13	R. C. Hattenhaner W. M.	61	L. C. Rose* W. M.
14	A. Winterberger W. M.	63	E. E. Thomas W. M.
15	J. M. Simpson W. M.	64	Wm. R. Ward* W. M.
16	J. N. McCord W. M.	66	D. M. Eiker W. M.
17	J. W. Wine* J. W.	67	S. E. Foster W. M.
19	J. R. Carver W. M.	68	Jos. W. Coppage J. W.
	H. Stewart S. W.	69	Wm. Francis* W. M.
20	D. C. Booth W. M.	70	C. Bodemer S. W.
23	H. Garm W. M.	71	C. C. Cromwell W. M.
24	Lewis Williams S. W.	72	J. H. Lindsey* W. M.
	A. B. Russell* J. W.	74	H. E. Baker W. M.
25	T. R. Murphy W. M.	75	Geo. G. Smith W. M.
26	C. F. Shepherd* J. W.	76	W. H. Chaffee W. M.
27	F. H. Ferguson W. M.	77	J. W. Vance* W. M.
	I. E. Hardy* S. W.	79	J. T. Gordon W. M.
29	L. Zinser* W. M.	80	T. W. Prichett* W. M.
31	G. M. Haynes W. M.	81	E. H. Winchell W. M.
33	P. S. Miller W. M.	82	M. A. Bowen W. M.
34	J. L. Sweet W. M.	84	J. T. Carle W. M.
35	E. B. Buck W. M.	85	Thos. Boyd J. W.
36	John Bowden W. M.	86	J. J. Sulser S. W.
37	D. D. Dunkle W. M.	87	J. R. Ayres W. M.
38	A. S. W. Hawes W. M.	88	Chas. Doering* W. M.
39	J. D. Merten W. M.	89	J. M. Burkhart W. M.
40	H. F. Clark W. M.	90	James Powell W. M.
43	A. B. Campbell W. M.	91	John R. Thomas W. M.
44	Moses Black* W. M.	92	Geo. Richards W. M.
45	A. Monroe W. M.	93	G. A. Lowman W. M.
46	A. Hearst W. M.	95	W. A. Reed W. M.
48	C. A. Miller W. M.		T. C. Moore J. W.
49	J. E. Ayres W. M.	96	J. S. Gynn* W. M.
50	J. P. Moore* W. M.	97	H. C. Hutchison W. M.
51	Mason L. Moorehouse S. W.	98	I. H. Tobias W. M.
52	C. Heinz* W. M.	99	J. G. Barnsback W. M.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
100	J. W. Green W. M.	171	F. J. Wooley* W. M.
102	E. B. Perry* W. M.	172	S. S. Dunning S. W.
103	Orlando Dent W. M.	173	L. M. VanBuren W. M.
104	N. F. Bruce W. M.	174	F. W. Byers W. M.
105	C. B. Hubbard W. M.	175	A. Burden* W. M.
106	E. J. Jones W. M.	178	Robert Richards W. M.
108	H. Burgess S. W.	179	E. B. Hart W. M.
109	B. E. Logan S. W.	180	J. Combs* W. M.
110	J. Reimann S. W.	181	W. B. Townsend W. M.
111	Leander W. Nimo W. M.	182	H. Niether W. M.
112	C. Weidrick* S. W.	183	L. B. Payne* W. M.
113	Alvah Jay W. M.	185	D. W. Andrews W. M.
114	H. C. Bisell W. M.		J. J. Bradbury J. W.
115	E. J. Tower S. W.	187	Thos. Treat W. M.
116	A. K. Clark S. W.	188	D. R. Miller W. M.
117	G. D. Sherman W. M.	189	Wm. C. Snyder W. M.
118	T. J. Davidson W. M.	192	Jas. B. Gentile S. W.
119	J. C. Moody W. M.	193	M. Waldenmeyer W. M.
122	W. A. Goodrich W. M.	194	L. S. Sampson W. M.
123	Jas. Peterson W. M.	195	I. Brundige* W. M.
124	Jas. H. Roseman S. W.		D. B. Stone* S. W.
126	O. E. Holer W. M.	196	C. W. Apperson W. M.
127	John Minto* S. W.	197	J. M. Perry W. M.
128	J. T. Chennault W. M.	198	G. A. Gilbert W. M.
129	E. A. Belknap W. M.	199	B. H. Towner W. M.
130	Wm. Moore S. W.	200	F. M. Coulter W. M.
131	Jas. Hodge* W. M.	201	G. W. Smith W. M.
132	D. Beckley W. M.	203	O. S. Webster W. M.
133	J. C. Bryan W. M.	205	T. D. Palmer W. M.
134	A. N. Wheeler S. W.	207	R. H. Nicholson W. M.
135	J. W. Shaw W. M.	208	E. W. Willard W. M.
136	W. H. Perrin W. M.	209	E. Bornemann W. M.
137	J. C. Hall W. M.	210	J. W. Spellman W. M.
139	A. McWayne* W. M.	211	G. F. Sinclair W. M.
140	W. H. Hill W. M.	212	C. Martin W. M.
141	H. F. Holcomb W. M.	213	Robt. Pratt W. M.
	Geo. McWilliams S. W.	217	C. Hanson S. W.
	H. R. Burton J. W.	218	John Andrew W. M.
143	G. B. Carpenter W. M.	219	J. Rutherford W. M.
144	D. D. Hunt W. M.	221	M. S. Stout W. M.
145	F. D. Grover W. M.	222	L. F. Murphy S. W.
146	C. E. Loomis W. M.	223	I. H. Haslett W. M.
147	Jacob Hazlett S. W.	226	I. C. Case* W. M.
149	Wm. H. Barlow W. M.	227	J. W. Bowney W. M.
150	J. B. Knykendale W. M.	228	B. Cheever S. W.
151	J. A. Merrifield W. M.	229	J. D. Roodhouse W. M.
152	D. Q. Trotter W. M.	230	C. Hunter S. W.
153	Jonas Thon S. W.	232	N. D. Fox W. M.
154	E. R. Ankrum* W. M.	233	H. Sappington J. W.
155	G. P. Lawrence S. W.	234	J. Messmore W. M.
156	J. L. Orendorff* W. M.	235	P. C. Walker W. M.
157	John H. Benford S. W.	237	P. G. Schuh W. M.
158	Smith Searls W. M.	238	Thomas Ruggles W. M.
159	A. B. Ashley W. M.	239	R. S. Gorden S. W.
	C. K. Ladd* J. W.	240	Geo. Scroggs W. M.
	T. J. Tustin W. M.	241	J. H. Crandall W. M.
160	E. St. John S. W.	243	S. G. Jarvis W. M.
	J. A. Stoddard J. W.	244	D. A. Baxter W. M.
161	Geo. Tuttle W. M.	245	J. C. Gerricks* W. M.
162	Wm. P. Askins W. M.	246	C. P. Shirr W. M.
163	R. T. Houghton J. W.	247	S. L. Bailey S. W.
164	C. M. Carter W. M.	248	G. W. Hamilton* W. M.
165	J. F. Perriton S. W.	249	T. L. Keas S. W.
166	J. C. Norton W. M.	250	M. C. Mills* W. M.
169	R. Andrews* W. M.	251	J. H. C. Dill W. M.
170	H. N. Cronkrite W. M.		

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES	NO.	NAMES.		
252	G. P. Graham	W. M.	330	L. B. Young	W. M.
	R. E. Patrick	S. W.	331	A. F. Nesbet*	W. M.
258	P. Harrod	W. M.	332	M. V. Daggett*	W. M.
255	M. N. Allen	W. M.	333	R. D. Lawrence	W. M.
256	W. A. Nason	W. M.		H. B. Davidson	S. W.
258	W. G. Billines	W. M.	334	J. P. Jones	W. M.
260	R. Cunningham	W. M.	335	John Korsoski*	W. M.
261	W. H. Cardiff	W. M.	336	S. A. Cummings	W. M.
262	E. West	W. M.	337	F. Murdock	W. M.
263	Jas. W. McMillan	S. W.	340	W. J. Hubbard*	W. M.
264	H. A. Black	W. M.	341	B. Stafford, Jr.	W. M.
265	W. T. Butler	W. M.	344	O. M. Southwell	W. M.
266	C. M. Grammer	W. M.	345	L. C. Belding, Jr.	W. M.
267	R. H. Bacon	W. M.	346	G. G. Bickford*	W. M.
268	A. B. Austin, Jr	W. M.	347	W. Freeman*	W. M.
269	W. H. Johnson	W. M.	348	E. Rundle	S. W.
	E. J. Hill*	J. W.	349	Chas. H. Ingals	W. M.
270	J. M. Wilson*	W. M.	350	D. G. Christopher	S. W.
271	E. Cook	W. M.	351	E. F. Joy	W. M.
	Henry C. Berry*	S. W.	352	J. W. Mooberry	W. M.
272	J. I. McClintock	W. M.	353	S. B. Gaines*	W. M.
273	S. O. Stillman	W. M.	354	T. J. Nuckols	W. M.
274	J. R. Sensor*	W. M.	355	A. H. Judd	W. M.
279	S. F. Wilson	W. M.	356	Joseph M. Campbell	S. W.
280	S. J. Payne*	W. M.	359	C. Spalding*	W. M.
282	Walter Little*	W. M.	360	J. L. Blanchard	W. M.
283	M. Carpenter	S. W.	361	P. W. Lill*	W. M.
	G. H. Frizzell	J. W.	362	W. Haines*	W. M.
285	S. R. Tilton*	W. M.	363	J. K. Secord	W. M.
286	T. W. Monk	W. M.	364	E. W. Wood	W. M.
291	W. Hadley	W. M.	365	C. F. Tenney	W. M.
292	H. LaBar	W. M.	366	G. Klunk	W. M.
293	H. R. Kent	W. M.	367	A. D. Underwood	W. M.
294	Elon E. Wallace*	S. W.	368	H. Corneilus	W. M.
295	R. F. Laughlin	W. M.	369	J. M. Smith	W. M.
296	A. Glossop*	W. M.	370	W. Green	W. M.
	T. J. Mackoy*	S. W.	371	K. S. Sedgwick	W. M.
297	J. H. Francis	W. M.	372	W. H. Davidson	W. M.
298	A. Calkins*	W. M.	373	Oscar Dennis	W. M.
300	A. B. White	W. M.	374	M. V. Allen	W. M.
301	S. Cressett	W. M.	377	P. W. Muhlhausen	W. M.
	C. H. Hitchcock	S. W.	378	J. C. Danforth	W. M.
	A. Cone, Jr	J. W.	380	S. F. McBride	W. M.
302	E. C. Stephens	W. M.	381	J. S. McCall*	W. M.
303	A. B. Smith	W. M.	382	T. M. Angelo	W. M.
306	M. E. Davidson	W. M.	384	W. Wilson	W. M.
307	D. D. Pearce	W. M.	385	J. R. Robinson	W. M.
308	F. S. Allen	W. M.	386	B. P. Beck	W. M.
309	L. P. Smith	W. M.	387	R. B. Predmore*	W. M.
	R. Coventry	S. W.	389	F. S. Hatch	W. M.
310	John Sutton	W. M.	390	I. N. Moore	W. M.
311	John P. Mohr	W. M.	391	I. A. Manly	W. M.
312	J. N. Baker	W. M.	392	W. H. Aughinbaugh	W. M.
313	C. Jackson	W. M.	393	C. M. White	W. M.
314	H. D. Cudwell	W. M.	394	J. G. Marston	W. M.
315	F. Rudershausen	S. W.	395	H. Thompson	W. M.
316	T. N. Booe	W. M.	396	H. McPherson*	W. M.
318	D. E. Bilden	W. M.	397	John Gorrie	S. W.
319	N. R. Zeigler*	W. M.	398	Wm. H. White	S. W.
320	T. M. Hevenor*	W. M.	399	R. W. Morse	W. M.
321	A. J. Jackson	W. M.		E. B. White*	S. W.
322	H. H. York	J. W.	400	Henry Holloway	S. W.
323	J. B. Welch	W. M.	401	S. H. Gammon*	W. M.
325	Thos. Y. Reynolds	J. W.	402	A. D. Gibbs	W. M.
327	Hugh Wilson	S. W.	403	S. M. Badger	W. M.
328	F. J. Glazier	W. M.	404	C. E. Smith	W. M.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES
404	R. R. Hunt..... S. W.	479	G. W. Scott*..... S. W.
	J. M. Miller..... J. W.	480	D. Gillespie..... W. M.
405	A. Lancaster..... W. M.	481	W. D. Lane..... W. M.
406	L. W. Lyon..... W. M.	482	John L. Langstaff..... S. W.
407	J. G. Mick..... W. M.	484	J. R. Scott..... W. M.
408	Isaac J. Lamb..... S. W.	485	D. M. Laswell..... W. M.
409	J. E. Pettebone..... S. W.		J. J. Phillips..... S. W.
410	Philip Ittel..... W. M.	486	J. Palmer*..... W. M.
412	J. L. Marvel..... W. M.	487	T. M. Doris*..... W. M.
413	J. C. Brook*..... W. M.	488	R. E. Duff..... W. M.
414	G. W. Becker..... W. M.	490	G. C. Mastin*..... W. M.
415	R. S. Kilgore..... S. W.	491	J. M. Daggett..... W. M.
416	B. F. Mason..... W. M.	492	Wm. Price*..... W. M.
417	T. W. Pitcher..... J. W.	494	E. Brownback*..... W. M.
418	A. Krauss*..... W. M.	495	J. C. Johnson..... S. W.
419	J. P. Woodside..... W. M.	496	J. W. Aitken..... W. M.
420	G. M. Dwight..... W. M.	496	W. H. Stephens..... S. W.
421	Geo. W. Burson..... W. M.	498	A. A. McGahey..... W. M.
422	J. E. Chadwick..... S. W.	500	L. H. Bradley..... W. M.
	Peter Daggy..... J. W.	501	J. M. Jones..... J. W.
423	M. E. Harnish..... W. M.	502	J. H. Tilden..... W. M.
424	J. B. Mayes..... W. M.	503	T. J. Whitehead*..... W. M.
426	G. W. Dudderar..... W. M.	504	A. Gustin..... W. M.
429	R. J. McDonald..... W. M.	505	R. F. Oakes..... W. M.
430	H. A. Manny*..... W. M.	506	Jacob B. Strickler*..... W. M.
431	J. S. Ferguson..... W. M.	509	M. L. Howe..... W. M.
432	J. B. Beedles..... W. M.	510	B. F. Middleton..... W. M.
433	S. L. Andrews*..... W. M.	512	Lee Smith..... W. M.
434	J. S. Hartman..... W. M.	513	E. A. McCracken..... W. M.
435	A. B. Avery..... W. M.	514	H. Phenix..... W. M.
436	W. Fleming*..... W. M.	515	C. E. Adams..... W. M.
437	A. Shire..... W. M.	516	R. Wells..... W. M.
439	W. E. Avise..... W. M.	517	W. E. Bacon..... W. M.
440	A. Salisbury..... W. M.		A. T. Keithley..... S. W.
441	H. Tesmer..... W. M.	518	G. N. Carr..... W. M.
442	J. W. Balsley..... W. M.	519	D. M. Taliaferro..... W. M.
444	John Tyre*..... W. M.	520	John Spire..... W. M.
445	W. J. Finch..... W. M.	521	John P. Cowdin..... J. W.
446	J. W. Riggs..... W. M.	522	Geo. F. Lewis..... W. M.
447	W. H. Fritchey..... W. M.	523	B. G. Smith..... W. M.
448	J. W. Hensley..... W. M.	524	G. W. Huntton..... W. M.
449	D. B. Cook..... W. M.	525	T. J. Dunn*..... W. M.
450	J. Jones..... W. M.	526	J. A. Crawford*..... W. M.
451	J. M. Burse*..... W. M.	527	E. S. Baldwin..... J. W.
452	W. D. Frost..... W. M.	529	J. W. Hollenback..... W. M.
453	Chas. Rodgers..... W. M.	530	S. Way..... W. M.
454	W. M. Phares..... W. M.	532	C. O. Thomas..... W. M.
455	C. A. Ramsey..... W. M.	533	J. C. Russell..... W. M.
456	J. W. Scott..... W. M.	534	J. G. Moss..... S. W.
457	Edward S. Brown..... W. M.	535	H. H. Parks*..... W. M.
458	H. M. Parks..... W. M.	536	G. Bartholf..... W. M.
459	G. W. Brown, Jr..... W. M.	537	S. H. Smith*..... W. M.
460	R. A. Moss..... W. M.	538	C. H. Bacon..... W. M.
464	L. Hartman..... W. M.	539	Robt. Rumbold..... W. M.
465	C. H. Phelps..... W. M.	541	E. Honchini..... W. M.
467	J. D. Hemphill..... S. W.	543	S. J. Whitford..... J. W.
468	J. M. Cringler..... W. M.	548	M. Maynard..... W. M.
469	J. H. Taylor..... W. M.	550	O. Wilkinson..... W. M.
470	F. M. Avey..... J. W.	551	L. B. Anderson..... W. M.
471	John McOmber*..... W. M.	552	A. J. Bosserman..... W. M.
472	F. F. Loveland..... W. M.	553	John H. Fuhr..... S. W.
473	W. P. Gordon..... W. M.	554	A. B. Byrum..... S. W.
475	J. H. Lossan*..... W. M.	555	G. W. Fuchs..... W. M.
477	W. S. Wayman..... W. M.	556	J. W. Wilson*..... W. M.
478	A. D. Bascom..... W. M.	557	Wm. Swissler..... W. M.
479	T. W. Bloomer..... W. M.	558	G. F. Watson..... W. M.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.		
559	G. W. Sweet	W. M.	641	J. M. Edmiston	W. M.
560	M. A. Cline ...	W. M.		J. Railsback	S. W.
561	Isaac Marks	W. M.	642	M. Q. Fair	W. M.
562	J. W. Mott	W. M.		M. A. Sayer	S. W.
563	S. C. Ellis*	W. M.		Thos. Neill	J. W.
564	N. C. Tyler	W. M.	643	H. Munsterman	W. M.
565	J. W. Cannon	S. W.	644	D. Z. Condrey	W. M.
566	H. M. Booth	W. M.	645	E. Cutler	W. M.
567	R. D. Kirkpatrick	W. M.	646	C. E. Wright	W. M.
570	J. P. Willard	W. M.	647	I. Stokes	W. M.
572	James A. Roberts	S. W.	648	G. E. Harvey	W. M.
573	W. H. Long	W. W.	650	James M. Pertil	S. W.
574	L. A. Wood	S. W.	651	R. Walker	W. M.
575	C. E. Freeman	W. M.	652	T. M. Renfro	W. M.
577	V. R. Harriott	W. M.	653	H. K. Rule*	W. M.
578	W. E. Lake*	W. M.	654	S. M. Ferrill	W. M.
579	W. W. Wilson*	W. M.	655	W. W. Craddock	W. M.
580	C. W. Polen	S. W.	656	A. Beneka	W. M.
581	Henry Mowery	W. M.	657	C. W. Roach	W. M.
582	L. M. Bickmore	W. M.	659	W. H. Konantz	J. W.
	B. F. Quinn	S. W.	660	James Bartleson	W. M.
583	A. A. Suppinger	S. W.	662	L. Lewis	W. M.
584	J. H. Bell*	W. M.	663	Thos. Jefford	W. M.
585	J. W. Hartsock*	W. M.	664	R. G. Scott	W. M.
587	C. G. Cushing	W. M.	665	H. Miller	W. M.
588	S. Rawson	W. M.	666	J. L. Myers	W. M.
589	J. Danner	W. M.	667	A. McLean	W. M.
591	E. Wenger	W. M.	668	W. R. Wheeler	W. M.
595	J. B. Daniel	W. M.	669	Paul Ziemsen	W. M.
596	A. C. Wood	W. M.	670	A. G. Butler	W. M.
	J. W. Ostrander	J. W.	671	J. W. McClure	W. M.
597	M. L. Sherman*	W. M.	672	J. M. Maynor*	W. M.
599	J. S. McClellan*	W. M.	673	J. S. Lackey	W. M.
600	E. Drum	W. M.	674	D. Gollhardt	W. M.
601	C. K. Hendee	W. M.	675	G. C. Drennen	W. M.
602	W. M. Abraham	W. M.	676	J. C. Cushman	W. M.
603	J. A. Ewalt	W. M.	677	D. F. Hunter*	W. M.
604	D. A. Clarey	W. M.	678	A. Bowman	W. M.
605	W. T. Crane	W. M.	679	L. V. Reed	W. M.
607	M. N. Morehouse	W. M.	680	G. D. Gove	W. M.
608	J. S. McElhaney	W. M.	681	J. M. Pence	W. M.
609	J. Bell	S. W.	682	J. Hatfield	W. M.
610	A. D. O'Neill	W. M.	684	Wm. M. Simmons	S. W.
611	Thos. Cromlish	W. M.	685	A. Heflin	W. M.
	J. F. Williams	S. W.	686	H. G. Thompson	W. M.
	Chas. E. Simmons	J. W.	687	D. A. Shock	W. M.
612	M. S. Bowman	W. M.	688	S. R. Beardsley	J. W.
613	T. H. Quayle	W. M.	689	S. S. Moore	W. M.
616	W. P. Hart	W. M.	690	R. J. Colburn	W. M.
617	W. H. Shaver*	W. M.	691	W. J. Moore	W. M.
618	J. H. Wetzell	J. W.	692	E. Grimes	W. M.
619	P. H. Shelton	W. M.	693	D. R. Harrison	W. M.
620	R. H. Smith	W. M.	694	W. E. Scott*	W. M.
	T. W. Clark*	S. W.	695	T. J. Cross	W. M.
621	P. Bishop*	W. M.	696	L. D. Davenport	W. M.
622	G. P. Orendorff	W. M.	698	A. N. Rosencrants	S. W.
624	L. Bunce	W. M.	700	J. H. Claspill	W. M.
627	Edwin Wiggs	W. M.	701	S. B. Weldon	W. M.
629	Chas. C. Fager	W. M.	702	J. E. Alexander	W. M.
630	J. W. Davis	W. M.	703	G. R. Smith*	W. M.
632	A. A. Sulcer	W. M.		E. B. Meyer*	S. W.
633	J. F. Lakin	W. M.		M. E. Smith	J. W.
634	W. S. Meserve	W. M.	704	G. K. Charlton	W. M.
635	R. J. McNeill	W. M.	705	J. M. Darr	W. M.
636	J. M. Tobias	W. M.	706	S. Cosart	S. W.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
707	John Griffith.....W. M.	723	I. M. Asbury*.....S. W.
709	John Bedell.....S. W.	724	L. C. Chandler.....W. M.
710	J. S. Miller.....W. M.	725	B. R. Cole.....W. M.
711	W. P. Gray.....W. M.	726	D. Goodman.....W. M.
712	W. Penny.....W. M.	727	C. C. Vandoren*.....W. M.
714	A. B. Tilton*.....W. M.	729	E. Spiller.....W. M.
715	John A. Price*.....W. M.	730	W. E. Burnett.....W. M.
716	J. Sidle.....W. M.	731	A. E. Beck.....W. M.
717	S. S. Buffam.....W. M.	732	S. E. Vaughn.....W. M.
719	H. G. Huggins.....W. M.	733	W. M. Bailey.....W. M.
720	E. Gants.....W. M.	734	C. N. Henkle.....W. M.
721	G. L. Cummings.....W. M.	735	John Barr*.....W. M.
722	M. Knight.....W. M.		

* Proxy.

The acting Grand Master read the following

ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

Twelve months have been told off by the swift recurring days since we last met as a Grand Lodge, and as we stand on the dividing line between two Masonic years—ere we review the labors of the old and take counsel for the new—our grateful hearts instinctively turn towards Him whose loving kindness has been about us as a mantle, and on whose care we rest as in the hollow of a mighty hand.

But as we stand here rejoicing in our strength, we do not forget the beloved brother in his weakness, the Grand Master of our choice, who, in enforced exile, is seeking health beneath milder skies; but from every heart goes up a prayer for his restoration to his brethren, and to his wife and little ones who watch for his coming with love's wistful eyes.

Grand Master LOUNSBURY continued to perform the duties of his office long after his strength had ceased to be equal to the task, when, in the latter part of July, his health became so much impaired that he was compelled to relinquish them, and acting under the imperative orders of his physicians, to leave the jurisdiction and seek relief in the mountain air of Colorado.

Soon after my succession to the duties of the Grand Mastership, it came to my knowledge that, from the abrupt abandonment of his business under the pressure of a necessity that would admit of no delay, not only were his financial affairs in such condition as to make the consequent mental anxiety a serious present hindrance to his recovery, but in such condition as to forbid his absence for a period long enough to insure any permanent benefit. The details of the financial situation were such as to require more speedy action than an appeal to the lodges alone could secure.

The emergency was so pressing that with the unanimous advice and consent of my colleagues of the Charity Committee, I determined to disregard the statutory limitation as to the amount to be appropriated in any given case during the recess of the Grand Lodge; and accordingly, on the twentieth day of August, I drew on the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge for five hundred dollars. This has been paid out for the relief of Bro. LOUNSBURY, on drafts which are herewith submitted as vouchers.

This action, which is submitted for your consideration, was supplemented by an appeal to the constituent lodges for further aid, issued from the Grand East on the thirtieth day of August. The response to this appeal has been prompt and liberal, but the returns are not yet so complete as to indicate the final aggregate. I trust it may be sufficient to enable our Grand Master to prolong his stay where alone there seems to be any hope of his recovery, and where, at latest advices, his physicians gave him encouragement to hope a prolonged sojourn might secure it.

In the absence of the address of the Grand Master, which, though hourly expected has not yet arrived, I can lay before you only a partial report of the work of the year, pertaining to this office; that portion only which covers the period of two months which have passed since I succeeded to its duties.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

I have issued dispensations for the advancement of candidates to the following Lodges:

Altona Lodge No. 330, \$5 00; Cherry Valley Lodge No. 173, \$5 00.

Dispensations have been issued to the following Lodges for special elections and vacations:

A. O. Fay Lodge No. 676, \$2 00; Waldeck Lodge No. 674, \$2 00; Apollo Lodge No. 642, \$2 00; Pleiades Lodge No. 478, \$2 00.

The reports of the District Deputizs, so far as received by me, as well as my own correspondence, indicate a gratifying degree of harmony in and between the lodges. A single complaint has been lodged with me, that of Berwick Lodge No. 619 against Trinity Lodge No. 561, for alleged infringement of jurisdiction in the initiation of a candidate residing nearer the former lodge. The correspondence has not yet determined whether the complaint is well grounded.

ARREST AND SURRENDER OF CHARTERS.

Information having reached me through the D. D. G. M. of the nineteenth district, R. W. BENNETT, that New Berlin Lodge, No. 259, had become dormant, he, by my direction, investigated the matter, and reports that some two years since, at a special meeting held for that purpose, the lodge unanimously voted to surrender its charter; but that subsequently, nine of the members determined to make another effort to keep the lodge alive, and at the usual time elected officers. Since

that time, however, they had not succeeded in holding another meeting. Regarding the meeting held subsequent to the unanimous decision to surrender the charter as informal, and finding it to be the general wish of the brethren that the lodge should be closed up, he directed that its charter and effects should be sent to the Grand Secretary, and his action has received my approval.

Being informed by the Grand Secretary that Lodi Lodge No. 594 had surrendered its charter, I have directed R. W. J. B. BABCOCK, D. D. G. M. of the 4th District, to visit Lodi and take possession of the effects of the lodge.

CONSOLIDATION.

R. W. P. W. BARCLAY, D. D. G. M. of the 30th District, reports the consolidation of Cairo Lodge No. 237 and Cache Lodge No. 290, as Cairo Lodge No. 237, thus constituting a strong and prosperous body.

DISCIPLINE.

But one case has come to my notice requiring disciplinary action.

Charges of unmaasonic conduct against W. Bro. JAMES D. ROODHOUSE, W. M. of Manchester Lodge No. 229, having been lodged with R. W. A. A. GLENN, D. D. G. M. of the 20th District, Grand Master LOUNSBURY directed that officer to investigate the matter, and by his report, it appears that the charge was substantially true; yet extenuating circumstances to which my attention was called by him, determined me to dismiss the charge with a reprimand from the Grand East, which was served on the Master by the District Deputy.

PUBLIC WORK.

M. W. Bro. D. C. CREGIER reports to me that, under authority from Grand Master LOUNSBURY, on the 22nd of June last he laid the corner-stone of the new Court House of Winnebago county, at Rockford, in the presence of an immense concourse of people.

The event was a notable one in the Masonic history of Illinois, as by the press accounts of that date over two thousand Masons were in the procession, and the public Masonic ceremonial was performed with the dignity and impressiveness which ever characterize the work of the M. W. Bro. who represented the Grand Master.

He reports also the public dedication of the new Hall of Tarbolton Lodge at Fairbury, speaking in high terms of the zeal and efficiency of the Craft of that town, and of the hall as a handsome addition to the many fine Lodge rooms of which the jurisdiction can boast.

NECROLOGY.

The necrology of the year among distinguished Masons has been light, both in our own and other jurisdictions.

In our own State we mourn the loss of three venerable Past Masters, two of whom were Past Grand Officers.

Dr. JOSEPH N. RALSTON, Past Junior Grand Warden, died at Quincy, 1876.

ALBERT E. DRAIN died also at Quincy, September 13, 1876.

ADAM BREWER, Past Jr. Grand Warden, Knoxville, Pacific Lodge No. 400.

DECISIONS.

I submit the following decisions, most of which are chiefly important as involving interpretations of our new code :

1. An applicant for dismission is not required to assign reasons for withdrawal; the conditions imposed by Sec. 1, Art. XX., Part 2nd, being complied with, the lodge is at liberty in the exercise of its discretion to grant or refuse his petition; but lodge by-laws imposing conditions not found in the by-laws of the Grand lodge are inoperative.

2. A brother who, in the exercise of the right of objection (recognized in Sec. 2, Art. XVI., Part 2nd), is proved to be actuated by unworthy motives, or who maliciously uses it to interrupt the legitimate labors, or to mar the peace and harmony of the lodge, is liable to discipline and punishment.

3. When a brother is charged with unmasonic conduct, he being at the time in confinement for an offense against the State, the lodge need not, after having given him due notice and reasonable time and opportunity to prepare his defense, wait for his term of imprisonment to expire, but may conduct the proceedings to a final issue without his presence.

4. A petition for reinstatement from a brother under sentence of indefinite suspension, requires no recommendation under our law, nor does the law require it to lie over until a subsequent meeting; it may be acted upon at once, or be postponed for future action by a vote of the lodge, or at the discretion of the Master.

5. A petitioner, as above, cannot elect to be fully reinstated to membership in his lodge or not at all; the lodge may elect whether it will reinstate him fully, or to good standing in the Fraternity only, leaving him unaffiliated.

6. If restored to good standing in the Fraternity only, the brother should receive from the lodge, under its seal and without fee, a certificate of such restoration, and that his membership therein has been terminated.

7. If refused, a petitioner for reinstatement may again petition at any stated meeting.

8. A lodge may refuse to waive jurisdiction over an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, but waiving jurisdiction, it cannot make conditions, pecuniary or otherwise, as to its assumption by another lodge.

MASONIC RELATIONS.

So far as I am informed, our relations with other Grand Lodges are of the most fraternal character.

Application for recognition and an exchange of representatives has been received from a body styling itself the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Ontario, having its pretended seat of government at London, in that Province.

From an accompanying document, it appears that the following provision has been incorporated into the constitution of this new body :

"In case of the sickness of any brother, disqualifying him from labor, three dollars per week is to be appropriated by the lodge to which he belongs, for his sustenance; and in case of the death of any brother, fifty dollars is to be appropriated by the Grand Lodge for the benefit of his widow and orphans, if any."

The Grand Lodge of Canada, with which we are in fraternal correspondence, and which is everywhere recognized as a sovereign body, already fully occupies the territory of the Province of Ontario; but were it not so, the Grand Lodge of Illinois could not enter into fraternal relations with an organization which, by the incorporation of the above-quoted provision into its organic law, had already taken itself out of the category of Masonic bodies.

The doctrine on which that provision is based is utterly subversive of the principles and groundwork of Masonry, and the provision itself at once converts the society built upon it into a mutual benefit society, with which Masonry can have nothing in common until it shall have lost those grand characteristics which distinguish it as a charitable, instead of an insurance association.

That in recent years we have been drifting in a mercenary direction, and coming to make Masonry more and more a matter of dollars and cents, cannot be doubted, nor can any thoughtful brother view without alarm the increasing tendency in this direction.

Heretofore these tendencies have manifested themselves only in such ways as to make their repression by legislative action difficult; but now that they have culminated in this revolutionary innovation, attempted by a body otherwise so revolutionary as to compel action with reference to it, I trust that the Grand Lodge of Illinois, while recognizing in unmistakable terms the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Canada, will in terms no less unmistakable emphasize its determination to hold no intercourse with any self-styled Masonic body whose organic law is a denial of that fundamental principle of Masonry, which more than any other is characteristic and vital.

LEGISLATION.

The statutes of our Grand Lodge make it the duty of the Grand Master to recommend to the Grand Lodge such legislation as he may deem necessary or expedient for the welfare of the Fraternity.

I have no legislation to recommend ; but recommend rather that you abstain from legislation except in such matters of interpretation and procedure as the experience of the committees of the Grand Lodge, or of the Grand Lodge itself while in session, has shown to be required.

In this connection I may refer to the project which was under consideration at the last Annual Communication, of establishing a Widows' and Orphans' Home, to be owned, governed and controlled by the Grand Lodge.

I deem it my duty to say that the history of public Masonic charities in this country, educational or otherwise, does not inspire me with confidence in the success of such an undertaking under Grand Lodge management, even using the word success in its narrowest, its material aspect. More than this, I do not share the feeling that the absence of such an institution is a reproach to the Craft in any jurisdiction. On the contrary, I repeat what I have elsewhere said, that the true mission of Masonry is a silent one, leavening all unseen with its softening and restraining influences, the community in which it exists. An improved state of society is a nobler monument to its influence and power than piles of marble ; and to touch the springs of benevolence in the individual heart, of more importance than the foundation of costly public charities.

If, however, the Grand Lodge should differ with me on this subject, and deem it desirable to embark in this enterprise, I would still urge that the initial steps be taken with the utmost caution, and only after the most careful deliberation as to methods and plans.

CONCLUSION.

My brethren, we enter upon this thirty-seventh Annual Communication of our Grand Lodge just at the time when History pauses to erect the golden milestone which marks a hundred years of the Republic.

As the nation bids her elder sisters abide as her guests and witness her material achievements, so we point with pride to the marvellous material growths of Masonry in our jurisdiction. But let us not forget in our pride that this goodly heritage brings with it a corresponding responsibility. At such a moment, above all others, we ought to remember that only as we will it can the future of Masonry be made worthy of its past ; that the character of the institution will be and can be but the total resultant of the lives and characters of its individual members ; and that as we enter upon a trust bequeathed to us by a preceding generation, the question gets itself asked of each one, " What guarantee can you give for my future ? "

And so, Masters and Wardens, picked men of the Craft, selected to represent Masonry before the world, let us all take this question home, that haply each one of us may, from the vantage ground where Humanity waits on Introspection, resolve that the new cycle shall shame the old.

JOSEPH ROBBINS, D. G. M.,

Acting Grand Master.

Referred to Committee on Grand Master's Report.

CALLED OFF.

At 12 o'clock M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1876, }
TWO O'CLOCK P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor, Deputy Grand Master JOSEPH ROBBINS as Grand Master.

Prayer by the R. W. the Grand Chaplain.

RESOLUTION—To remit dues of Loami Lodge No. 450.

W. Bro. JONES (450) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Charity:

WHEREAS, Loami Lodge No. 450, A. F. & A. M., lost, by fire on the 13th day of March, 1876, all her Furniture, Regalia, Jewels, Charter, Records and everything pertaining thereto: and, whereas, said Lodge is poor and making an effort to replace them, therefore,

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge remit the dues of Loami Lodge No. 450, the better to enable them to go on with their work.

RESOLUTION—To remit dues of Madison Lodge No. 560.

W. Bro. KLEIN (560) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Charity:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge remit the dues of Madison Lodge No. 560, on account of the total destruction of their Hall and Furniture by fire, in February last.

REPORT—Committee on Lodges U. D.

R. W. Bro. R. D. HAMMOND, from the Committee on Lodges U. D., submitted the following report, which was received and adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Lodges U. D. ask leave to report that they have examined the work and returns of Dennison, Arrowsmith, Sullivan Centre, Lakeside, Grant Park, New Holland, Danvers, Scotland, Goode, Winnebago, Weldon, Centennial and Alta Lodges, and find that the following make correct showing in every particular, to-wit : Arrowsmith, Grant Park, Goode, Winnebago, Weldon, Danvers and Alta.

The others show correct work and returns, except as follows : Scotland, Sullivan Centre and New Holland Lodges having adopted code of by-laws, failed to spread same upon the record.

The W. M. of New Holland Lodge allowed the appointment of called meetings by vote of his Lodge. Dennison elected Treasurer, and Lakeside elected Treasurer, Secretary, Senior and Junior Deacons, by ballot.

Upon the record of Centennial Lodge it appears that, at a meeting of sundry Masons of that vicinity, called to order by a R. W. Bro., a dispensation from the M. W. G. M. was read, whereupon the R. W. Bro. instituted the Lodge.

We are gratified to note a decided improvement in the returns presented at this communication.

We recommend that charters be issued as follows :

To Dennison, as Dennison No. 736.

To Arrowsmith, as Arrowsmith No. 737.

To Sullivan Centre, as Sullivan Centre No. 738.

To Lakeside, as Lakeside No. 739.

To Grant Park, as Grant Park No. 740.

To New Holland, as New Holland No. 741.

To Danvers, as Danvers No. 742.

To Scotland, as Scotland No. 743.

To Goode, as Goode No. 744.

To Winnebago, as Winnebago No. 745.

To Weldon, as Weldon No. 746.

To Centennial, as Centennial No. 747.

To Alta, as Alta No. 748.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD D. HAMMOND,	} Committee.
B. F. NEWLON,	
H. G. CALHOUN,	
S. STÉVENS,	
LOUIS ZEIGLER,	

TABULAR STATEMENT ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

NAMES OF LODGES.	Number of Degrees Conferred.	Number Initiated.	Number Passed.	Number Raised.	Number Rejected.	Number Members.
Dennison.....	30	11	10	9	3	34
Arrowsmith.....	21	8	6	7	2	19
Sullivan Centre.....	32	12	10	10	3	16
Lake Side.....	48	18	15	15	2	59
Grant Park.....	29	10	10	9		26
New Holland.....	4	1	2	1		15
Danvers.....	14	7	4	8	2	11
Scotland.....	9	3	3	8	2	11
Goode.....	2	3	3	2	1	18
Winnebago.....	9	5	2	2	2	16
Weldon.....	4	2	1	1		9
Centennial.....	7	3	2	2	1	15
Alta.....	12	5	4	3		12
Total.....	227	88	72	67	18	260

REPORT—Of Acting Grand Treasurer.

R. W. Bro. A. A. GLENN, Acting Grand Treasurer, submitted his report of moneys disbursed, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

A. A. GLENN, *Acting Grand Treasurer,*

In account with Grand Lodge of Illinois.

DR.

Oct. 6, 1875—To amount received from Grand Secretary, 1875 . . . \$28,005 99

CR.

By amount paid Representatives to Grand Lodge, 1875 . . .	\$13,949	60
By amount paid Representatives, 1874.		6 00
By Miscellaneous Orders, paid	2,733	40
By Special Orders, paid	9,239	25
By Order on Grand Charity Fund.	500	00
		\$26,428 25
Balance.		1,577 74
To current receipts for 1876		28,597 75
		\$30,175 49

Of this amount, \$600 are in notes received from Bigelow Lodge No. 438.

Fraternally submitted,

A. A. GLENN,

Acting Grand Treasurer.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM ORDERS PAID.

NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
1	\$32 30	86	\$33 70	162	\$37 00
2	38 50	87	22 80	164	31 00
3	27 50	88	25 10	165	20 60
4	24 50	89	38 60	166	15 30
7	15 80	90	9 80	168	15 30
8	22 90	91	49 20	169	10 30
9	28 80	92	21 90	170	18 10
13	16 00	93	20 40	171	27 00
14	37 00	95	31 10	172	21 80
15	21 10	96	15 70	173	14 40
16	29 00	97	18 10	174	19 40
17	26 40	98	20 00	175	9 80
19	24 70	99	32 40	176	14 40
20	29 90	100	27 50	178	16 00
28	28 50	102	15 30	179	23 90
24	35 40	103	18 20	180	24 50
25	31 80	104	25 60	181	24 50
26	22 10	105	29 50	182	6 00
27	31 60	106	23 40	183	13 40
29	22 00	107	31 70	185	23 30
31	34 30	108	80 60	187	17 10
33	6 00	109	33 80	188	20 90
34	32 40	110	34 50	192	23 10
35	24 40	111	39 00	193	28 60
36	22 10	112	26 50	194	13 10
37	23 90	113	24 40	195	23 60
38	13 80	114	33 10	196	18 90
39	32 30	115	10 70	197	31 70
40	14 40	116	27 10	198	23 20
42	9 80	117	9 60	199	20 80
43	18 60	118	27 80	200	34 20
44	31 50	119	18 70	201	31 30
45	30 60	122	26 10	203	23 30
46	21 10	123	20 40	204	29 70
47	42 80	124	12 10	205	14 20
48	9 80	125	23 30	206	31 70
49	21 40	126	22 00	207	34 00
50	30 90	127	10 50	208	11 30
51	30 00	128	36 60	209	6 00
52	29 90	129	31 20	210	21 70
53	25 60	131	42 40	211	6 00
54	30 20	132	20 60	212	29 80
55	33 80	133	26 00	213	26 60
56	30 90	134	12 00	214	36 40
57	24 20	135	32 70	216	23 50
58	20 80	136	28 40	217	27 20
59	25 10	137	34 90	218	31 40
60	13 80	139	9 60	219	23 30
61	18 80	141	6 00	221	19 80
63	11 10	142	19 65	222	26 20
64	36 60	143	12 00	223	25 90
66	22 90	144	11 80	226	27 20
67	15 90	145	16 70	227	30 70
68	29 60	146	15 50	228	23 00
69	24 70	147	30 20	229	29 20
70	17 80	148	21 40	231	17 20
71	24 50	149	25 80	232	47 30
72	35 10	150	40 50	233	27 00
74	15 10	151	31 30	234	34 90
75	14 50	152	31 00	235	28 80
76	23 30	153	32 70	236	29 40
77	22 40	154	19 80	237	42 50
78	9 60	155	22 40	238	30 20
80	30 00	157	19 00	239	32 60
81	8 50	158	11 10	240	18 80
82	19 70	159	19 20	241	36 80
84	20 80	160	6 00	243	20 00
85	35 90	161	26 60	244	13 50

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM ORDERS PAID—*Continued.*

NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
245	\$30 80	332	\$32 00	416	\$16 30
246	17 80	335	21 10	417	13 60
247	17 50	336	41 80	418	36 20
248	24 70	337	21 20	419	39 70
249	30 50	339	41 10	420	15 70
250	29 40	340	25 60	421	18 80
251	19 80	341	33 60	422	6 00
252	23 70	344	19 60	423	20 20
253	24 40	345	18 50	424	29 00
254	9 80	346	28 90	428	11 30
255	30 90	347	20 70	430	30 80
256	10 80	348	29 60	431	24 20
257	30 80	349	15 20	432	25 60
258	12 60	350	24 40	433	20 60
260	23 30	351	16 40	434	37 60
261	19 90	353	33 00	435	18 40
262	11 50	354	26 00	436	21 80
263	21 10	355	33 20	438	6 00
264	14 80	356	33 50	439	32 30
265	20 00	359	10 40	440	21 60
266	32 90	360	20 70	441	19 40
267	29 40	362	31 00	442	27 80
268	22 40	363	22 30	443	11 50
269	8 50	365	21 40	445	29 30
272	34 70	366	21 80	446	14 20
273	23 10	367	22 10	447	31 20
274	14 80	368	35 40	448	22 50
275	31 80	369	22 60	449	31 70
276	40 00	370	34 20	450	26 30
277	6 00	371	13 40	451	25 20
278	20 56	372	22 40	452	32 30
279	24 50	373	30 40	454	21 60
280	23 70	374	13 30	455	29 40
282	15 50	377	35 40	456	28 40
283	11 70	378	12 10	457	40 60
285	19 40	379	33 50	458	39 20
286	28 30	380	34 00	459	30 30
287	36 20	382	28 40	460	31 20
288	12 80	383	15 30	461	29 40
291	21 60	384	15 60	462	21 30
292	16 30	385	21 30	463	23 10
293	18 90	386	31 40	464	30 50
294	15 20	387	25 70	465	29 20
295	31 90	388	33 20	467	23 90
297	30 20	389	11 60	468	18 00
298	10 00	390	25 20	469	20 10
300	24 60	392	26 90	470	17 40
302	16 40	393	6 00	472	9 00
303	10 20	394	32 20	473	31 50
306	19 20	395	19 70	474	85 40
307	25 20	396	23 90	476	23 30
308	6 00	397	15 10	477	18 50
309	12 30	398	29 00	478	6 00
311	6 00	400	22 80	479	19 80
312	22 90	401	14 20	480	21 70
313	27 30	402	12 50	482	17 00
314	8 60	403	23 10	485	29 30
315	31 60	404	9 80	486	30 20
316	15 90	405	27 90	487	39 50
318	28 70	406	34 00	488	30 40
319	23 90	407	17 80	489	29 30
321	18 40	409	6 00	490	19 50
322	24 50	410	6 00	491	24 70
323	12 00	411	6 00	492	9 60
325	36 60	412	19 70	493	27 20
327	27 40	413	18 10	495	37 90
328	20 80	414	16 90	496	27 20
331	21 00	415	20 20	497	26 60

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM ORDERS PAID—*Continued.*

NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
498	\$37 60	567	\$37 40	647	\$26 30
500	24 50	570	27 50	648	29 90
501	20 60	572	25 70	650	31 90
502	21 40	573	12 30	651	22 10
503	30 40	575	13 00	652	35 80
504	34 00	577	22 80	653	23 90
505	14 60	578	25 90	654	17 50
506	14 90	579	23 00	655	18 40
508	6 00	580	29 10	656	18 60
509	33 80	581	39 90	657	39 60
510	31 90	582	19 30	658	24 20
513	27 00	583	32 70	660	42 20
514	18 90	584	22 40	661	17 30
515	13 00	585	27 00	662	6 60
516	25 00	587	16 50	663	23 70
517	29 40	588	34 00	664	28 80
518	24 60	589	22 40	665	28 00
519	25 10	592	33 20	666	27 50
520	38 80	594	11 10	667	19 30
521	24 80	595	24 30	668	33 20
522	10 20	596	6 00	669	6 00
523	25 40	597	17 50	670	29 10
524	7 20	598	30 80	671	28 40
525	27 30	601	27 90	672	44 00
526	6 00	602	26 60	673	18 40
527	17 00	603	27 10	674	6 00
528	11 10	604	9 30	675	26 30
529	83 90	605	19 80	676	8 30
531	14 40	607	15 60	677	33 70
532	13 10	608	15 10	678	31 71
533	27 00	609	15 10	679	26 20
534	25 20	610	6 00	680	23 00
535	24 00	612	17 00	681	27 40
536	10 10	614	96 20	682	24 40
537	20 20	616	28 40	683	23 60
539	15 70	617	26 00	685	22 50
540	6 80	618	30 20	686	6 00
541	25 10	619	24 90	688	12 90
542	18 90	620	26 00	689	20 00
543	21 20	621	33 70	690	6 70
544	27 20	622	20 90	691	28 10
548	21 10	623	27 00	692	28 20
549	12 30	624	33 40	693	38 50
550	18 20	625	27 30	694	26 20
551	26 40	627	39 90	695	36 00
552	16 00	628	19 40	696	35 40
553	27 40	629	25 20	698	25 10
554	20 40	632	20 40	719	38 60
555	14 40	633	15 80	720	17 80
556	25 60	634	15 30	721	32 80
557	6 00	635	25 30	722	17 00
558	12 70	636	10 00	723	32 20
559	20 30	638	25 80	724	26 90
561	23 90	639	6 00	725	17 00
562	41 30	641	20 30	726	6 00
563	33 20	642	6 00		
564	20 40	645	6 00		
565	32 50	645	22 20		
566	20 30	646	12 00		

ORDER OF 1874.

675 | 6 00

SPECIAL ORDERS.

NO.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AMOUNT.
237	Calumet Lodge.....	Dues overpaid	\$6 00
238	Rome Lodge	Dues overpaid	6 00
239	Lumberman's Lodge.....	Dues overpaid	3 00
240	Raukin Lodge	Dues overpaid	5 25
241	Omaha Lodge	Dues overpaid	9 75
242	May Lodge.....	Dues overpaid	3 75
243	Golden Rule Lodge.....	Dues overpaid	9 75
246	Geo. E. Lounsbury.....	Salary as G. M.....	125 00
247	J. F. Burrill.....	Salary as G. Sec.....	208 34
248	Geo. E. Lounsbury.....	Incidentals.....	382 35
249	John P. Ferns.....	Expenses and services, G. Tyler.....	190 50
250	James P. Dalton.....	Charter Cases	6 50
251	DeLang & Osterlind.....	Cap Paper	1 00
252	Geo. W. Davis.....	Ex. as D. D. G. M.....	22 20
253	J. S. Daniels.....	Traveling Expenses.....	10 00
254	Louis Zeigler.....	Traveling Expenses.....	9 00
255	A. A. Glenn.....	Expenses as D. D. G. M.....	12 50
256	Patterson & Co.....	Stationery.....	34 08
257	J. M. Pearson.....	Printing Committee.....	10 00
258	O. H. Miner.....	Printing Committee.....	10 00
259	B. F. Chase.....	Painting Signs.....	2 25
260	Springfield Printing Co.....	Printing.....	912 72
261	John F. Burrill.....	Office Expenses.....	925 34
262	John Conners.....	Janitor.....	10 00
263	P. Bird Price.....	Asst. G. Sec'y.....	25 00
264	F. Hudson, Jr.....	Dep. G. Sec'y.....	25 00
265	John Middleton.....	Services.....	28 26
266	R. S. & W. G. McCormick.....	Hall Rent.....	350 00
267	Charles Shober & Co.....	Printing.....	57 50
268	W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Expenses.....	12 50
269	A. C. Schadle.....	Mileage and Per Diem, 1874.....	16 50
270	J. D. Crabtree.....	Tr. Expenses.....	4 00
271	J. M. Pearson.....	Expenses.....	4 75
272	Joseph Robbins.....	Committee on Correspondence.....	500 00
273	S. W. Waddle.....	Services.....	25 00
274	G. E. Lounsbury.....	Salary.....	125 00
275	J. F. Burrill.....	Salary.....	208 34
276	Occidental Lodge.....	Dues refunded	117 00
277	Charles Shober & Co.....	Printing.....	67 50
278	Wm. L. Tomlins.....	Music.....	24 80
279	G. E. Lounsbury.....	Salary.....	125 00
280	J. F. Burrill.....	Salary.....	208 34
281	D. & J. B. Brown.....	Paper.....	456 00
282	Geo. E. Lounsbury.....	Salary.....	125 00
283	J. F. Burrill.....	Salary.....	208 34
284	J. F. Burrill.....	Salary.....	208 34
285	G. E. Lounsbury.....	Salary.....	125 00
286	G. E. Lounsbury.....	Salary.....	125 00
287	J. F. Burrill.....	Salary.....	208 34
288	D. & J. B. Brown.....	Printing.....	453 90
289	M. D. Chamberlin.....	Services.....	159 90
290	J. H. Fawcett.....	Services.....	167 90
291	A. T. Darrah.....	Services.....	221 00
292	M. D. Chamberlin.....	Services.....	24 00
293	G. E. Lounsbury.....	Salary.....	125 00
294	J. F. Burrill.....	Salary.....	208 34
295	G. E. Lounsbury.....	Salary.....	125 00
296	J. F. Burrill.....	Salary.....	208 34
297	G. E. Lounsbury.....	Salary.....	125 00
298	J. F. Burrill.....	Salary.....	208 34
299	G. E. Lounsbury.....	Salary.....	125 00
300	J. F. Burrill.....	Salary.....	208 34
301	G. E. Lounsbury.....	Salary.....	125 00
302	J. F. Burrill.....	Salary.....	208 34
303	Frank Hudson, Jr.....	Printing.....	95 00
304	G. E. Lounsbury.....	Salary.....	125 00
.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Relief of G. M.....	500 00

\$9,739 25

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

NO.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AMOUNT.
1	G. E. Lounsbury.....	Mileage and Per Diem as G. M.....	\$36 50
2	Jos. Robbins.....	Mileage and Per Diem as D. G. M.....	32 30
3	W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Mileage and Per Diem as S. G. W.....	31 30
4	H. E. Hamilton.....	Mileage and Per Diem as J. G. W.....	6 00
5	J. F. Burrill.....	Mileage and Per Diem as G. Sec.....	18 50
7	F. Hudson, Jr.....	Mileage and Per Diem as Dep. G. Sec.....	24 50
8	Jno. A. Ladd.....	Mileage and Per Diem as G. Pur.....	17 00
9	W. E. Ginther.....	Mileage and Per Diem as G. S. B.....	24 40
10	W. H. Long.....	Mileage and Per Diem as G. S. B.....	20 90
11	Jno. D. Hamilton.....	Mileage and Per Diem as S. G. D.....	29 90
12	R. T. Higgins.....	Mileage and Per Diem as J. G. D.....	29 00
13	I. J. Bloomfield.....	Mileage and Per Diem as G. Steward.....	15 60
14	Ira A. Church.....	Mileage and Per Diem as G. Steward.....	20 60
15	I. E. Hardy.....	Mileage and Per Diem as G. Steward.....	31 60
16	J. P. Ferns.....	Mileage and Per Diem as G. Tyler.....	6 00
17	R. D. Hammond.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Lodges U. D.....	56 00
18	Louis Zeigler.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Lodges U. D.....	45 80
19	B. F. Newlon.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Lodges U. D.....	57 30
20	T. W. Hay.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Lodges U. D.....	63 70
21	L. L. Munn.....	Mileage and Per Diem as D. D. G. M.....	18 10
22	J. D. Crabtree.....	Mileage and Per Diem as D. D. G. M.....	15 80
23	T. J. Wade.....	Mileage and Per Diem as D. D. G. M.....	14 40
24	H. G. Calhoun.....	Mileage and Per Diem as D. D. G. M.....	25 40
25	W. H. H. Rader.....	Mileage and Per Diem as D. D. G. M.....	20 20
26	J. C. McMurtry.....	Mileage and Per Diem as D. D. G. M.....	22 10
27	H. C. Clark.....	Mileage and Per Diem as D. D. G. M.....	11 60
28	R. F. McKinley.....	Mileage and Per Diem as D. D. G. M.....	22 40
29	A. A. Glenn.....	Mileage and Per Diem as D. D. G. M.....	31 50
30	D. M. Browning.....	Mileage and Per Diem as D. D. G. M.....	34 30
31	L. D. Bennett.....	Mileage and Per Diem as D. D. G. M.....	31 70
32	P. W. Barclay.....	Mileage and Per Diem as D. D. G. M.....	42 50
33	J. C. Bagby.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Com. Fin.....	42 80
34	J. C. Smith.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Com. Fin.....	20 00
35	Chas. Fisher.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Com. Fin.....	38 50
36	E. S. Mulliner.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Com. Fin.....	46 30
37	T. J. Whitehead.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Com. Pet.....	44 40
38	A. B. Davidson.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Com. Pet.....	31 00
39	Sylvester Stevens.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Com. Pet.....	36 90
40	M. D. Chamberlin.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Ex. Com.....	32 10
41	Ed. Cook.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Ex. Com.....	20 00
42	A. T. Darrah.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Ex. Com.....	33 70
43	J. H. Fawcett.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Ex. Com.....	30 50
44	T. J. Prickett.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Ex. Com.....	51 60
45	D. A. Cashman.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Ch. Lodges.....	40 00
46	C. Kirkpatrick.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Ch. Lodges.....	72 80
47	Jno Bennett.....	Mileage and Per Diem as D. D. G. M.....	24 50
48	S. C. Smith.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Ch. Lodges.....	40 00
49	D. E. Head.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Ch. Lodges.....	63 90
50	H. W. Dyer.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Ch. Lodges.....	56 00
51	Henry Palmer.....	Mileage and Per Diem as D. D. G. M.....	31 00
52	J. A. Hawley.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Jurispru'ce.....	24 80
53	D. C. Cregier.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Jurispru'ce.....	15 00
54	W. M. Egan.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Jurispru'ce.....	15 00
55	W. Lavelly.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Jurispru'ce.....	33 50
56	H. W. Hubbard.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Appeals.....	65 80
57	M. H. Wilmot.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Appeals.....	58 80
58	A. W. Blakesley.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Appeals.....	66 30
59	J. E. Dyas.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Appeals.....	56 40
60	Joseph Holland.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Appeals.....	51 80
61	S. W. Waddle.....	Mileage and Per Diem, M. & P. D.....	32 60
62	S. S. Chance.....	Mileage and Per Diem, M. & P. D.....	44 90
63	E. C. Selleck.....	Mileage and Per Diem, M. & P. D.....	41 30
64	O. H. Miner.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Printing.....	33 58
65	J. M. Pearson.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Printing.....	40 60

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS—*Continued.*

NO.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AMOUNT.
66	Enos Brown.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Certificates..	15 00
67	W. H. Scott.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Orp. Home..	41 70
68	G. W. Barnard.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Auditor.	15 00
70	J. B. Rosencranz.....	Mileage and Per Diem, Auditor.	21 30
71	A. W. Adams.....	Committee on By-Laws.....	18 50
72	F. Hudson.....	Committee on Obituaries.....	27 90
73	S. M. Martin.....	Committee on Obituaries.....	36 50
74	G. D. Slanker.....	Committee on Obituaries.....	40 50
75	J. B. Trull.....	Committee on Gr. Steward.....	9 00
76	R. D. Lawrence.....	Committee on Credentials.....	38 50
77	John Waugh.....	Committee on Credentials.....	56 00
78	O. F. Price.....	Committee on Credentials.....	36 40
80	T. F. Gurney.....	Committee on G. M. Address.....	15 00
81	S. C. Wilson.....	Committee on G. M. Address.....	27 60
82	C. Trowbridge.....	Committee on G. M. Address.....	33 20
83	D. J. Avery.....	Committee on Orphans' Home.....	15 00
84	J. O'Neil.....	Committee on D. D. G. M.....	6 00
85	John Wood.....	Committee on Orphans' Home.....	44 40
86	R. Page.....	Committee on Orphans' Home.....	31 40
			<hr/> \$2,733 40

RECAPITULATION.

Pay of Grand Representatives	\$13,955 60
Miscellaneous Orders	2,733 40
Special Orders.....	3,239 25
Grand Charity Order.....	500 00
Grand Total.....	<hr/> \$26,428 25

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed

M. W. Bro. CREGIER submitted the following amendments to the by-laws, which, being seconded by the representatives of twenty lodges, lie over for one year:

Amend Sec. 3, Art. 1, Part First, by striking out entire the "*8th Committee.*"

Amend Sec. 4, Art. 1, Part First, by striking out the word "*and*" at end of paragraph, and add a new paragraph, as follows:

"The Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary shall be ex-officio a Committee on Printing."

Amend Sec. 1, Art. XX., Part Second, by striking out the word "*may*" in the 4th line, and insert in lieu thereof the word "*shall*;" also strike out all after the word "*granted*," and insert, "*and a record made thereof.*"

Amend Sec. 2, Art. XX., Part Second: Strike out the words "*the vote*" in the second line, and insert in lieu thereof the words "*such date.*"

PETITION—To Change Name of Courtland Lodge.

Courtland Lodge No. 301 submitted the following petition:

At a regular communication, May 6th, 1876, of Courtland Lodge No. 301, F., & A. M., after complying with the by-laws, a vote was taken to change the name of the lodge to Hinckley Lodge—the vote being unanimous.

We pray the change may be granted.

Witness my hand and seal of said lodge, this 29th day of September, A. D. 1876.

H. D. WAGNER, *Sec.*

Upon motion of W. Bro. BUCK (35) the prayer of the petition was granted, and the name of Courtland Lodge No. 301 was changed to Hinckley Lodge No. 301.

TELEGRAM—From Grand Master Lounsbury.

The Acting Grand Master read the following telegram from Grand Master LOUNSBURY:

DENVER, COL., Oct. 3, 1875.

To JOSEPH ROBBINS, D. G. M.:

Too ill to write. Kindest love to all the brethren.

GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY.

Upon motion of R. W. J. C. SMITH (273) the Acting Grand Master was requested to reply; expressing in a suitable manner the feelings of this Grand Lodge.

[REPLY.]

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 3, 1876.

GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, Denver, Col.:

The Grand Lodge sends assurance of its warmest sympathy, and of heartfelt wishes for your restoration.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,

Deputy Grand Master.

ELECTION—Made Special Order.

Upon motion of M. W. Bro. CREGGER, P. G. M., the election of grand officers was made the special order for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

REPORT—Committee on Printing.

R. W. Bro. MINER, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following report, which was received and adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Printing respectfully report that the Grand Secretary has submitted to us five bids, received by him in response to his circular inviting proposals for printing.

Of the five bids, four only were received by him within the time named in the invitation, to-wit: twelve o'clock noon, of the 18th of September, ultimo, the remaining bid, as we find from the endorsement thereon, was not handed to him until the 25th day of September. After consultation with those skilled in such proceedings, we are satisfied that we have no legal right to consider any bid so received, and that even if an award of the contract to the bidder offering the same were made, either of the other bidders would have good legal grounds, if so disposed, to enjoin all proceedings under such award, and, perhaps, recover damages from the Grand Lodge for so awarding the contract for their printing. Consequently, we have declined opening said bid, and have considered only such as were received within the specified time.

The four bids considered were offered by the ILLINOIS JOURNAL COMPANY, E. L. MERRITT & BRO., the SPRINGFIELD PRINTING COMPANY and FRANK HUDSON, Jr., all of the city of Springfield. The bid of FRANK HUDSON, Jr., being for printing 1,500 blanks for returns of Lodges only, the others being for printing the proceedings and blanks.

The several bids being computed in detail, on the basis of the same amount of work to be done as last year, it is found that there is no considerable difference in the cost of the work under either of the proposals, and that the lowest bid in each case is that of the SPRINGFIELD PRINTING COMPANY for the proceedings, and that of FRANK HUDSON, Jr., for the blanks.

Deeming that the proposals of these last named parties are most favorable to the Grand Lodge, we recommend that the two classes of work be awarded to them respectively.

Your Committee further report that the cost of printing for the Communication of 1875 was, for the proceedings proper, \$935.90, for the Report on Masonic Correspondence, \$912.72, total, \$1,847.62.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

JOHN F. BURRILL, }
JNO. M. PEARSON, } *Committee.*
O. H. MINER, }

COMMUNICATION—From Grand Orient of Egypt.

The Grand Secretary read the following communication from the Grand Orient of Egypt, which was ordered to be published with the proceedings:

A. G. D. G. A. D. U.

SECRETARIATO GENERALE DEL GR. OR. D'EGITTO E DIPENDENZE }
 VALLE DEL NILO, OR. D'ALESSANDRIA, }
Li 13th May, 1876, E. V.

Circular.

1776—IV. of July—1876.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

R. W.

G. S.

Grand Lodge of Illinois:

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—M. Ill. and P. Bro. S. A ZOLA, Grand M. of G. Orient of Egypt proposed, and the following resolution was enthusiastically adopted to be sent to all American Grand Lodges :

“Grand Orient of Egypt and all Lodges hailing therefrom avail themselves of the happy event of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence to greet their American Brethren thereupon, as the best Part of one of the greatest Nations in the World, and to request them to accept in so glorious a day the hearty salutations and Fraternal wishes from this regenerated Egyptian Craft M. which is working to strengthen more and more the Sacred Ties binding and uniting all F. and A. M. who are spread throughout the World for the Glory of the G. G. O. T. U.”

This you will be pleased to convey to your M. W. Lodge in due and full form, and believe me truly and fraternally yours,

F. F. ODDI,
Grand Secretary.

ACTION ON PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

The amendments to the by-laws, proposed at the last Grand Annual Communication, as follows:

No. 1. “*Resolved*, That Section Two (2), Article One (1), of the by-laws, be so amended as to read : A committee of nine on credentials be appointed ; said committee to form itself into three equal divisions ; the lodges to be divided into three equal parts, commencing with No. 1, and each division to be assigned one part, and pass upon the credentials of representatives of lodges in their class only.”

No. 2. “Strike out the *proviso* of Art. XIII., Part Third, Grand Lodge By-Laws.”

No. 3. “*Resolved*, That Section Four (4), Article Six (6), Part First of the by-laws, be amended by striking out after the words ‘clerk hire’ the words *and office rent*.”

Being called up and put to vote were declared lost.

RESOLUTION—Asking Information Regarding Sec. 3, Art. 6, Part 3d of By-Laws.

R. W. Bro. WILMOT (521) offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence be requested to report to this Grand Lodge whether Article 6, Sec. 3, Part 3rd, Grand Lodge By-Laws, is authority for the Master of a subordinate lodge to cause the members of his lodge to continue to vote, when they have found a member guilty of charges and have once voted, refusing to inflict any punishment.

REPORT—Committee on Ceremonials.

M. W. Bro. CREGIER, from the Committee on Ceremonials, submitted the report of the committee, as found on page 300 of the Proceedings of 1875.

Upon motion the report was adopted, and the ceremonials accompanying it declared to be the authorized ceremonials of this Grand Lodge.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

W. Bro. KIRKPATRICK, Chairman of Committee on Chartered Lodges, submitted the report of the committee, which was read and adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges have examined the reports of all subordinate Lodges placed in their hands up to the present time. We have also prepared a tabular statement, which is herewith submitted. (See appendix.)

Total membership	40,210
Initiated during the year	2,370
Passed	2,356
Raised	2,397
Admitted	910
Re-instated	191
Dimitted	1,409
Deceased	443
Rejected	786
Suspended	1,168
Expelled	98
Showing a net increase of	380

The following lodges have failed to make returns :

Nos. 47, 107, 204, 216, 240, 276, 287, 317, 338, 379, 461, 476, 507, 541, 542, 546, 549, 569, 610, 625, 637, 638, 658 and 708.

The following Lodges have made returns, but have failed to pay their dues :

Nos. 42, 177, 214, 231, 305, 358, 388, 428, 463, 489, 544, 545, 590, 598, 628, 683.

We are pleased to find a marked improvement in the character of returns made by the subordinate lodges over those of former years.

Part I, Article 6. Sec. 10, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, refers all discrepancies in returns of subordinate lodges to the R. W. Grand Secretary.

Your committee would ask leave to amend this report during the sitting of this M. W. Grand Lodge.

Faternally submitted.

C. KIRKPATRICK,	} Committee.
SAM'L C. SMITH,	
J. L. McCULLOUGH,	
JAS. C. McMURTRY,	
CHAS. FISHER.	

R. W. Bro. HUBBARD asked leave to consider appeal from Ashlar Lodge No. 308.

Decided by Grand Lodge (the lodge not having complied with the law) the appeal could not be considered at this time.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORPHANS' HOME--Made Special Order.

Upon motion of R. W. Bro. SCOTT, the report of the Committee on Orphans' Home was made the special order for two o'clock to-morrow.

R. W. Bro. GLENN, Acting Grand Treasurer, read the following report of money received in aid of M. W. Bro. LOUNSBURY :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

The undersigned, Acting Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, would respectfully report that he has received contributions from the following named lodges within this grand jurisdiction, in response to the appeal made by the Acting Grand Master, in aid of M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, Grand Master—said lodges contributing the amount set opposite the name of such lodge, viz :

CONTRIBUTIONS TO M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	AMOUNT.	NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	AMOUNT.
3	Harmony	\$5 00	314	Palatine	5 00
13	St. Johns	5 00	335	Schiller	5 00
23	Cass	2 00	360	Princeville	3 00
31	Mt. Vernon	10 00	380	Liberty	1 00
39	Herman	5 00	393	Blair	25 00
50	Carrollton	10 00	404	Batavia	5 00
52	Benevolent	5 00	426	Scottville	2 00
57	Trio	5 00	427	Red Bud	5 00
67	Acacia	10 00	437	Chicago	25 00
80	Whitehall	2 00	441	Sparland	5 00
88	Havana	5 00	455	Irving	1 10
100	Astoria	5 00	478	Pleiades	5 00
109	Trenton	5 00	482	Lexington	5 00
126	Empire	5 00	491	Dunleith	2 00
138	Marengo	10 00	500	St. Paul's	7 05
141	Garden City	20 00	508	Home	10 00
143	Richmond	10 00	540	Harlem	2 00
147	Clayton	5 00	573	Gardner	3 00
148	Bloomfield	2 00	575	Capron	5 00
157	Urbana	5 00	588	Troy	5 00
159	Wethersfield	5 00	636	Peotone	5 00
180	Moawequa	5 00	639	Keystone	10 00
187	Mystic Tie	5 00	643	D. C. Cregier	5 00
209	William B. Warren	10 00	647	Blueville	2 00
223	Keeney	5 00	655	Yorktown	3 00
237	Cairo	10 00	659	Lambert	5 00
243	Galva	5 00	686	D. A. Cashman	10 00
246	Woodford	10 00	691	Comet	5 00
249	Hibbard	2 00	702	Alexandria	5 00
278	Jo Daviess	5 00	716	Calumet	10 50
283	Meteor	5 00	722	Walnut	2 00
291	Wataga	10 00	726	Golden Rule	5 00
296	Quincy	15 00	201	Centralia	23 00
297	Benjamin	5 00			
302	Durand	2 00		Total	\$446 65

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. A. GLENN,
Acting Grand Treasurer.

CALLED OFF.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1876. }
 NINE O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master called the Grand Lodge to labor.

Prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Report.

The Committee on Grand Master's Report submitted the following report, which was received and adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your committee to whom was referred the report of Acting Grand Master, R. W. Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS, respectfully submit the following report thereon:

Your committee fully appreciate the difficulties which have surrounded the Acting G. Master, owing to the sickness of M. W. Grand Master LOUNSBURY, and to the fact that he has had but little to do with the events of at least ten months of the Masonic year, upon which he is called upon to report, yet they are impressed with the ability and fraternal character of his report.

Your committee would recommend that the action of the Acting Grand Master, in drawing on the relief fund in the sum of \$500 for the relief of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, be approved. That so much of the report as refers to the granting of dispensations be referred to the Committee on Finance. That so much as refers to the difficulty in regard to jurisdiction, between Trinity Lodge No. 561 and Berwick Lodge No. 619, be referred to the Grand Master. That so much as refers to New Berlin Lodge No. 259 and to Lodi Lodge No. 594 be approved. That so much as refers to the discipline of the W. M. of Manchester Lodge No. 229 be approved.

That so much as refers to our fraternal dead be referred to the Committee on Obituaries.

That so much as refers to decisions upon questions of Masonic law, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, also that so much as refers to the Grand Lodge of Ontario be referred to the same committee.

That so much as refers to legislation be approved.

That so much as relates to the project of Widows and Orphans' Home, under the auspices of this Grand Lodge, meets our hearty approval.

Fraternally submitted,

P. A. ARMSTRONG, }
 J. C. BAGBY, } Committee.
 ALBERT DEMAREE, }

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

R. W. Bro. HUBBARD submitted the following report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, which was read and considered *seriatim*:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances would respectfully report, that they have carefully and diligently examined all cases of Appeals presented, and submit the following as the result of their labors :

No. 1.

JOSEPH HUNTER,
vs.
FIDELITY LODGE NO. 152. }

JOSEPH HUNTER appeals from the action of Fidelity Lodge, who found him guilty of grave threats on account of the rejection of a gentleman whom the said HUNTER had proposed, to-wit: That if his petitioner was rejected, he (HUNTER) would prevent any one from becoming a member of Fidelity Lodge hereafter from one portion of the jurisdiction of said lodge.

Your committee, after a careful review of the evidence in this case, find that the charges were fully sustained, and recommend that the action of the lodge be approved and appeal dismissed.

No. 2.

JOHN CROCKER,
vs.
MAROA LODGE NO. 454. }

This case came before the Grand Lodge last year—on an appeal by Bro. CROCKER from the action of said lodge,—but from the incomplete records of the case, the Grand Lodge set aside the action of said lodge, and remanded the case for new trial.

This year Bro. CROCKER again appeals from the action of said lodge on the new trial.

The charges in this case were preferred by Bro. CROCKER against a member of said lodge, for publishing a malicious and scandalous article against another brother who had been dimitted from said lodge.

The article published does not refer in the least to the subject of Masonry—only to the man. The accused avers that the article published is true, and could be fully proven. If it was untrue, it would unquestionably be considered malicious

and scandalous. But your committee fail to find anything in the evidence to show that the article was published with the intention of malice or scandal, but for the good of the public, and was nothing more than is found in most of the journals of the day. And as the accuser has failed to furnish proofs to substantiate the charges, we therefore recommend that the appeal be dismissed and action of the lodge sustained.

No. 3.

SAMUEL STOKER, }
vs. }
CENTRALIA LODGE NO. 201. }

Two charges were preferred against the appellant in said lodge, and after trial he was found guilty, and the penalty of expulsion was voted by the lodge.

The first charge comes within the provisions of sec. 2, art. 2, part 3, Grand Lodge by-laws—it being a matter purely of a legal character growing out of business transactions, without any fraud having been alleged or proven.

There is no evidence whatever in the records to sustain the second charge.

Your committee therefore recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside, and SAMUEL STOKER be restored to all his former Masonic rights and privileges in said lodge.

(R. W. Bro. HUBBARD, a member of said Lodge, took no part in the consideration of this case.)

No. 4.

WM. H. GEOHEGAN, }
vs. }
PRAIRIE LODGE NO. 77. }

This is an appeal brought by Bro. GEOHEGAN, Junior Warden of Prairie Lodge, from the action of said Lodge, who found a brother guilty of drunkenness, but failed to inflict any penalty.

The evidence in this case clearly substantiates the charges, and the accused was found guilty by a vote of 31 to 15.

Article 6, section 3, part third, G. L. By-Laws, provides—

“That when any Mason, after due trial, shall be found guilty of unmasonic conduct, punishment *shall* follow, which *shall* be proportionate to the offense.”

Your committee are fully of the opinion that Prairie Lodge No. 77 are censurable for a violation of the by-laws of this Grand Lodge, as clearly set forth in the above section.

We therefore recommend that A. G. CONNELLY (the accused) be indefinitely suspended, during the pleasure of said Lodge.

No. 5.

P. MORRISON,
vs.
MAQUON LODGE NO. 530. }

This is one of those legal cases growing out of business transactions, which clearly come under sec. 2, art. 3, part 3d, G. L. By-Laws, which the Lodge refused to take action on, under sec. 1, art. 4, part 3, from which action Bro. MORRISON takes an appeal.

After a careful examination of charges and evidence in this case, we are fully of the opinion that Maquon Lodge acted wisely in dismissing the case, and recommend that the action of the Lodge be approved.

No. 6.

C. K. HENDEE,
vs.
LACLEDE LODGE NO. 601. }

D. W. JOHNSON was found guilty of unmasonic conduct by LaCledé Lodge, and indefinitely suspended.

Bro. C. K. HENDEE appeals from the action of said lodge, on the ground that the penalty was inadequate for the crime charged.

Your committee are of the opinion that the finding of the lodge was correct, and recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained and appeal dismissed.

No. 7.

S. F. CLAPP
vs.
BLACK HAWK LODGE NO. 238. }

This is an appeal taken by S. F. CLAPP from the action of Black Hawk Lodge, from which he was indefinitely suspended.

The records and accompanying papers in this case are quite voluminous. The records show that the evidence was taken before a committee.

The appellant sets forth, in his grounds for appeal, that there was great injustice done him by said committee in failing to meet at the appointed time; in refusing him to testify, or introduce witnesses to prove the assertions on which the charges were based. Also, in the manner in which the votes were taken, and reconsideration had. The records also fail to show how many votes were cast, or how many for guilty, or not guilty—which your committee are of the opinion should *always appear* on the records—together with the full vote on the nature of punishment.

The evidence in this case fully sustains the charge of unmasonic conduct. But after a careful consideration of this case, and for the reasons above set forth, we recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside, and the case remanded for new trial.

No. 8.

STEPHEN SAFFORD,
 vs.
 PARIS LODGE NO. 268. }

This appeal is taken by STEPHEN SAFFORD from the action of Paris Lodge No. 368, from which he was expelled for adultery.

Your committee have examined this case with great care, and find that the proceedings of the lodge have been regular. Yet, from the nature of the evidence, and surrounding circumstances, we are of the opinion that the sentence should be modified—from expulsion to suspension—and so recommend.

(In justice to R. W. Bro. DYAS, a member of Paris Lodge, your committee would say that he, as a member of this committee, withdrew, and had no participation in considering this case.)

No. 9.

A. W. POWER,
 vs.
 FARINA LODGE NO. 671. }

This is really a double appeal. M. BUTTS preferred charges against A. W. POWER, both members of Farina Lodge, on two specifications :

- 1st. For falsely accusing a brother.
- 2d. For gambling.

The lodge failed to find the accused guilty on the first specification, from which the plaintiff appeals.

On the second specification the accused was found guilty, and sentence of reprimand passed, from which the defendant appeals.

Your committee fully concur in the action of Farina Lodge, and recommend that its action be sustained, and that the W. M. cause the said POWER to be summoned to appear at the next stated meeting after receiving notice of the action of this Grand Lodge, and inflict the punishment.

No. 10.

JOHN R. LUKENS,
 vs.
 METROPOLIS LODGE NO. 91. }

JOHN R. LUKENS appeals from the action of Metropolis Lodge, from which he was expelled.

The charges in this case are based principally on business transactions of a financial nature, which should have been determined by the court where the case was then pending.

If the accused was guilty of obtaining goods under false promises, or told willful falsehoods, thereby wronging and defrauding a brother as set forth in the charges, the accuser has failed to show by the testimony that such were the facts in this case, or that fraud was even intended.

Your committee recommend that the action of Metropolis Lodge be set aside, and that JOHN R. LUKENS be restored to all the rights and benefits in said lodge.

Your committee desire to add, that nearly one-half of the cases which have heretofore come before this Grand Lodge on appeals have been of this character, which have engendered bad feelings among the members where the charges originated, especially when set aside by this grand body. And we are gratified to report that but three cases of this character have been presented to your committee this year, one of which, after hearing the evidence, the lodge dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

We can only attribute this to our present excellent code of by-laws, which are beginning to be understood by the constituent lodges throughout this jurisdiction, which has already reduced our appeal cases from 21 last year to 11 this.

Brethren, what a gratifying result !

NO. 11.

H. A. HUGGENS, }
 vs. }
MANCHESTER LODGE NO. 229. }

This is an appeal brought by H. A. HUGGENS, who was indefinitely suspended from Manchester Lodge.

There is no evidence that the testimony of witnesses not Masons was taken under oath, and as this is important in this case, your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside, and the case remanded for new trial.

H. W. HUBBARD,
MILES H. WILMOT,
JOSEPH E. DYAS,
H. F. HOLCOMB,
DANIEL M. BROWNING, } *Committee.*

The several recommendations of the committee having been concurred in, the report was adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER—Election of Officers.

The hour for the special order having arrived, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of officers. The Acting Grand Master appointed the following named brethren as

TELLERS.

R. W. Brethren L. L. MUNN, D. J. AVERY, JOHN L. McCULLOUGH, WM. H. EASTMAN. W. Brethren GEO. W. CYRUS, F.

H. FERGUSON, CHAS. F. TENNEY, J. G. MARSTON and Bro. THOS. J. MACKOY.

The tellers having severally collected and counted the ballots, reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast:

For Grand Master	R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.
For Deputy Grand Master	R. W. WM. J. A. DELANCEY.
For Senior Grand Warden	R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON.
For Junior Grand Warden	R. W. WM. H. SCOTT.
For Grand Treasurer	R. W. ARCHIBALD A. GLENN.
For Grand Secretary	R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL.

Whereupon they were declared duly elected officers of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year, and until their successors should be duly elected and installed.

REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted his annual report, which was received; and, upon motion, so much of it as referred to finances was referred to the Committee on Finance, and so much as relates to other matters, to the Committee on Grand Master's Report.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

In accordance with the requirements of Art. 6, Grand Lodge By-Laws, I submit herewith a report of the business of my office during the year:

Immediately after the close of Grand Lodge, in October last, I furnished to the printers the copy for the proceedings, intending to have them in the hands of the lodges before their annual communications in December, but circumstances beyond my control delayed their issue until January.

I have during the year examined the returns of all the lodges, as made to the Grand Lodge at its last session, comparing them with the returns of the previous year. Owing to the change in the Grand Lodge By-Laws, requiring lodges to pay dues on all their members, regardless of residence or age, the errors were numerous, and required the writing of innumerable letters. Many of the secretaries responded promptly, in many instances explaining satisfactorily the cause of the errors, in others promptly remitting the amount necessary to a proper adjustment of their dues. The following lodges still stand charged with various amounts, as follows:

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	AMOUNT.	NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	AMOUNT.
112	Bureau	\$12 75	405	Ramsey	\$ 75
122	Mound	7 50	435	Neponset	1 50
123	Greenup	9 00	436	Philo	8 25
133	Marshall	4 50	483	Belle City	1 50
152	Fidelity	75	562	Villa Ridge	1 50
226	Pana	7 50	507	Manteno	3 75
305	Onarga	3 75	636	Peotone	75
339	Saline	9 00	637	Burlington	3 00

By order of the Grand Master, commissions have been issued to the following well known brethren, as representatives of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodges of their respective States and Provinces: JOHN H. BROWN, Kansas; JOHN W. WOODHULL, Wisconsin, H. R. HOWARD, West Virginia; SAMUEL L. BEDSON, Manitoba, and GEO. D. McLELLAN, Canada.

The following lodges have surrendered their charters during the year: Isaac Underhill No. 375, Ash Grove No. 376, Coleta No. 640, and Lodi No. 594.

Some of the members of Ash Grove Lodge asked for Grand Lodge dimits, in order that they might unite with other lodges, but as the lodge had not paid Grand Lodge dues for several years, I declined to issue dimits until they had paid all arrearages of Grand Lodge dues up to the time of the surrender of the charter, believing that they should pay Grand Lodge dues so long as they retained the charter in their possession.

The members of Monroe Lodge No. 28, which surrendered its charter in 1875, also applied for dimits, but as the books of the lodge showed that they owed lodge dues for five years and upwards, I declined to issue dimits until their dues were paid. They refused to pay; claiming that they were not liable for dues while the lodge was in a dormant condition. I agreed to bring the matter before the Grand Lodge for its consideration. I am informed that it will be impossible for many of the members to pay these dues without material injury to themselves and families.

R. W. Bro. JAMES DOUGLAS, D. D. G. M. 27th District, in settling the affairs of the lodge, found everything in great confusion. In a letter to me of date Sept. 21st, he says:

* * * * *

Enclosed please find a few notes, receipts and other documents which I received from Bro. HENRY C. TALBOTT, last W. M. of the late Monroe Lodge No. 28, as per authority of the Grand Master of the 11th March last:

J. W. Drury and H. C. Talbott	\$221 20
C. Crocker	12 45
John A. Reid	19 45
E. Struebig	11 10
A. J. Holcomb	10 60

John Hohnstein	18 00
C. Goethe	9 25
C. W. Meyer	21 00
A. Kumpf	81 00

It appears that Bro. DRURY is entitled to a credit of about \$130 paid at different times for Grand Lodge dues and burial expenses. And about the 2d of June last he paid Bro. KUMPF \$83 50, which leaves a balance still due of \$7 70 and interest from date of the note. The interest he refuses to pay.

Bro. CROCKER is dead. Presented the note for probate, and the administrator would not allow it, I understand on account of the interest.

Bro. REID says he don't owe the lodge one cent, and wont pay anything.

Bro. STRUEBIGS rather doubtful, and not disposed to pay anything.

Bro. HOLCOMB determined not to pay any if he can avoid it. Called at his house three different times, which is four miles from Waterloo, but always failed to find him at his home; also wrote him several times regarding it, but got no reply.

Bro. HOHNSTEIN is a poor laboring man, working anywhere around for a living, but could not get in convenient reach of him.

Bro. GOETHE has not been in Monroe county for some years, and could find out nothing about him only that the note is worthless.

Bro. MEYER dead, left nothing.

Bro. KUMPF safe under the circumstances. After I had made three trips to Waterloo I met the Grand Master in Cairo, as I went for the purpose of letting him know the prospects for getting the matter settled up, and he was rather in favor of letting them off by paying the principal and five per cent. interest instead of ten. This Bro. DRURY objects to, also.

I disposed of the old hall furniture to Bro. KUMPF, the owner of the building, for the sum of twenty-five dollars, which is credited on his account enclosed. I also took charge of their old charter and Bible, which are subject to your order.

* * * * *

The notes are submitted herewith. The jewels and regalia of the lodge are now in my custody.

Grand Detour Lodge No. 338 has failed to make returns or pay Grand Lodge dues for two years.

At its last session the Grand Lodge appropriated \$500 for the purpose of buying a safe and furniture for the Grand Secretary's office. I have procured a very good safe and furnished the office very comfortably, using of the appropriation \$458 40, vouchers for which have been submitted to the Auditing Committee, and approved by them, and a warrant drawn on the Grand Treasurer *pro tem.* for the amount.

Orders have been drawn on the Grand Treasurer during and since the last grand annual communication as follows:

LIST OF ORDERS DRAWN ON THE GRAND TREASURER AT AND
SINCE THE LAST GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

TO WHOM, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AMOUNT.
For Mileage and Per Diem of Officers, Committees and Representatives in attendance at last Communication	\$16,558 60
Geo. E. Lounsbury, incidental expenses as G. M.	382 35
John P. Ferns, expenses and services as G. Tyler	190 80
James P. Dalton, charter cases	6 50
DeLang & Osterlind, stationery	1 00
G. W. Davis, D. D. G. M. 22d District, for expenses	22 20
J. S. Daniels, traveling expenses	10 00
Louis Zeigler, traveling expenses	9 00
A. A. Glenn, extra services	12 50
Patterson & Co., stationery	34 08
John M. Pearson, extra services on committee	10 00
O. H. Miner, extra services on committee	10 00
B. F. Chase, card signs	2 25
Springfield Printing Co., printing foreign correspondence	912 72
John F. Burrill, office expenses	925 34
John Connors, janitor of hall	10 00
P. Bird Price, Assisting Grand Secretary	25 00
F. Hudson, Jr., Deputy Grand Secretary	25 00
John Middleton, building partition in hall	28 26
R. S. & W. G. McCormick, rent of hall	350 00
C. Shober & Co., printing Grand Officers' certificates	57 50
W. J. A. DeLancey, traveling expenses	12 50
A. C. Shadle, M. & P. D. 1874	16 50
Jno. D. Crabtree, traveling expenses	4 00
Jno. M. Pearson, traveling expenses	4 75
Jos. Robbins, committee on correspondence	500 00
S. W. Waddle, extra services	25 00
Occidental Lodge No. 40, dues remitted	117 00
Chas. Shober & Co., printing charters	67 50
Wm. L. Tomlins, music at opening of G. L.	24 80
D. & J. B. Brown, paper for proceedings	456 00
D. & J. B. Brown, printing proceedings	483 90
M. D. Chamberlain, services and mileage as G. Examiner	159 90
M. D. Chamberlain, services and mileage as G. Examiner	24 00
J. H. Fawcett, services and mileage as G. Examiner	167 70
A. T. Darrah, services and mileage as G. Examiner	221 00
F. Hudson, Jr., printing blank returns	95 00
John F. Burrill, appropriation for furnishing office	458 40
New Columbia Lodge No. 336, dues refunded by order of Grand Lodge,	34 50
Geo. E. Lounsbury, salary as Grand Master	1,500 00
John F. Burrill, salary as Grand Secretary	2,500 00
A. A. Glenn, salary as Grand Treasurer	400 00
Total	\$26,855 55

I have received during the year the following amounts, for which I hold the
Acting Grand Treasurer's receipt. Fraternally submitted,

JOHN F. BURRILL, *Grand Secretary.*

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

JOHN F. BURRILL, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

DR.

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1876.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Bodley	1	\$76 50	Knoxville	66	\$51 75
Equality	2	19 50	Acacia	67	63 00
Harmony	3	78 75	Naples	68	28 50
Springfield	4	84 00	Eureka	69	30 00
Friendship	7	94 50	Social	70	33 00
Macon	8	103 50	Central	71	57 75
Rushville	9	48 75	Chester	72	57 00
St. John's	13	58 50	Rockton	74	39 00
Warren	14	27 00	Roscoe	75	60 75
Peoria	15	138 75	Mt. Nebo	76	60 00
Temperance	16	51 00	Prairie	77	83 25
Macomb	17	59 25	Waukegan	78	92 25
Clinton	19	95 25	Scott	79	20 00
Hancock	20	51 75	Whitehall	80	74 25
Cass	23	49 50	Vitruvius	81	27 75
St. Clair	24	66 00	Metamora	82	21 75
Franklin	25	60 50	De Witt	84	84 75
Hiram	26	22 50	Mitchell	85	33 00
Piasa	27	90 75	Kaskaskia	86	59 25
Pekin	29	39 00	Mt. Pulaski	87	51 00
Mt. Vernon	31	54 00	Havana	88	40 50
Oriental	33	214 50	Fellowship	89	72 00
Barry	34	62 25	Jerusalem Temple	90	171 00
Charleston	35	52 50	Metropolis	91	56 25
Kavanaugh	36	39 00	Stewart	92	46 50
Monmouth	37	69 75	Toulon	93	48 00
Olive Branch	38	110 25	Perry	95	51 75
Herman	39	50 25	Samuel H. Davis	96	19 50
Occidental	40	113 25	Excelsior	97	77 25
Bloomington	43	150 00	Taylor	98	39 75
Hardin	44	90 75	Edwardsville	99	65 25
Griggsville	45	48 00	Astoria	100	48 75
Temple	46	94 50	Rockford	102	131 25
Unity	48	32 25	Magnolia	103	29 75
Cambridge	49	48 75	Lewistown	104	46 50
Carrollton	50	78 00	Winchester	105	52 50
Mt. Moriah	51	75 00	Lancaster	106	29 25
Benevolent	52	44 25	Versailles	108	31 75
Jackson	53	50 25	Trenton	109	46 50
Reclamation	54	42 00	Lebanon	110	56 25
Washington	55	37 50	Jonesboro	111	37 50
Pittsfield	56	70 50	Bureau	112	33 25
Trio	57	133 50	Robert Burns	113	39 75
Fraternal	58	60 00	Marcelline	114	29 25
New Boston	59	59 25	Rising Sun	115	21 50
Belvidere	60	74 25	Vermont	116	54 75
Lacon	61	27 00	Elgin	117	74 25
St. Marks	63	91 50	Waverly	118	45 75
Benton	64	56 25	Henry	119	23 25
Euclid	65	51 00	Mound	122	80 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1876—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Oquawka.....	123	\$37 50	Herrick.....	193	\$26 25
Cedar.....	124	70 50	Freedom.....	194	36 00
Greenup.....	125	21 75	La Harpe.....	195	87 75
Empire.....	126	33 75	Louisville.....	196	42 00
Antioch.....	127	33 00	King Solomon's.....	197	42 00
Raleigh.....	128	28 50	Grandview.....	198	32 25
Greenfield.....	129	45 00	Homer.....	199	89 00
Marion.....	130	57 75	Sheba.....	200	86 75
Golconda.....	131	42 00	Centralia.....	201	75 75
Mackinaw.....	132	30 75	Corinthian.....	205	84 50
Marshall.....	133	62 25	Tamara.....	207	28 50
Sycamore.....	134	87 25	Wilmington.....	208	78 75
Lima.....	135	32 25	Wm. B. Warren.....	209	137 25
Hutsonville.....	136	24 75	Lincoln.....	210	60 00
Polk.....	137	39 75	Cleveland.....	211	321 00
Marengo.....	138	62 25	Shipman.....	212	29 25
Geneva.....	139	42 75	Ipava.....	213	48 75
Olney.....	140	67 50	Mason.....	217	30 75
Garden City.....	141	137 25	New Salem.....	218	36 00
Ames.....	142	45 75	Oakland.....	219	52 50
Richmond.....	143	46 50	Mahomet.....	220	42 75
DeKalb.....	144	73 50	Leroy.....	221	43 50
A. W. Rawson.....	145	38 25	Geo. Washington.....	222	36 00
Lee Centre.....	146	30 00	Keeney.....	223	18 00
Clayton.....	147	45 75	Pana.....	226	31 50
Bloomfield.....	148	56 25	Columbus.....	227	27 00
Edinburgh.....	149	42 00	Lovington.....	228	42 00
Vienna.....	150	45 75	Manchester.....	229	27 00
Bunker Hill.....	151	38 25	New Haven.....	230	33 00
Fidelity.....	152	42 00	Farmers.....	232	24 75
Clay.....	153	30 00	Blandinsville.....	233	53 25
Russell.....	154	42 00	DuQuoin.....	234	46 50
Alpha.....	155	120 00	Dallas City.....	235	49 50
Delavan.....	156	59 25	Charter Oak.....	236	70 50
Urbana.....	157	96 75	Cairo.....	237	111 75
McHenry.....	158	26 25	Black Hawk.....	238	49 50
Wethersfield.....	159	52 50	Mt. Carmel.....	239	49 50
Waubansia.....	160	128 25	Western Star.....	240	80 00
Virden.....	161	56 25	Shekinah.....	241	41 25
Hope.....	162	39 75	Galva.....	243	46 50
Westfield.....	163	22 50	Horicon.....	244	70 50
Edward Dobbins.....	164	29 25	Greenville.....	245	44 25
Atlanta.....	165	35 25	El Paso.....	246	50 25
Star in the East.....	166	128 25	Rob Morris.....	247	47 25
Milford.....	168	36 75	Golden Gate.....	248	33 00
Nunda.....	169	37 50	Hibbard.....	249	54 00
Evergreen.....	170	89 25	Robinson.....	250	35 25
Girard.....	171	52 50	Hleyworth.....	251	45 75
Wayne.....	172	15 75	Aledo.....	252	60 00
Cherry Valley.....	173	88 25	Avon Harmony.....	253	48 50
Lena.....	174	60 00	Aurora.....	254	99 00
Matteson.....	175	126 75	Donnelson.....	255	29 25
Mendota.....	176	100 50	Algonquin.....	256	24 00
Illinois Central.....	178	87 75	Warsaw.....	257	35 25
Wabash.....	179	39 00	Chemung.....	258	80 00
Moweaqua.....	180	40 50	Mattoon.....	260	81 00
Moultrie.....	181	53 25	Amon.....	261	60 00
Germania.....	182	134 25	Channahon.....	262	32 25
Meridian.....	183	40 50	Illinois.....	263	51 00
Abingdon.....	185	34 50	Franklin Grove.....	264	44 25
Mystic Tie.....	187	38 25	Vermilion.....	265	39 00
Cyrus.....	188	89 75	Kingston.....	266	48 00
Fulton City.....	189	77 25	La Prairie.....	267	30 00
Dundee.....	190	32 25	Paris.....	268	83 25
Farmington.....	192	52 50	Wheaton.....	269	42 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1876—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Levi Lusk	270	\$85 25	Sublette	349	\$24 75
Blaney	271	118 50	Fairview	350	43 50
Carmi	272	46 50	Tarbolton	351	75 75
Miners	273	57 75	Groveland	352	21 75
Byron	274	27 00	Kinderhook	353	27 75
Milton	275	57 75	Ark and Anchor	354	60 00
Accordia	277	66 00	Marine	355	30 00
Jo Daviess	278	69 75	Hermitage	356	40 50
Ncoga	279	36 75	Blackberry	359	22 50
Kansas	280	37 50	Princeville	360	27 00
Brooklyn	282	33 00	Douglas	361	44 25
Meteor	283	67 50	Noble	362	34 50
Catlin	285	50 25	Horeb	363	62 25
Plymouth	286	46 50	Tonica	364	20 75
Genoa	288	47 25	Bement	365	52 50
Wataga	291	28 50	Arcola	366	52 50
Chenoa	292	41 25	Oxford	367	30 75
Prophetstown	293	63 00	Jefferson	368	26 25
Pontiac	294	64 50	Newman	369	67 50
Dills	295	30 75	Middleton	370	22 50
Quincy	296	86 25	Livingston	371	47 25
Benjamin	297	39 75	Galesburg	372	74 25
Waconda	298	59 25	Chambersburg	373	23 25
Mechanicsburg	299	20 25	Shabbona	374	26 25
Hanover	300	18 75	Archimedes	377	42 00
Corland	301	24 75	Aroma	378	19 50
Durand	302	38 25	Liberty	380	29 25
Raven	303	17 00	M. R. Thompson	381	48 00
Cement	304	39 00	Gill	382	26 25
W. C. Hobbs	306	33 00	La Moille	383	33 00
T. J. Pickett	307	79 50	Waltham	384	34 50
Ashlar	308	160 50	Mississippi	385	25 50
Harvard	309	67 50	Bridgeport	386	27 75
Dearborn	310	97 50	Youngstown	387	33 00
Kilwinning	311	175 50	Kankakee	389	68 25
Ionic	312	71 25	Ashmore	390	21 75
York	313	42 00	Tolono	391	35 25
Pulatine	314	40 50	Oconee	392	34 50
Erwin	315	26 25	Blair	393	183 50
J. L. Anderson	318	54 75	Jerseyville	394	66 00
Doric	319	72 00	H. G. Reynolds	395	22 50
Malta	320	36 75	Muddy Point	396	31 50
Dunlap	321	61 50	Shiloh	397	19 50
Windsor	322	63 00	Kinmundy	398	45 00
Orient	323	25 50	Buda	399	36 75
Harrisburg	325	57 75	Pacific	400	42 00
Industry	327	56 25	Odell	401	49 50
Grafton	328	24 75	Kishwaukee	402	28 25
Altona	330	35 25	Mason City	403	73 50
Mr. Erie	331	21 00	Batavia	404	68 25
Tuscola	332	93 75	Ramsey	405	83 00
Tyrian	333	75 00	Bethalto	406	17 25
Sumner	334	47 25	Marysville	407	23 25
Schiller	335	39 25	Stratton	408	48 00
New Columbia	336	32 25	Thos. J. Turner	409	81 00
Oneida	337	89 00	Mithra	410	76 50
Saline	339	24 75	Hesperia	411	169 50
Kedron	340	30 00	Bollen	412	30 75
Full Moon	341	37 50	Forreston	413	18 00
Summerfield	342	22 50	Evening Star	414	32 25
Wenona	344	39 75	Lawn Ridge	415	24 00
Milledgeville	345	29 25	Paxton	416	54 00
N. D. Morse	346	34 50	Marseilles	417	41 25
Sidney	347	25 50	Freeburg	418	89 00
Russellville	348	15 00	Keynoldsburg	419	42 75

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1876—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Oregon.....	420	\$44 25	Tower Hill.....	493	\$24 75
Washburn	421	21 75	Bath.....	494	33 75
Landmark	422	77 25	Stone Fort.....	495	45 75
Lanark.....	423	43 50	Tennessee.....	496	35 25
Exeter.....	424	24 00	Alma.....	497	38 25
Kaneville.....	425	21 00	Murphysboro	498	45 75
Scottville.....	426	35 25	Saint Paul.....	500	27 00
Red Bud.....	427	24 75	Stark.....	501	22 75
Chebanse.....	429	33 75	Woodhull.....	502	39 75
Kendrick.....	430	33 09	Odin.....	503	39 75
Summit.....	431	33 75	East St. Louis.....	504	49 50
Murrayville.....	432	33 75	Meridian Sun.....	505	42 00
Annawan.....	433	27 75	O. H. Miner.....	506	30 75
Makanda.....	434	52 50	Home.....	508	161 25
Neponset.....	435	22 50	Parkersburg.....	509	23 25
Philo.....	436	42 75	J. D. Moody.....	510	34 50
Chicago.....	437	131 25	Clintonville.....	511	24 00
Luce.....	439	50 25	Wade-Barney.....	512	91 50
Camargo.....	440	45 75	Cold Spring.....	513	19 50
Sparland.....	441	30 75	Bradford.....	514	47 25
Casey.....	442	33 00	Dement.....	515	41 25
Hampshire.....	443	22 50	Andalusia.....	516	15 75
Cave-in-Rock	444	27 00	Litchfield.....	517	45 00
Chesterfield.....	445	32 25	Abraham Lincoln	518	39 75
Watseka.....	446	47 25	Roseville.....	519	37 50
S. D. Monroe.....	447	27 00	Anna.....	520	27 75
Yates City.....	448	51 75	Illipolis.....	521	27 00
Mendon.....	449	42 00	Monitor.....	522	31 00
Loami.....	450	42 00	Chatham.....	523	39 75
Bromwell.....	451	49 50	Evans.....	524	75 75
Grant.....	452	36 25	Delia.....	525	24 75
New Hartford.....	453	21 75	Covenant.....	526	153 75
Maroa.....	454	60 75	Rossville.....	527	27 00
Irving.....	455	33 75	Minooka.....	528	31 50
Nokomis.....	456	37 50	Adams.....	529	21 00
Moscow.....	457	27 75	Maquon.....	530	47 25
Blazing Star.....	458	36 75	Ashton.....	531	27 00
Butler.....	459	24 00	Seneca.....	532	34 50
Jeffersonville.....	460	21 00	Altamont.....	533	43 50
Tremont.....	462	13 75	Cuba.....	534	34 50
Denver.....	464	30 00	Sherman.....	535	35 25
Huntsville.....	465	43 50	Plainfield.....	536	41 25
South Macon.....	467	65 25	J. R. Gorin.....	537	37 50
Cheney's Grove.....	468	46 50	Lockport.....	538	51 75
McLean.....	469	21 00	Chatsworth.....	539	30 00
Rantoul.....	470	32 25	Harlem.....	540	42 00
Kendall.....	471	24 75	Sigel.....	541	16 50
Amity.....	472	48 50	Cordova.....	543	13 00
Gordon.....	473	23 25	Valley.....	547	25 50
Columbia.....	474	32 25	Apple River.....	548	33 00
Walshville.....	475	27 75	Sharon.....	550	30 00
New Rutland.....	477	24 75	Darwin.....	551	18 00
Pleiades.....	478	172 50	Ancona.....	552	20 25
Wyoming.....	479	62 25	Kyle.....	553	33 75
Logan.....	480	54 75	Plum River.....	554	36 75
Momence.....	481	45 00	Humboldt.....	555	26 75
Lexington.....	482	43 50	Dawson.....	556	38 25
Belle City.....	483	5 45	Lessing.....	557	54 00
Edgewood.....	484	24 00	Leland.....	558	23 25
Oskaloosa.....	485	14 25	Thomson.....	559	32 25
Bowen.....	486	21 00	Madison.....	560	44 25
Andrew Jackson.....	487	33 00	Trinity.....	561	56 25
Clay City.....	488	32 25	Villa Ridge.....	562	20 25
Shannon.....	490	25 50	Hamilton.....	563	27 75
Martin.....	491	37 50	Winslow.....	564	29 25
Libertyville.....	492	33 25	Pleasant Hill.....	565	41 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1876—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE	NO.	DUES.
Albany.....	566	\$33 00	Hinsdale.....	649	\$25 50
Frankfort.....	567	47 25	Irvington.....	650	18 00
Jacksonville.....	570	78 75	Centre Star.....	651	30 00
Bardolph.....	572	36 75	Polar Star.....	652	20 25
Gardner.....	573	45 00	Greenview.....	653	33 00
Pera.....	574	26 25	Woodford.....	654	36 00
Capron.....	575	36 75	Yorktown.....	655	39 00
O'Fallon.....	576	39 75	Mozart.....	656	28 50
Viola.....	577	34 50	Lafayette.....	657	14 25
Prairie City.....	578	89 00	Lambert.....	659	36 75
Elbridge.....	579	39 00	Grand Chain.....	660	19 50
Hazel Dell.....	580	31 50	Bethesda.....	661	15 00
Dongola.....	581	18 75	South Park.....	662	36 00
Shirley.....	582	27 00	Phenix.....	663	26 25
Highland.....	583	27 75	Mayo.....	664	20 25
Vesper.....	584	68 25	Greenland.....	665	15 75
Fisher.....	585	28 50	Crawford.....	666	16 50
Princeton.....	587	42 75	Erie.....	667	33 00
Troy.....	588	28 50	Burnt Prairie.....	668	27 75
Elwood.....	589	27 00	Herder.....	669	51 75
Gilman.....	591	23 25	Fillmore.....	670	41 25
Fieldon.....	592	36 00	Farina.....	671	12 75
Miles Hart.....	595	38 25	Eddyville.....	672	27 75
National.....	596	96 00	Normal.....	673	17 25
Lostant.....	597	23 25	Waldeck.....	674	47 25
Fowler.....	599	15 75	Pawnee.....	675	35 25
Cerro Gordo.....	600	35 25	A. O. Fay.....	676	25 50
Laclede.....	601	20 25	Enfield.....	677	30 00
Watson.....	602	15 00	Sheffield.....	678	18 00
Clark.....	603	32 25	Illinois City.....	679	24 75
Hebron.....	604	32 25	Clement.....	680	21 75
Allen.....	605	27 00	Morrisonville.....	681	35 25
Streator.....	607	35 50	Blne Mound.....	682	45 75
Piper.....	608	33 00	Galatia.....	684	25 50
Sheldon.....	609	35 25	Rio.....	685	33 00
Union Park.....	610	74 25	D. A. Cashman.....	686	96 00
Lincoln Park.....	611	66 00	Orangeville.....	687	23 25
Rock River.....	612	88 50	Clifton.....	688	20 25
Patoka.....	613	36 75	Advance.....	689	17 25
Forrest.....	614	27 75	Englewood.....	690	56 25
Wadley.....	616	19 50	Iola.....	691	23 25
Milan.....	617	27 75	Raymond.....	692	30 00
Basco.....	618	26 25	Herrin's Prairie.....	693	24 00
New Hope.....	620	43 75	Centre.....	694	9 75
Venice.....	621	14 25	Shiloh Hill.....	695	27 00
Hopedale.....	622	25 50	Belle Rive.....	696	23 25
Locust.....	623	25 50	Richard Cole.....	697	58 50
Dubois.....	624	15 75	Hutton.....	698	30 75
Union.....	627	22 50	Pleasant Plains.....	700	29 25
Old Time.....	629	28 50	Temple Hill.....	701	21 00
Tuscan.....	630	24 00	Alexandria.....	702	29 25
Norton.....	631	30 00	St. Andrews.....	703	14 25
Ridge Farm.....	632	24 75	Braidwood.....	704	50 25
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	85 50	Ewing.....	705	22 50
Buckley.....	634	50 25	Joppa.....	706	20 25
Rochester.....	635	18 75	Circle.....	707	54 00
Peotone.....	636	30 75	Star.....	709	37 50
Keystone.....	639	52 50	Farmer City.....	710	44 25
Comet.....	641	33 75	Providence.....	711	30 75
Apollo.....	642	132 00	Collinsville.....	712	27 75
D. C. Cregier.....	643	77 25	Johnsonville.....	713	22 50
Oblong City.....	644	30 75	Newtown.....	714	29 25
San Jose.....	645	20 25	Elvaston.....	715	18 75
Somonauk.....	646	32 25	Calumet.....	716	30 00
Blueville.....	647	27 00	Lumberman's.....	717	46 50
Camden.....	648	51 00	May.....	718	14 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1876—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Chapel Hill.	719	\$19 50	Canton.. ..	734	\$72 00
Varna.	720	15 75	Sheridan	735	14 25
Rome.	721	17 25	Grant Park	U. D.	10 50
Walnut.	722	22 50	Arrowsmith.	"	12 00
Omaha.	723	21 75	Goode	"	3 75
Chandlerville.	724	28 50	Danvers.	"	4 50
Rankin.	725	15 75	Centennial.	"	3 00
Golden Rule.	726	42 75	New Holland.	"	3 00
Raritan.	727	21 75	Sullivan Centre.	"	8 25
Waterman.	728	24 75	Weldon.	"	1 50
Lake Creek.	729	16 50	Winnebago.	"	4 50
Eldorado.	730	15 00	Dennison.	"	6 75
Harbor.	731	14 25	Scotland.	"	11 25
Carman.	732	17 25	Alta.	"	9 00
Gibson.	733	39 75	Lakeside.	"	25 50

DUES OF 1873.

Newark. | 549 | 15 75 ||

DUES OF 1874.

Mahomet.	220	37 50	Newark.	549	18 00
Onarga.	305	45 00	Saline.	339	35 25

DUES OF 1875.

Friendship.	7	96 00	Abingdon.	185	34 50
Warren.	14	75	Fulton City.	189	72 00
Macomb.	17	75	Farmington.	192	75
Monmouth.	37	6 00	La Harpe.	195	87 75
Bloomington.	43	7 50	Louisville.	196	1 50
Mt Moriah.	51	2 25	Homer.	199	4 50
Reclamation.	54	8 25	Sheba.	200	2 25
Belvidere.	60	2 25	Tamaroa.	207	1 50
Knoxville.	66	75	Mahomet.	220	40 25
Social.	70	75	Geo. Washington.	222	8 25
Chester.	72	75	Keency.	223	75
Mt. Nebo.	76	75	New Haven.	230	3 00
Kaskaskia.	86	75	Farmers'.	232	3 00
Mt. Pulaski.	87	5 25	Blaindsville.	233	8 25
Fellowship.	89	1 50	Shekinah.	241	75
Jerusalem Temple.	90	75	Alledo.	252	8 25
Tonlon.	93	75	Avon Harmony.	253	2 25
Lancaster.	106	2 25	Vermilion.	265	1 50
Raligh.	128	9 00	Kingston.	266	75
Mackinaw.	132	3 00	La Prairie.	267	1 50
Golconda.	131	1 50	Milton.	275	55 50
Geneva.	139	48 75	Elizabeth.	276	9 00
Lee Centre.	146	1 50	Neoga.	279	2 25
Clay.	153	1 50	Brooklyn.	282	75
McHenry.	158	75	Catlin.	285	75
Wethersfield.	159	5 25	Dills.	295	75
Viriden.	161	1 50	Courtland.	301	30 75
Westfield.	163	35 25	Harvard.	309	1 50
Matteson.	175	3 00	Oneida.	337	1 50
Staunton.	177	53 25	Full Moon.	341	2 25
Wuba-h.	179	75	Summerfield.	342	4 50
Moultrie.	181	2 00	Kedron.	349	75

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1875—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Russellville	348	75	Elwood	589	\$ 75
Fairview	350	2 25	Lodi	594	75
Ark and Anchor	354	75	Cerro Gordo	600	32 25
Orion	358	26 25	Allin	605	2 25
Horeb	363	57 00	Streator	607	3 00
Middleton	370	2 25	Piper	608	5 25
Youngstown	387	1 50	Basco	618	2 25
H. G. Reynolds	395	75	Venice	621	75
Pacific	400	1 50	Mosue	628	2 25
Odell	401	3 75	Tuscan	630	75
Mason City	403	75	Buckley	634	2 25
T. J. Turner	409	75	Rochester	635	75
Paxton	416	4 50	San Jose	645	75
Marseilles	417	5 25	Irrington	650	8 75
Lanark	423	1 50	Polar Star	652	75
Kendrick	430	35 25	Yorktown	655	3 00
Summit	431	8 00	Mozart	656	1 50
Yates City	443	75	Lambert	659	75
Bromwell	451	75	Grand Chain	660	75
Belle City	453	23 25	Bethesda	661	8 00
Cooper	459	75	Krie	667	4 50
Murphysboro	498	1 50	Eddyville	672	2 50
O. H. Miner	506	6 75	Pawnee	675	3 00
Cold Spring	513	75	Enfield	677	75
Bradford	514	1 50	Rio	685	1 50
Anna	520	2 25	Alexandria	702	75
Monitor	522	74 25	Circle	707	58 25
Evans	524	79 50	Golden Rule	726	75
Adams	529	4 50	Canton	U. D.	21 75
Lockport	538	52 50	Mattoon	260	1 50
Sigel	541	75	Moultrie	151	3 00
Towanda	542	27 75	Mt. Carmel	239	75
Sharon	550	1 50	Springfield	4	3 00
Leland	558	1 50	Greenlund	665	75
Thomson	559	75	Keystone	639	3 75
Hamilton	563	1 50	M. R. Thompson	381	47 25
Elbridge	579	75			

MISCELLANEOUS.

For Dispensation fees for four Lodges U. D.	\$400 00
For dues from members of the late Mt. Pleasant Lodge No. 224	1 80
For dues from members of H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438	15 00
For dues from members of W. M. Egan Lodge No. 393	3 00
For Regalia of H. W. Bigelow Lodge, sold by order of Grand Master	80 00
For signing Diplomas, etc.	68 00
For Joseph Robbins, D. G. M., dispensation fees	18 50
For re-printed proceedings	7 00

RECAPITULATION.

Dues of 1873	\$15 75
Dues of 1874	185 75
Dues of 1875	8,070 75
Dues of 1876	26,560 45
Miscellaneous	543 80
	<hr/>
	\$30,326 00

RECOMMENDATION—From Finance Committee.

The following recommendation of the Finance Committee was read and adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee on Finance, to whom the matter has been referred, would recommend that the Committees in attendance on this Grand Communication be allowed a compensation of three dollars per day in addition to the constitutional amount.

JOHN C. SMITH, }
E. C. SELLECK, } *Committee*
H. C. CLARK, }

REPORT—Of Acting Grand Treasurer.

R. W. Bro. GLENN, A. G. T., submitted the following report: which was received and referred to the Finance Committee:

A. A. GLENN, *Acting Grand Treasurer, in account with*

THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

DR.

To amount received of Grand Secretary Oct. 6, 1875 \$28,005 99

CR.

By amount paid Grand Representatives for 1875	\$13,949 60
By amount for 1874	6 00
By miscellaneous orders paid	2,743 40
By special orders paid	9,229 25
By order on Gr. Ch. fund	500 00
	<hr/> \$26,228 25

Balance \$1,777 74

Of the above amount, \$600 are in notes received of H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438.

A. A. GLENN, *Grand Treasurer, pro tem.*

RESOLUTION—Numbers of Orders and Lodges to Correspond.

R. W. Bro. E. COOK, (271) offered the following resolution; which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mileage and Per Diem Committees of the Grand Lodge be and are hereby instructed to make all orders to representatives correspond in number to the number of the Lodge represented; and that the reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer be so made as to show to whom, and for what purpose, all

other orders are issued, as well as the number of said orders, and for what year drawn.

CALLED OFF.

At 12 o'clock M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1876, }
TWO O'CLOCK P. M. }

The acting Grand Master called the Grand Lodge to labor.

Prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain.

RESOLUTION—To remit dues of Cass Lodge No. 23.

M. W. Bro. HAWLEY offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Charity:

WHEREAS, The Hall occupied by Cass Lodge No. 23, was on the — day of March, A. D. 1876, destroyed by fire; and

WHEREAS, Said lodge thereby sustained a loss of their furniture and clothing; therefore,

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge dues of said lodge for the year 1876 be remitted.

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

R. W. Bro. T. T. GURNEY, submitted his report as Committee on Masonic Correspondence; which was received and ordered to be printed with the proceedings. (See appendix.)

SPECIAL ORDER—Report of Committee on Widows and Orphans' Home.

R. W. Bro. SCOTT offered a substitute for the report of the Committee on Widows and Orphans' Home, and moved that it be laid over for one year, and be published in the proceedings.

R. W. Bro. MUNN moved to amend by referring it to the subordinate lodges, and the lodges be instructed to act upon it at their stated meetings in December, and report their action to the Grand Secretary.

The amendment prevailed, and it was so ordered.

The following is the substitute :

Be it resolved by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M., in Annual Communication assembled:—

1st. That we regard the establishment and maintenance of a Home for worthy indigent Master Masons, and for the widows and orphans of Masons, as a high privilege and a sacred duty ; and that we hereby pledge the hearty sympathy and the substantial aid of the Grand Lodge and its constituent lodges, to found and support an enterprise so commendable, so fully in accord with the spirit of Freemasonry, and so essentially a tangible exemplification of CHARITY, the chief corner-stone of our Institution.

2nd. That said HOME shall be under the management of a Board of Trustees, consisting of eleven Master Masons, members of constituent lodges, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Illinois—five of whom shall be, *ex-officio*, viz., the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, and Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge during their term of office, and the remaining six members of said Board to be elected by the Grand Lodge at this annual Communication. The said six members of said Board of Trustees, shall as soon as practicable after their election, divide themselves, by lot, into three classes of two each : one class to hold office one year, another two years, and the other three years ; and there shall be elected by the Grand Lodge, annually, subsequent to the first election, two members of said Board to hold office three years ; but neither of the *ex-officio* members of said Board of Trustees shall be eligible to any office in said Board.

3rd. That the Grand Lodge hereby appropriates the sum of \$5,000 to said Home, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, upon the organization of such body as herein provided.

4th. That the Grand Lodge, pursuant to its Constitution, hereby levies additional dues on the constituent lodges of \$3.00 for each initiation, and twenty five cents per annum for each member of said constituent lodges, as a *building fund*, and for the maintenance of said Home—said moneys to be remitted to the Grand Secretary with the annual returns of each lodge, and to be paid over by the Grand Secretary to the Treasurer of said Board on or before the first day of November of each year, and any neglect or failure on the part of any lodge to pay over to the Grand Secretary the moneys as herein required, shall subject said delinquent lodge to the same penalty as is prescribed in Grand Lodge By-Laws for a failure to pay annual dues.

5th. That said Board of Trustees shall be governed by a code of by-laws, and shall make such rules and regulations as they may deem proper, subject however to the approval and direction of the Grand Lodge in regular Grand Communication.

6th. That said Board of Trustees shall make a full, detailed report of all their doings, at each annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and that no site shall be selected, plans adopted, nor money expended, except by concurrent vote of a majority of all the Trustees; but for the transaction of general business a majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

7th. That the Board of Trustees shall have power to solicit and receive donations and contributions for the Home, and all contributions or donations of \$500 or over from any person, shall entitle the donor to an Honorary Membership in the Board of Trustees, and a suitable certificate thereof, with the privilege of meeting with the Board and participating in debate upon any question, but shall *not* entitle such donor to vote upon any question before the Board.

8th. That in case of death, removal or other disability, masonic or otherwise, of a member of the Board, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Grand Master—such appointee to serve until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, when the unexpired term shall be filled by election.

A failure on the part of any Trustee, who had been duly notified, to attend two consecutive meetings of the Board of Trustees, regularly called—unless detained by sickness or other unavoidable cause, shall be sufficient ground for his removal by the Grand Master.

9th. That the proper masonic authorities shall at all times, when called upon by the Board of Trustees, enforce the law made for the objects herein provided, and shall otherwise aid in carrying out the instructions of the Grand Lodge, which may from time to time be made for the Home.

10th. That the site of a Home for the purpose herein referred to, shall be a farm of not less than eighty (80) nor more than one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land; the title to which shall be vested in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.

11th. That the Trustees are hereby instructed not to make any contracts, or make any expenditure of money, beyond that necessary for a proper organization of the Board, until they shall have in their treasury at least \$20,000.

12th. That in selecting a site for the Home, regard shall be had to healthfulness and accessibility, in preference to the amount that any city or village will donate for its location, and that no bid for the site of the Home shall be considered from any city or town which shall not previously have been designated by the Board of Trustees as a suitable part of the State for the Home.

13th. That the Board of Trustees shall be entitled to the payment of traveling or other necessary expenses, while in the actual discharge of duties connected with, or in behalf of the Home—when directed to these duties by the Board—but shall not be entitled to, or be paid any *per diem*, or any other salary whatsoever: *Provided*, that the duly elected Secretary of the Board of Trustees may be paid for his services

such an amount as may be fixed by the Board. The Treasurer and Secretary of the Board shall give bonds for such sums as the Trustees may determine upon.

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

W. BRO. WHITEHEAD submitted the report of the Committee on Petitions, which was received and adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Petitions would fraternally report as follows :

1. Petition of L. C. BARKER, expelled by Herrick Lodge No. 193, April 20th, 1872, for restoration.

The petition being recommended by the Lodge expelling, your committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that L. C. BARKER be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

2. Petition of Bowen Lodge No. 486, for the restoration of JOHN S. DEE, expelled by said lodge in 1868.

Your committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that JOHN S. DEE be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

3. Petition of Wethersfield Lodge No. 159, to change the name of the Lodge from Wethersfield Lodge No. 159 to Kewanee Lodge No. 159.

As this change appears from the papers submitted to your committee to be the unanimous desire of the lodge, your committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

4. Petition of FRANCIS M. LONG, expelled by Jeffersonville Lodge No. 460, Aug. 5th, 1874, for restoration.

As all of the requirements of the by-laws have been complied with, your committee recommend that FRANCIS M. LONG be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

5. Petition of Clinton Lodge No. 19, for the restoration of CHARLES T. LEWIS, expelled by said lodge Aug. 26, 1871.

Your committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that CHARLES T. LEWIS be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

6. Petition of CHARLES WEAR, expelled by Charter Oak Lodge No. 236, June 21st, 1871.

The recommendation of the lodge expelling certifies that it is the unanimous wish of the lodge, but as the seal of the lodge is not attached, your committee would recommend that the petition be referred to the Grand Master, with power to act when section 4, article 10, part 3d of the by-laws, has been complied with.

7. Petition of J. W. MARSH, expelled by Bodley Lodge No. 1, April, 1870, for restoration.

The recommendation of the lodge expelling, not bearing the seal of the lodge,

your committee recommend that the petition be referred to the Grand Master, with power to act when the by-laws have been complied with.

8. Petition of J. R. LAINE, expelled by Isaac Underhill Lodge No. 375, April, 1871, for restoration.

Isaac Underhill Lodge being dormant, the petitioner cannot obtain its recommendation; but as section 4, article 10, part 3d of the by-laws provides that in such cases the petition may be made direct to the Grand Lodge, and as the petition is signed by the Grand Master and Past Grand Master of Nebraska, the W. M., officers and a large number of the members of the lodge under whose jurisdiction the petitioner resides, and by the brother who preferred the complaint under which the petitioner was expelled, your committee would recommend that J. R. LAINE be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

9. Petition of C. OHM, expelled by Accordia Lodge No. 277, for restoration.

As the petition is accompanied by the recommendation of the lodge expelling, your committee recommend that C. OHM be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

10. Petition of JOHN A. RICHARDS, of Marcelline Lodge No. 114, indefinitely suspended by this Grand Lodge during the session of 1875, for restoration.

On examination your committee find that charges were preferred against the petitioner in Marcelline Lodge; that the lodge found him not guilty; that an appeal was taken to the Grand Lodge, the appeal sustained, and the petitioner indefinitely suspended during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge. The petition is signed by 23 of the 27 resident members of the lodge, including the brother who appealed from the decision of the lodge. Your committee therefore recommend that JOHN A. RICHARDS be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

11. Petition of Waverly Lodge No. 118, for the restoration of A. C. BENADICT, an expelled Mason.

Waverly Lodge sends, under the seal of the lodge, a certificate that on July 2d, 1875, a ballot was had recommending A. C. BENADICT for re-instatement—two-thirds in favor. But there is no petition from either the Lodge or A. C. BENADICT, nor is there any information as to what Lodge expelled him; but as this petition should have been before the Grand Lodge in 1875, having been lost or mislaid while in transit, and as a failure to act at this session will leave the expelled brother outside the fraternity for another year, your committee would recommend that the petition be referred to the Grand Master with power to act.

12. Petition of G. VANHOUTEN, expelled by H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438, January 23d, 1870, for restoration.

Your committee have given this petition long, earnest and careful consideration, and are unanimous in the opinion that the best interests of the fraternity will be subserved by recommending that the prayer of the petition be not granted.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

THOS. J. WHITEHEAD,
RODNEY ASHLEY,
CHAS. TROWBRIDGE, } *Committee.*

RESOLUTION—To pay Committee on Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. HAWLEY offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred dollars be appropriated and paid to the Committee on Masonic Correspondence for services in preparing report for the year 1876.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Report—Supplemental

The Committee on Grand Master's Report, to whom was referred a portion of the Grand Secretary's Report, submitted the following, which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

The Committee on Grand Master's address, to which was specially referred that part of the report of the Grand Secretary in relation to the appointment, by the Grand Master, of representatives of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodges of Kansas, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Manitoba and Canada, as well as his rulings in relation to the brethren of Ash Grove Lodge No. 376, and of Monroe Lodge No. 28, have had the same under consideration, and would recommend that the said appointments be approved; and that his rulings in reference to the brethren of said lodges—that they would not be allowed to dimit until their dues had been fully paid to the lodges to which they were severally due up to the time when the charters were severally surrendered—be taken as the sense of this Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

P. A. ARMSTRONG,	} Committee.
JOHN C. BAGBY,	
A. DEMAREE,	

REPORT—Committee on Charity.

The Committee on Charity, to whom were referred the petitions of Madison Lodge No. 560 and Loami Lodge No. 450, reported as follows:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your committee to whom was referred the petitions of Madison Lodge No. 560 and Loami Lodge No. 450, for remission of dues, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that while we believe the lodges referred to have met with a severe hardship in the loss of their property by fire, which is but additional evidence that all lodges should endeavor to protect themselves against the effect of like calamities by insurance, your committee can only reaffirm their recommendation in the case of New Columbia Lodge No. 336, referred to them at the last session of this Grand Lodge, and report the resolutions back without recommendation.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,	} Committee.
W. J. A. DELANCEY,	
HENRY E. HAMILTON,	

on
Charity.

RESOLUTION—To remit dues of Amity Lodge No. 472.

W. Bro. LOVELAND (472) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Charity:

WHEREAS, On the morning of March 2d, 1876, the Hall of Amity Lodge No. 472, together with all their property, was destroyed by fire; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the dues of said lodge for the year 1876 be remitted.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

W. Bro. JOHN C. NORTON (166) offered the following amendment to the by-laws, which, being seconded by the representatives of twenty lodges, lies over one year:

Amend Section One (1), Article XXV, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out the words "seventy-five" in the third line, and inserting "fifty" in lieu thereof.

REPORT—Auditing Committee.

R. W. Bro. GIL. W. BARNARD submitted the report of the Auditing Committee, which was read and adopted:

CHICAGO, Oct. 2d, 1876.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your committee for auditing claims against this Grand Lodge, do most respectfully submit the following as the report of their transactions for the current year:

There have been presented, accompanied by the proper vouchers, the following bills which have been approved and certified to the Grand Secretary as correct:

APPROVED.

Dec. 14, 1875,	Bill of Springfield Printing Co	\$456 00
Mch 14, 1876,	Bill of D. & J. B. Brown, printing, binding, etc	483 90
" 18,	Bill of R. W. Bro. M. D. Chamberlin, for mileage and per diem for attending upon meetings of Grand Examiners at Chicago, Champaign, Springfield, Vandalia, and Dixon.	183 90
" "	Bill of R. W. Bro. J. H. Fawcett, for mileage and per diem for attending upon meetings of Grand Examiners at Galesburg, Champaign, Dixon, Springfield and Chicago	167 70
" "	Bill of R. W. Bro. A. T. Darrah, for mileage and per diem for attending upon meetings of Grand Examiners at Chicago, Galesburg, Champaign, Dixon, Springfield and Vandalia	221 00
	Carried forward	1,512 50

	Brought forward	\$1,512 50
July 15.	Bill of Bro. Frank Hudson, for printing blanks	95 00
Sept. 1.	Sundry bills for furnishing Grand Secretary's office	458 40
		<hr/>
		\$2,065 90

All of which is fraternally submitted.

GIL. W. BARNARD, }
IRA A. CHURCH, } *Committee.*

REPORT—Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the resolution appropriating the sum of three hundred dollars to the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, reported as follows:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

We, your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution appropriating the sum of three hundred dollars to the Committee on Masonic Correspondence for services in preparing report for the year 1876, have considered the same, and would recommend that the amount be so appropriated.

J. C. SMITH, }
H. C. CLARK, } *Committee.*
E. C. SELLECK, }

The report was adopted.

RESOLUTION—To drop the name of L. C. Hearr.

W. Bro. ALEXANDER (702) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Chartered Lodges:

WHEREAS, Alexander Lodge No 702 has paid dues on L. C. HEARR for two years in error, his name being reported among the list of members, when in fact he has never been a member of said lodge.

Resolved, By the Grand Lodge of Illinois, that Alexander Lodge No. 702 be authorized to drop his name from the roll of said lodge.

Resolved, further, That the Grand Lodge refund to Alexander Lodge No. 702 \$1 50, the amount of dues paid in error.

On the above resolutions the Committee on Chartered Lodges reported as follows, which report was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your committee would report that the explanation as made in the above should have been made on page 9 of the report to the Grand Secretary, when it would have been corrected; and that, by doing so next year the name can be dropped, and the

amount overpaid (\$1 50) deducted from next year's dues ; therefore, your committee would recommend that the whole matter be referred to the R. W. Grand Secretary for correction in return.

C. KIRKPATRICK,	} Committee.
SAM'L C. SMITH,	
CHAS. FISHER,	
JOS. C. McMURTRY,	

The following dispatch from M. W. Bro. DILLS, Grand Treasurer, was read by the Acting Grand Master, previous to the election of officers:

QUINCY, ILLINOIS, October 4, 1876.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois:

Affliction prevented my performing the duties of the office to which you elected me last year. Accept my gratitude for honors conferred during the last thirty-six years.

HARRISON DILLS.

RESOLUTION—To pay Committee on Ceremonials.

M. W. Bro. HAWLEY offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars be appropriated and paid to the following named brethren for services in preparing ceremonials for use of this Grand Lodge, as follows :

M. W. Bro. D. C. CREGIER	\$100 00
R. W. Bro. JOHN M. PEARSON	15 00
W. Bro. A. W. ADAMS	20 00

ORATION.

Upon invitation of the Grand Lodge, R. W. Bro. GEO. M. McCONNELL, Grand Orator, addressed the Grand Lodge.

Upon motion of M. W. Bro. HAWLEY, the thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to Bro. McCONNELL for his oration, and he was requested to furnish a copy for publication in the proceedings.

(SEE APPENDIX.)

M. W. Bro. CREGIER presented the minutes of a Convention held in the city of Havana, Island of Cuba, on the 1st day of August, 1876, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge for that Island; accompanied by a memorial asking for recognition as the *Gran Logia de la Isla de Cuba, Habana*.

Upon motion, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

CALLED OFF.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 1876. }
 NINE O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor.

Prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain.

RESOLUTION—To Publish Constitution and By-Laws.

W. Bro. F. H. FERGUSON (27) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be and is hereby instructed to publish the Constitution and By-Laws of this Grand Lodge with the proceedings of 1876.

RESOLUTION—Relief of R. W. Bro. Blakesley.

W. Bro. AVISE (439) offered the following resolution for the relief of R. W. Bro. A. W. BLAKESLEY; which was referred to the Committee on Charity:

WHEREAS, Bro. A. W. BLAKESLEY, who has for the past twenty-five years been an active member of this Grand Lodge, has been stricken with paralysis, and is now in need of assistance to save his home from a forced sale under a deed of trust; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge appropriate the sum of four hundred (\$400) dollars for said purpose.

REPORT—Committee on Charity.

The Committee on Charity, to whom were referred the resolutions to remit the dues of Amity Lodge No. 472, and Cass Lodge No. 23, reported as follows:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your committee, to whom was referred the resolutions remitting the dues of Amity Lodge No. 472, and of Cass Lodge No. 23, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that they can only re-affirm their action in the cases of Madison Lodge No. 560, and Loami Lodge No. 450, and refer the matter back without recommendation.

JOSEPH ROBBINS, } Committee
 W. J. A. DELANCEY, } on
 H. E. HAMILTON, } Charity.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

W. Bro. WILMOT (521), offered the following amendment to the by-laws, which being seconded by the representatives of twenty lodges, lies over for one year:

Amend Section One (1), Article One (1), Part First, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out "Chicago," and inserting "*Springfield.*"

REPORTS—Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee submitted reports on the several matters referred to them; which were read and severally adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your committee, to whom was referred the accounts of R. W. Deputy Grand Master JOSEPH ROBBINS, Grand Secretary JOHN F. BURRILL, and Acting Grand Treasurer A. A. GLENN, would respectfully report—

FIRST. That during the two months R. W. Bro. ROBBINS has been acting Grand Master he has received eighteen dollars (\$18 00) for dispensations, and the same has been duly receipted for by the Grand Secretary.

SECOND. After a careful examination of the reports and accounts of the Grand Secretary, we find that he has received during the past year the following sums, which have been paid over to the Grand Treasurer, and his receipt taken for the same:

Dues 1873	\$15 75
Dues 1874	135 75
Dues 1875	1,342 50
Dues 1876	26,560 45
Dispensation fees—R. W. Joseph Robbins	18 00
Dispensations	400 00
Miscellaneous	125 30
Total	\$28,597 75

Your committee also find that the Grand Secretary has paid out for sundries, as per detailed statement, the sum of six hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-six cents (\$612 96), for which we would recommend that an order be drawn in his favor.

THIRD. An examination of the accounts of the Grand Treasurer *pro tem.*, shows he received—

Current receipts of the year 1875	\$28,005 99
Current receipts for year 1876	28,597 75
	<hr/>
	\$56,603 74

CREDIT.

By amount paid representatives to Grand Lodge, 1875	\$13,949 60
By amount paid representatives 1874	6 00
By miscellaneous orders paid	2,733 40
By special orders paid	9,239 25
By order on G. Charity fund	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$26,428 25
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance in his hands of	\$30,175 49

We find in the accounts of the Grand Treasurer three notes, given to Bigelow Lodge (defunct) by a former member, amounting to six hundred dollars (\$600 00), which he has receipted for as money. As these notes are believed to be worthless, your committee would suggest that they be deducted from the assets, that we may know just how much money there is in the treasury of this Grand Lodge, that the Grand Treasurer be credited with the amount, and hold the notes for collection.

Your committee regret that they are unable to make a complete and full exhibit of the finances of this Grand Lodge, for the reason that there are no reports from the M. W. Grand Master and Grand Treasurer. The severe and painful illness of M. W. Bro. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, who, under orders from his physician, is now absent in Colorado, and the protracted disability of Bro. HARRISON DILLS, is the cause of absence of those valuable reports. In view of the importance of this subject, your committee would respectfully recommend that the M. W. G. Master, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, be selected as a committee to settle the accounts of M. W. Bros. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY and HARRISON DILLS, at as early a day as practicable.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
E. C. SELLECK, } *Committee.*
H. C. CLARKE, }

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Finance, to whom were referred sundry bills and accounts, having duly considered the same, respectfully report as follows, and recommend that they be allowed and orders drawn upon the Grand Treasurer for the amounts named :

To Grand Tyler, JOHN P. FERNS, for expenses incurred and paid by him in the discharge of the duties of his office, eighty-two dollars and seventy-three cents (\$82 73).

We would further recommend, in this case, that in consideration of his faithful discharge of duties as Grand Tyler, and in accordance with the well established usage of this Grand Lodge, that he be allowed the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100).

Joseph Robbins, sundries for office of G. M.	\$5 84
John Connors, services as Janitor	10 00
Geo. F. Clark, carpenter work on hall	25 49

B. F. Chase & Co., signs for hall	4 00
D & J. B. Brown, printing report on For. Cor.	600 84
Patterson & Co., sundries for office of G. Sec.	33 25
Frank Hudson, Jr., services as Deputy G. Sec.	25 00
P. Bird Price, for assisting G. Sec.	25 00
DeLang & Co., sundries for use of Grand Lodge	7 45
Frank Hudson, sundry printing for office of G. Master and G. Secretary .	308 68
John C. Bagby, services as special committee appointed by Grand Master to settle with Grand Treasurer, Harrison Dills, at last annual communi- cation	20 80
Ed. S. Mulliner, services as special committee appointed by Grand Master to settle with Grand Treasurer Harrison Dills, at last annual communi- cation	25 00
E. C. Selleck, services as special committee appointed by Grand Master to settle with Grand Treasurer Harrison Dills, at last annual communica- tion	20 00
W. L. Forsyth, W. M. of Dearborn Lodge No. 310, per diem for last ses- sion	6 00
John Bennett, visiting New Berlin Lodge by order of G. M.	10 30
Gilbert W. Barnard, visiting Unity Lodge No. 48 by order of G. M. . . .	5 00
Louis Zeigler, visiting Wapella and DeWitt Lodges by order of G. M. . .	27 40
A. A. Glenn, visiting Manchester and Barry Lodges by order of G. M. . .	20 00
Henry Palmer, visiting Russelville and Westfield Lodges by order of G. M.	20 10
Jno. Woods, printing circulars and envelopes, and postage on the same for Committee on Widows and Orphans' Home	11 70
James Douglas, expenses incurred in settling affairs of Monroe Lodge No. 28 by order of G. M.	37 50
James P. Dalton, two doz. charter cases	9 75

All of which is fraternally submitted.

J. C. SMITH.	} Committee.
E. C. SELLECK,	
H. C. CLARKE,	

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution of M. W. Bro. JAMES A. HAWLEY, recommending an appropriation of \$135 to members of the Committee on Ceremonials, for valuable services rendered in the preparation of the ritual, respectfully report that we have considered the same and recommend its adoption.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,	} Committee.
E. C. SELLECK,	
H. C. CLARKE,	

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Finance fraternally call your attention to the fact that, owing to the long continued illness of M. W. Grand Master GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, and his absence from the State, R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS, Deputy Grand Master, has performed the duties of Grand Master for the months of August and September, and is therefore entitled to compensation for the same. We therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of the following :

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated and paid to R. W. Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS for two months' services as Grand Master.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
E. C. SELLECK, } *Committee.*
H. C. CLARKE,

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Finance beg leave to call your attention to the valuable services performed by Bro. S. W. WADDLE, chairman of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, in preparing schedules and orders for the use of the committee, which he did previous to the session of this Grand Lodge, that there might be no delay in issuing the same. We respectfully recommend a special appropriation of twenty-five dollars to Bro WADDLE for this extra service.

Fraternally submitted.

J. C. SMITH,
E. C. SELLECK, } *Committee.*
H. C. CLARKE,

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

In accordance with the requirements of Sec. 2, Art. VIII., of the by-laws, your Committee on Finance submit the following estimates of the probable expenses of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year :

Salaries of Grand Master, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer . . .	\$4,400 00
Sundry expenses of offices of Grand Master, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer	1,500 00
Contingent expenses	5,000 00
Mileage and Per Diem	16,500 00
Outstanding orders	2,000 00
Total	\$29,400 00

Your committee therefore recommend that this amount be appropriated for the purposes above indicated.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
E. C. SELLECK, } *Committee.*
H. C. CLARKE,

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

We, your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution instructing the Grand Secretary to publish the Constitution and By-Laws of this Grand Lodge with the proceedings for 1876, beg leave to report that after due consideration we think it not advisable to incur such expense.

J. C. SMITH,
E. C. SELLECK, } *Committee.*
H. C. CLARK,

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Finance, to whom has been referred a supplementary report from the Grand Secretary, showing that \$1,728 25 has been received by him since our former report, would report that it has been duly examined and found correct, and the Grand Treasurer's receipt for the same amount is appended thereto.

We would also report favorably on a bill of Bro. J. B. BARCOCK, for expenses in visiting Lodi Lodge No. 594, \$3 90, per order of G. M.

Also, \$22 00 in payment of expense of procuring music for the opening of the Grand Lodge.

J. C. SMITH,
H. C. CLARK, } *Committee.*
E. C. SELLECK,

RESOLUTION—"Postal Cards" not to be used.

M. W. Bro. CREGIER offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Illinois condemns the prevailing practice of transmitting by "postal card" notice of the business and other doings of lodges, and it is hereby ordered that all notices emanating from lodges or their officers shall be sent to members under "sealed cover": *Provided*, that the bare notice of time and place of meeting of said lodge may be sent by "postal card."

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

BRO. MCWAYNE (139) offered the following amendments to the by-laws, which being seconded, lie over for one year:

Amend Sec. 4, Art. 1st, Part 1st, by striking out "*fifteen hundred*" and inserting "*one thousand*."

Amend Sec. 4, Art. 6, Part 1st, by striking out the words "*twenty-five*" and inserting "*fifteen*."

Amend paragraph 15, Sec. 1, Art. 6, Part 1st, by striking out the word "*three*" and inserting "*one*."

REPORT—Committee on Charity.

The Committee on Charity, to whom was referred the resolution for the relief of R. W. A. W. BLAKESLEY, reported as follows:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Charity, to whom was referred the resolution contemplating the appropriation of four hundred dollars for the relief of R. W. A. W. BLAKESLEY, P. S. G. W., report—

That they have carefully inquired into the circumstances of the case, and find that such an appropriation would come fairly within the rule heretofore adopted by the Grand Lodge, to make appropriations from the charity fund only in cases where the recipient will be a permanent charge on the Fraternity.

The Masonic history of R. W. Bro. BLAKESLEY is perhaps as large a part of the history of this Grand Lodge as that of any one of its surviving members, and in view of his long and earnest services, your committee do not think we can now turn a deaf ear to his cry of distress. They therefore report back the resolution and recommend its adoption.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH ROBBINS,	} Committee.
W. J. A. DELANCEY,	
H. E. HAMILTON,	
A. A. GLENN,	
J. F. BURRILL,	

The report was adopted.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

W. Bro. WADDLE submitted the report of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, which was received and adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem fraternally beg leave to report that the Grand Officers, Members, Representatives and Committees in attendance on this Grand Communication are entitled to mileage and per diem as set forth in the following pages :

S. W. WADDLE,	} Committee.
S. S. CHANCE,	
ED. S. MULLINER,	

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAME.	OFFICE	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total
Joseph Robbins	Deputy Grand Master	263	\$26 30	\$6	\$32 30
W. J. A. DeLancey	Senior Grand Warden	253	25 30	6	31 30
Henry E. Hamilton	Junior Grand Warden	170	17 00	6	23 00
Geo. M. McConnell	Grand Orator	215	21 50	6	27 50
John F. Burrill	Grand Secretary	185	18 50	6	18 50
Frank Hudson, Jr.	Deputy Grand Secretary ..	185	18 50	6	24 50
G. W. Martin	Grand Chaplain	140	14 00	6	20 00
Jno. A. Ladd	Grand Pursnivant	110	11 00	6	17 00
Geo. W. Cyrus	Grand Sword Bearer	242	24 20	6	30 20
D. A. Cashman	Senior Grand Deacon .....	...	...	6	6 00
Montgomery Wilson	Junior Grand Deacon	230	23 00	6	29 00
Isaac E. Hardy	Grand Steward	256	25 60	6	31 60
George Rawson	Grand Steward	280	28 00	6	34 00
J. P. Norvell	Grand Steward	123	12 80	6	18 80
John P. Ferns	Grand Tyler .....	...	...	6	6 00

DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

W. A. Stevens .....	...	\$.....	\$6	\$6 00
John O'Neil .....	...	...	6	6 00
J. B. Babcock	66	6 60	2	8 60
L. L. Munn	121	12 10	6	18 10
J. V. Thomas	98	9 80	6	15 80
Thos. J. Wade	84	8 40	6	14 40
H. C. Cleveland	182	18 20	6	24 20
W. H. H. Rader	232	23 20	6	29 20
W. H. Eastman	151	15 10	6	21 10
R. L. McKinlay	164	16 40	6	22 40
John Bennett	187	18 70	6	24 70
H. Palmer	250	25 00	6	31 00
C. H. Patton	283	28 30	6	34 30
F. W. Barclay	365	36 50	2	38 50

COMMITTEES.

JURISPRUDENCE.

James A. Hawley	98	9 80	15	24 30
D. C. Cregier .....	...	...	15	15 00
Wiley M. Egan .....	...	...	15	15 00
A. A. Glenn	255	25 50	15	40 50

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

H. W. Hubbard	253	25 30	35	60 30
Miles H. Wilmot	183	18 30	35	58 30
Joseph E. Dynas	164	16 40	35	51 40
H. F. Holcomb .....	...	...	35	35 00
D. M. Browning	306	30 60	35	65 60

CHARTERED LODGES.

C. Kirkpatrick	325	32 80	35	67 80
S. C. Smith .....	...	...	35	35 00
Jno. L. McCullough	253	25 30	35	60 30
J. C. McMurtry	161	16 10	35	51 10
Chas. Fisher	155	15 50	35	53 50

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
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LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

R. D. Hammond.....	210	21 00	35	56 00
Louis Zeigler.....	103	10 30	35	45 30
B. F. Newlon.....	223	22 30	35	57 30
H. G. Calhoun.....	203	20 30	35	55 30
Sylvester Stevens.....	169	16 90	35	51 90

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

S. W. Waddle.....	126	12 60	20	32 60
E. S. Mulliner.....	263	26 30	20	46 30
S. Chance.....	249	24 90	20	44 90

AUDITORS.

G. W. Barnard.....	...	...	15	15 00
Ira A. Church.....	146	14 60	15	29 60
Charles H. Brennan.....	15	15 00

CORRESPONDENCE.

T. T. Gurney.....	15	15 00
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PRINTING.

O. H. Miner.....	185	18 50	15	33 50
Jno. M. Pearson.....	252	25 20	15	40 20

FINANCE.

Jno. C. Smith.....	171	17 10	15	32 10
E. C. Selleck.....	263	26 30	15	41 30
H. C. Clark.....	56	5 60	15	20 60

PETITIONS.

T. J. Whitehead.....	244	24 40	20	44 40
C. Trowbridge.....	132	13 20	20	33 20
Rodney Ashley.....	56	5 60	20	25 60

EXAMINING.

M. D. Chamberlin.....	121	12 10	15	27 10
A. T. Darrah.....	137	13 70	15	28 70
J. H. Fawcett.....	105	10 50	15	25 50

ORPHANS' HOME.

W. H. Scott.....	280	28 00	15	43 00
R. Page.....	164	16 40	15	31 40
D. J. Avery.....	...	...	15	15 00
Samuel Shannon.....	266	26 60	15	41 60
Jno. Woods.....	294	29 40	15	44 40

OBITUARIES.

S. M. Martin.....	215	21 50	15	36 50
Levi Lusk.....	223	22 30	15	37 30
Geo. Scroggs.....	123	12 30	15	27 30

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage	Per D'm	Total.
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CREDENTIALS.

R. D. Lawrence	185	18 50	10	28 50
John Waugh	365	36 50	20	56 50
O. F. Price	164	16 40	20	36 40

BY-LAWS.

S. W. Adams	36	3 60	15	18 60
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GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

A. Demaree ..	263	26 30	15	41 30
P. A. Armstrong	61	6 10	15	21 10
Jno. C. Bagby	228	22 80	15	37 30

REPRESENTATIVES.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Bodley	1	Thos. White	263	\$26 30	6	\$32 30
Equality	2	John S. Bunker	325	32 50	6	38 50
Harmony	3	Abram Wood	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield	4	P. VanNostrand	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship	7	J. B. Pomeroy	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon	8	J. S. Carter	169	16 90	6	22 90
Rushville	9	J. R. Neill	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. John's	13	R. C. Hattenhauer	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren	14	A. Winterberger	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria	15	J. M. Simpson	151	15 10	6	21 10
Temperance	16	J. N. McCord	230	23 00	6	29 00
Macomb	17	J. W. Wyne	204	20 40	6	26 40
Clinton	19	J. R. Carver	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hancock	20	D. C. Booth	239	23 90	6	29 90
Cass	23	H. Garm	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair	24	Lewis Williams	294	29 40	6	35 40
Franklin	25	T. R. Murphy	253	25 80	6	31 80
Hiram	26	C. F. Shepherd	161	16 10	6	22 10
Piasa	27	F. H. Ferguson	256	25 60	6	31 60
Pekin	29	L. Zinser	160	16 00	6	22 00
Mt. Vernon	31	G. M. Haynes	283	28 80	6	34 80
Oriental	33	P. S. Miller .....	...	...	6	6 00
Barry	34	J. L. Sweet	264	26 40	6	32 40
Charleston	35	E. B. Buck	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kavanaugh	36	John Bawden	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monmouth	37	D. D. Dunkle	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch	38	A. S. W. Hawes	128	12 80	6	18 80
Herman	39	J. D. Merten	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental	40	H. F. Clark	84	8 40	6	14 40
Bloomington	43	A. B. Campbell	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin	44	Moses Black	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville	45	A. Monroe	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple	46	A. Hearst	151	15 10	6	21 10
Unity	48	C. A. Miller	38	3 80	2	5 80
Cambridge	49	J. E. Ayres	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton ..	50	J. P. Moore	249	24 90	6	30 90

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.
Mt. Moriah.....	51	Mason L. Moorehouse.....	240	\$24 00	6	\$30 00
Benevolent.....	52	C. Heinz.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Reclamation.....	54	S. W. Gunter.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Washington.....	55	E. L. West.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Pittsfield.....	56	B. A. Grimes.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Trio.....	57	J. M. Montgomery.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Fraternal.....	58	Wm. J. Britton.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
New Boston.....	59	Fred. Clark.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere.....	60	C. B. Loop.....	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon.....	61	L. C. Rose.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks.....	63	E. E. Thomas.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton.....	64	Wm. R. Ward.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Knoxville.....	66	D. M. Eiker.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia.....	67	S. E. Foster.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
Naples.....	68	Jos. W. Coppage.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Eureka.....	69	Wm. Francis.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Social.....	70	C. Bodemer.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Central.....	71	C. C. Cromwell.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester.....	72	J. H. Lindsey.....	321	32 10	4	36 10
Rockton.....	74	H. E. Baker.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Roscoe.....	75	Geo. G. Smith.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo.....	76	W. H. Chaffee.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Prairie.....	77	J. W. Vance.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Scott.....	79	J. T. Gordon.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall.....	80	T. W. Prichett.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius.....	81	E. H. Winchell.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
Metamora.....	82	M. A. Bowen.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
DeWitt.....	84	J. T. Carroll.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell.....	85	Thos. Boyd.....	299	29 90	6	35 90
Kaskaskia.....	86	J. J. Sulser.....	327	32 70	6	38 70
Mt. Pulaski.....	87	J. R. Ayres.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Havana.....	88	Chas. Doering.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Fellowship.....	89	J. M. Burkhardt.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple.....	90	James Howell.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis.....	91	John R. Thomas.....	402	40 20	6	46 20
Stewart.....	92	Geo. Richards.....	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon.....	93	G. A. Lowman.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry.....	95	W. A. Reed.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Samuel H. Davis.....	96	J. S. Gwynn.....	97	9 70	6	15 70
Excelsior.....	97	H. C. Hutchinson.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Taylor.....	98	I. H. Tobias.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Edwardsville.....	99	J. G. Barnsback.....	264	26 40	6	32 40
Astoria.....	100	J. W. Green.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Rockford.....	102	E. B. Perry.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Magnolia.....	103	Orlando Dent.....	122	12 20	6	18 20
Lewistown.....	104	N. F. Bruce.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester.....	105	C. B. Hubbard.....	285	28 50	6	34 50
Lancaster.....	106	E. J. Jones.....	174	17 40	6	23 40
Versailles.....	108	H. Burgessier.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton.....	109	B. E. Logan.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon.....	110	J. Reimanu.....	285	28 50	6	34 50
Jonesboro.....	111	Leander W. Nimmo.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau.....	112	C. Weiderich.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns.....	113	Alvah Jay.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline.....	114	H. C. Bisell.....	271	27 10	6	33 10
Rising Sun.....	115	E. J. Tower.....	47	4 70	6	10 70
Vermont.....	116	A. K. Clark.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Elgin.....	117	G. D. Sherman.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Waverly.....	118	T. J. Davidson.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Henry.....	119	J. C. Moody.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Mound.....	122	W. A. Goodrich.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Oquawka.....	123	Jas. Peterson.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Cedar.....	124	Jas. H. Roseman.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Empire.....	126	O. E. Hofer.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Antioch.....	127	John Minto.....	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh.....	128	J. T. Chennault.....	306	30 60	6	36 60

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem	Total
Greenfield	129	E. A. Belknap	252	\$25 20	\$6	\$31 20
Marion	130	Wm. Moore	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda	131	Jas. Hodge	364	36 40	6	42 40
Mackinaw	132	D. Beckley	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall	133	J. C. Bryan	200	20 00	6	26 00
Sycamore	134	A. N. Wheeler	60	6 00	2	12 00
Lima	135	J. W. Shaw	267	26 70	6	32 70
Hutsonville	136	W. H. Perrin	224	22 40	6	28 40
Polk	137	J. C. Hall	289	28 90	6	34 90
Marengo	138	J. W. Green	66	6 60	2	8 60
Geneva	139	A. McWayne	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney	140	W. H. Hill	258	25 80	6	31 80
Garden City	141	Geo. McWilliams			6	6 00
Richmond	143	G. B. Carpenter	60	6 00	6	12 00
DeKalb	144	D. D. Hunt	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson	145	F. D. Grover	107	10 70	6	16 70
Lee Centre	146	C. E. Loomis	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton	147	Jacob Hazlett	242	24 20	6	30 20
Edinburgh	149	Wm. H. Barlow	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna	150	J. B. Kuykendall	345	34 50	6	40 50
Banker Hill	151	J. A. Merrifield	253	25 30	6	31 30
Fidelity	152	D. Q. Trotter	250	25 00	6	31 00
Clay	153	Jonas Thon	267	26 70	6	32 70
Russell	154	E. R. Ankrum	138	13 80	6	19 80
Alpha	155	G. P. Lawrence	164	16 40	6	22 40
Delavan	156	J. L. Orendorff	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana	157	John H. Bentford	130	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry	158	Smith Searls	51	5 10	6	11 10
Wethersfield	159	A. B. Ashley	132	13 20	6	19 20
Waubansia	160	T. J. Tustin			6	6 00
Virden	161	Geo. Tuttle	206	20 60	6	26 60
Hope	162	Wm. P. Askins	310	31 00	6	37 00
Westfield	163	R. T. Houghton	198	19 80	6	25 80
Edward Dobbins	164	C. M. Carter	250	25 00	6	31 00
Atlanta	165	J. S. Perriton	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East	166	J. C. Norton	93	9 30	6	15 30
Milford	168	H. V. Brown	93	9 30	6	15 30
Nunda	169	R. Andrews	43	4 80	6	10 30
Evergreen	170	H. N. Cronkite	121	12 10	6	18 10
Girard	171	F. J. Wooley	210	21 00	6	27 00
Wayne	172	S. S. Dunning	153	15 30	6	21 30
Cherry Valley	173	L. M. VanBuren	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena	174	F. W. Byers	134	13 40	6	19 40
Matteson	175	A. Burden	38	3 80	6	9 80
Illinois Central	178	Robert Richards	100	10 00	6	16 00
Wabash	179	E. B. Hart	179	17 90	6	23 90
Moweaqua	180	J. Combs	185	18 50	6	24 50
Moultrie	181	W. B. Townsend	185	18 50	6	24 50
Germania	182	H. Niether			6	6 00
Meridian	183	L. B. Payne	74	7 40	6	13 40
Abingdon	185	D. W. Andrews	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie	187	Thos. Treat	111	11 10	6	17 10
Cyrus	188	D. R. Miller	149	14 90	6	20 90
Fulton City	189	Wm. C. Snyder	136	13 60	6	19 60
Farmington	192	Jas. B. Gentle	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick	193	M. Waldenmeyer	226	22 60	6	28 60
Freedom	194	L. S. Sampson	71	7 10	6	13 10
La Harpe	195	I. Brundish	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville	196	C. W. Apperson	229	22 90	6	28 90
King Solomon's	197	J. M. Perry	257	25 70	6	31 70
Grandview	198	G. A. Gilbert	172	17 20	6	23 20
Homer	199	B. H. Townner	148	14 80	6	20 80
Sheba	200	F. M. Coulter	282	28 20	6	34 20
Centralia	201	G. W. Smith	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavelle	203	O. S. Webster	178	17 80	6	23 80
Corinthian	205	T. D. Palmer	82	8 20	6	14 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem	Total.
Tamaroa.....	207	R. H. Nicholson	280	\$28 00	6	\$34 00
Wilmington.....	208	E. W. Willard	52	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren	209	E. Bornemann			6	6 00
Lincoln.....	210	J. W. Spellman.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Cleveland.....	211	G. F. Sinclair			6	6 00
Shipman	212	C. Martin.....	238	28 80	6	29 80
Ipava.....	213	Robt. Tratt	206	20 60	6	26 60
Mason.....	217	C. Hanson.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
New Salem.....	218	John Andrew	254	25 40	6	31 40
Oakland.....	219	J. Rutherford	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mahomet.....	220	J. D. Brown.....	183	13 80	2	15 80
Leroy.....	221	M. S. Stout	188	13 80	6	19 80
Geo. Washington	222	L. F. Murphy	142	14 20	6	20 20
Keeney.....	223	I. H. Haslett	198	19 80	6	25 80
Pana.....	226	I. C. Case.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus.....	227	J. W. Bowney.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Lovington.....	228	B. Cheever	195	19 80	6	25 80
Manchester.....	229	J. D. Roodhouse	232	23 20	6	29 20
New Haven.....	230	C. Hunter.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Farmers.....	232	N. D. Fox	418	41 80	6	47 80
Blandinsville.....	233	H. Sappington	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin.....	234	J. Messmore	289	28 90	6	34 90
Dallas City.....	235	P. C. Walker	223	22 30	6	28 30
Cairo.....	237	P. G. Schuh	365	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk.....	238	Thomas Ruggles	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mt. Carmel.....	239	R. S. Gordon	266	26 60	6	32 60
Shekinah.....	241	J. H. Crandall	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva.....	243	S. G. Jarvis.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horicon.....	244	D. A. Baxter.....	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville.....	245	J. C. Gerricks.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
El Paso.....	246	C. P. Sherr.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rob Morris.....	247	S. L. Bailey	115	11 50	6	17 50
Golden Gate.....	248	G. W. Hamilton.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hibbard.....	249	T. L. Keas	245	24 50	4	28 50
Robinson.....	250	M. C. Mills.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Heyworth.....	251	J. H. C. Dill	133	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo.....	252	G. P. Graham	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony.....	253	P. Harrod.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Donnellson.....	255	M. N. Allen	249	24 90	6	30 90
Algonquin.....	256	W. A. Nason.....	43	4 80	6	10 80
Chemung.....	258	W. G. Billings..	66	6 60	6	12 60
Mattoon.....	260	R. Cunningham	173	17 30	6	23 30
Amon.....	261	W. H. Cardiff	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahon.....	262	E. West.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois.....	263	Jas. W. McMillan	151	15 10	6	21 10
Franklin Grove.....	264	H. A. Black	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion.....	265	W. T. Butler	140	14 00	6	20 00
Kingston.....	266	C. M. Grammer	269	26 90	6	32 90
La Prairie.....	267	R. H. Bacon	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris.....	268	A. B. Auslin, Jr.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Wheaton.....	269	W. H. Johnson	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk.....	270	J. M. Wilson.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Blaney.....	271	E. Cook.....			6	6 00
Carmi.....	272	J. I. McClintock	287	28 70	6	34 70
Miners.....	273	S. O. Stillman	171	17 10	6	23 10
Byron.....	274	J. R. Sensor.....	107	10 70	6	16 70
Accordla.....	277	H. Rocher.....			6	6 00
Neoga.....	279	S. F. Wilson.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Kansas.....	280	S. J. Payne.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Brooklyn.....	282	Walter Little.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Meteor.....	283	M. Carpenter.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Catlin.....	285	S. R. Tilton.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Plymouth.....	286	B. W. Monk	223	22 30	6	28 30
Wataga.....	291	W. Hadley	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa.....	292	H. LeBar	108	10 80	6	16 30

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem	TOTAL.
Prophetstown	293	H. R. Kent	129	\$12 90	6	\$18 90
Poniat	294	Elon E. Wallace	92	9 20	6	15 26
Dills	295	R. F. Laughlin	259	25 90	6	31 90
Quincy	296	A. Glossop	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin	297	J. H. Francis	242	24 20	6	30 20
Waconda	298	A. Calkins	40	4 00	6	10 00
Hanover	300	A. B. White	186	18 60	6	24 60
Cortland	301	S. Cassett	60	6 00	6	12 00
Durand	302	E. C. Stevens	104	10 40	6	16 40
Raven	303	A. B. Smith	42	4 20	6	10 20
W. C. Hobbs	306	M. E. Davidson	132	13 20	6	19 20
T. J. Pickett	307	D. D. Pearce	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar	308	F. S. Allen	.....	.....	6	6 00
Harvard	309	L. P. Smith	63	6 30	6	12 30
Dearborn	310	John Sutton	.....	.....	6	6 00
Kilwinning	311	John T. Mohr	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ionic	312	J. N. Baker	169	16 90	6	22 90
York	313	C. Jackson	213	21 30	6	27 30
Palatine	314	H. D. Cadwell	26	2 60	6	8 60
Erwin	315	F. Rudershausen	256	25 60	6	31 60
Abraham Jonas	316	T. N. Bone	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson	318	D. E. Belden	227	22 70	6	28 70
Doric	319	N. R. Zeigler	179	17 90	6	23 90
Malta	320	R. M. Hevenor	64	6 40	6	12 40
Dunlap	321	A. J. Jackson	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windor	322	H. H. York	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient	323	J. B. Welch	60	6 00	6	12 00
Harrisburg	325	Thos. Y. Reynolds	306	30 60	6	36 60
Industry	327	Hugh Wilson	214	21 40	6	27 40
Grafton	328	F. J. Glazier	65	5 50	6	11 50
Altona	330	L. B. Young	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mt. Erie	331	A. F. Nesbitt	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tuscola	332	M. V. Daggett	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian	333	H. B. Davidson	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner	334	J. P. Jones	260	26 00	6	32 00
Schiller	335	John Korsoski	151	15 10	6	21 10
New Columbia	336	S. A. Cummings	358	35 80	6	41 80
Oneida	337	F. Murdock	152	15 20	6	21 20
Saline	339	W. J. Hubbard	351	35 10	6	41 10
Full Moon	341	B. Stafford, Jr.	276	27 60	6	33 60
Wenona	344	O. M. Southwell	109	10 90	6	16 90
Milledgeville	345	L. C. Belding, Jr.	125	12 50	6	18 50
N. D. Morse	346	G. G. Bickford	229	22 90	4	26 90
Sidney	347	W. Freeman	147	14 70	6	20 70
Russellville	348	E. Rundle	236	23 60	6	29 60
Sublette	349	Chas. H. Ingals	92	9 20	6	15 20
Fairview	350	D. G. Christopher	184	18 40	6	24 40
Tarbolton	351	E. F. Joy	104	10 40	4	14 40
Groveland	352	J. W. Mooberry	152	15 20	6	21 20
Kinderhook	353	S. B. Gaines	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor	354	T. J. Nuckols	200	20 00	6	26 00
Marine	355	N. H. Judd	275	27 50	6	33 50
Hermitage	356	Joseph M. Campbell	275	27 50	6	33 50
Blackberry	359	C. Spalding	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville	360	J. L. Blanchard	147	14 70	6	20 70
Douglas	361	P. W. Lill	305	30 50	6	36 50
Noble	362	W. Haines	250	25 00	6	31 00
Horeh	363	J. K. Secord	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica	364	E. W. Wood	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement	365	C. F. Tenney	154	15 40	6	21 40
Arcola	366	G. Klink	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford	367	A. D. Underwood	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson	368	H. Cornelius	204	20 40	6	26 40
Newman	369	J. M. Smith	166	16 60	6	22 60
Middleton	370	W. Green	282	28 20	6	34 20
Livingston	371	K. S. Sedgwick	74	7 40	6	13 40

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	PerDiem	TOTAL.
Galesburg	872	W. H. Davidson	164	\$16 40	6	\$22 40
Chambersburg	873	Oscar Dennis	244	24 40	6	30 40
Shabbona	374	M. V. Allen	73	7 30	6	13 30
Archimedes	377	B. W. Muehlhausen	294	29 40	6	35 40
Aroma	378	J. C. Danforth	61	6 10	6	12 10
Liberty	380	S. F. McBride	280	28 00	6	34 00
M. R. Thompson	381	J. S. McCall	121	12 10	6	18 10
Gill	382	T. M. Angelo	224	22 40	6	28 40
Waltham	384	W. Wilson	96	9 60	6	15 60
Mississippi	385	J. R. Robinson	153	15 30	6	21 30
Bridgeport	386	B. P. Beck	254	25 40	6	31 40
Youngstown	387	R. B. Predmore	197	19 70	6	25 70
Kaukaee	389	F. S. Hatch	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore	390	I. N. Moore	192	19 20	6	25 20
Tolono	391	I. A. Manly	137	13 60	6	19 70
Ocoee	392	W. H. Aughinbaugh	209	20 90	6	26 90
Blair	393	C. M. White	262	26 20	6	32 20
Jerseyville	394	J. G. Marston	137	13 70	6	19 70
H. G. Reynolds	395	H. Thompson	179	17 90	6	23 90
Muddy Point	396	H. McPherson	91	9 10	6	15 10
Shiloh	397	John Gorrie	230	23 00	6	29 00
Kinmundy	398	Wm. H. White	118	11 80	6	15 80
Buda	399	R. W. Morse	168	16 50	6	22 50
Pacific	400	Henry Holloway	82	8 20	6	14 20
Odell	401	S. H. Gammon	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kishwaukee	402	A. D. Gibbs	171	17 10	6	23 10
Mason City	403	S. M. Badger	38	3 80	6	9 80
Batavia	404	R. R. Hunt	219	21 90	6	27 90
Ramsey	405	A. Lancaster	280	28 00	6	34 00
Bethalto	406	L. W. Lyon	118	11 50	6	17 50
Marysville	407	J. G. Mick	171	17 10	6	23 10
Stratton	408	Isaac J. Lamb			6	6 00
Thos. J. Turner	409	J. E. Pettibone			6	6 00
Mithra	410	Philip Ittel			6	6 00
Bollen	412	J. L. Marvel	137	13 70	6	19 70
Forreston	413	J. C. Brook	121	12 10	6	18 10
Evening Star	414	G. W. Becker	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge	415	R. S. Kilgore	142	14 20	6	20 20
Paxton	416	B. F. Mason	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles	417	T. W. Pitcher	76	7 60	6	13 60
Freeburg	418	A. Krauss	302	30 20	6	36 20
Reynoldsburg	419	J. P. Woodsides	357	33 70	6	39 70
Oregon	420	G. M. Dwight	97	9 70	6	15 70
Washburn	421	Geo. W. Burson	128	12 80	6	18 80
Landmark	422	J. E. Chadwick			6	6 00
Lanark	423	M. E. Harnish	142	14 20	6	20 20
Exeter	424	J. B. Mayes	230	23 00	6	29 00
Scottville	426	G. W. Dudderar	242	24 20	6	30 20
Chebanse	429	R. J. McDonald	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kendrick	430	H. A. Manny	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit	431	J. S. Ferguson	182	18 20	6	24 20
Murrayville	432	J. B. Beedles	226	22 60	6	28 60
Annawan	433	S. L. Andrews	146	14 60	6	20 60
Makanda	434	J. S. Hartman	316	31 60	6	37 60
Nepouset	435	A. B. Avery	129	12 90	6	18 90
Philo	436	W. Fleming	158	15 80	6	21 80
Chicago	437	A. Shire			6	6 00
Luce	439	W. E. Avise	263	26 30	6	32 30
Camargo	440	A. Salisbury	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland	441	H. Tesmer	134	13 40	6	19 40
Casey	442	J. W. Balsley	215	21 50	6	27 50
Cave-in-Rock	444	John Tyre	330	33 00	6	39 00
Chesterfield	445	W. J. Finch	233	23 30	6	29 30
Watseka	446	J. W. Riggs	82	8 20	6	14 20
S. D. Monroe	447	W. H. Fritchey	252	25 20	6	31 20
Yates City	448	J. W. Hensley	165	16 50	6	22 50

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm	Total.
Mendon.	449	D. B. Cook.	257	\$25 70	6	\$31 70
Loami.	450	J. Jones.	203	20 30	6	26 30
Bromwell.	451	J. M. Bierce.	192	19 20	6	25 20
Grant.	452	W. D. Frost.	263	26 30	6	32 30
New Hartford.	453	Chas. Rodgers.	254	25 40	6	31 40
Maroa.	454	W. M. Phares.	156	15 60	6	21 60
Irving.	455	C. A. Ramsey.	234	23 40	6	29 40
Nokomis.	456	J. W. Scott.	224	22 40	6	28 40
Moscow.	457	Edward S. Brown.	346	34 60	6	40 60
Blazing Star.	458	H. M. Parks.	332	33 20	6	39 20
Butler.	459	G. W. Brown, Jr.	243	24 30	6	30 30
Jeffersonville.	460	R. A. Moss.	252	25 20	6	31 20
Denver.	464	L. Hartman.	245	24 50	6	30 50
Huntsville.	465	C. H. Phelps.	232	23 20	6	29 20
South Macon.	467	J. D. Hemphill.	179	17 90	6	23 90
Cheney's Grove.	468	J. M. Cringler.	120	12 00	4	16 00
McLean.	469	J. H. Taylor.	141	14 10	6	20 10
Rantoul.	470	F. M. Avey.	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall.	471	John McOmber.	52	5 20	6	11 20
Amity.	472	F. F. Loveland.	80	8 00	6	9 00
Gordon.	473	W. P. Gordon.	258	25 80	6	31 80
Columbia.	474	H. Ribbling.	294	29 40	6	35 40
Walshville.	475	J. H. Lossau.	248	24 80	6	30 80
New Rutland.	477	W. S. Wayman.	125	12 50	6	18 50
Pleiades.	478	A. D. Bascom.			6	6 00
Wyoming.	479	T. W. Bloomer.	138	13 80	6	19 80
Logan.	480	D. Gillespie.	157	15 70	6	21 70
Momence.	481	W. D. Lane.	54	5 40	6	11 40
Lexington.	482	John L. Langstaff.	170	17 00	6	23 00
Edgewood.	484	J. R. Scott.	215	21 50	6	27 50
Oskaloosa.	485	D. M. Laswell.	233	23 30	6	29 30
Bowen.	486	J. Palmer.	242	24 20	6	30 20
Andrew Jackson.	487	T. M. Doris.	378	37 80	6	43 80
Clay City.	488	R. E. Duff.	244	24 40	6	30 40
Shannon.	490	G. C. Mastin.	135	13 50	6	19 50
Martin.	491	J. M. Daggett.	187	18 70	6	24 70
Libertyville.	492	Wm. Price.	86	8 60	6	9 60
Tower Hill.	493	E. Brownback.	212	21 20	6	27 20
Stone Fort.	495	J. C. Johnson.	319	31 90	6	37 90
Tennessee.	496	J. W. Aiken.	212	21 20	6	27 20
Alma.	497	W. H. Stephens.	306	30 60	6	36 60
Murphysboro.	498	A. A. McGahey.	316	31 60	6	37 60
Saint Paul.	500	L. H. Bradley.	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark.	501	J. M. Jones.	146	14 60	6	20 60
Woodhull.	502	J. H. Tilden.	154	15 40	6	21 40
East St. Louis.	504	A. Gustin.	280	28 00	6	34 00
Meridian Sun.	505	R. F. Oakes.	86	8 60	2	10 60
O. H. Miner.	506	Jacob B. Strickler.	89	8 90	6	14 90
Parkersburg.	509	M. L. Howe.	268	26 80	6	32 80
J. D. Moody.	510	B. F. Middleton.	259	25 90	6	31 90
Wade-Barney.	512	Lee Smith.	126	12 60	6	18 60
Cold Spring.	513	E. A. McCracken.	210	21 00	6	27 00
Bradford.	514	H. Phenix.	129	12 90	6	18 90
Dement.	515	C. E. Adams.	70	7 00	6	13 00
Andalusia.	516	R. Wells.	190	19 00	6	25 00
Litchfield.	517	W. E. Bacon.	224	22 40	6	29 40
Abraham Lincoln.	518	G. N. Carr.	186	18 60	6	24 60
Roseville.	519	D. M. Taliaferro.	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna.	520	John Spire.	328	32 80	6	38 80
Illioipolis.	521	John P. Cowden.	188	18 80	6	24 80
Monitor.	522	Geo. F. Lewis.	42	4 20	6	10 20
Chatham.	523	B. G. Smith.	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans.	524	G. W. Huntoon.	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia.	525	T. J. Dunn.	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant.	526	J. A. Crawford.			6	6 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles	Mileage.	Per Dm.	Total.
Rossville.....	527	E. S. Baldwin.....	110	\$11 00	86	\$17 00
Adams.....	529	J. W. Hollenback.....	279	27 90	6	33 90
Maquon.....	530	S. Way.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Seneca.....	532	C. O. Thomas.....	71	7 10	6	13 10
Altamont.....	533	J. C. Russell.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Cuba.....	534	J. G. Moss.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Sherman.....	535	H. H. Parks.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Plainfield.....	536	G. Bartholf.....	41	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gorin.....	537	S. H. Smith.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Lockport.....	538	C. H. Bacon.....	32	3 20	6	9 20
Chatsworth.....	539	Robt. Rumbold.....	97	9 70	6	15 70
Sigel.....	541	E. Houchins.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Corlova.....	543	S. J. Whitford.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Apple River.....	548	M. Maynard.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Sharon.....	550	O. Wilkinson.....	122	12 20	6	18 20
Darwin.....	551	L. B. Anderson.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Ancona.....	552	A. J. Bosserman.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Kyle.....	553	John H. Fuhr.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Plum River.....	554	A. B. Byrum.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Humboldt.....	555	G. W. Fuchs.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson.....	556	J. W. Wilson.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing.....	557	Wm. Swissler.....	67	6 70	6	12 70
Leland.....	558	G. F. Watson.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Thomson.....	559	G. W. Sweet.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Madison.....	560	M. A. Cline.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Trinity.....	561	Isaac Marks.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
Villa Ridge.....	562	J. W. Mott.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Hamilton.....	563	S. C. Ellis.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Winslow.....	564	N. C. Tyler.....	265	26 50	6	32 50
Pleasant Hill.....	565	J. W. Cannon.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Albany.....	566	H. M. Booth.....	314	31 40	6	37 40
Frankfort.....	567	R. D. Kirkpatrick.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Jacksonville.....	570	J. P. Willard.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Bardolph.....	572	James A. Roberts.....	63	6 30	6	12 30
Gardner.....	573	W. H. Long.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Pera.....	574	L. A. Wood.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Capron.....	575	C. E. Freeman.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Viola.....	577	V. R. Harriott.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Prairie City.....	578	W. E. Lake.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Elbridge.....	579	W. W. Wilson.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Hazel Dell.....	580	C. W. Polen.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Dongola.....	581	Henry Mowery.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Shirley.....	582	L. M. Bickmore.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Highland.....	583	A. A. Suppiger.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Vesper.....	584	J. H. Bell.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Fisher.....	585	J. W. Hartsock.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Princeton.....	587	C. G. Cushing.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Troy.....	588	S. Rawson.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Elwood.....	589	J. Danner.....	81	8 10	4	12 10
Gilman.....	591	E. Wenger.....	183	18 30	6	24 30
Miles Hart.....	595	J. B. Daniel.....	115	11 50	6	17 50
National.....	596	J. W. Ostrander.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Lostant.....	597	M. L. Sherman.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Fowler.....	599	J. S. McClellan.....	219	21 90	6	27 90
Cerro Gordo.....	600	E. Drum.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Laclede.....	601	C. K. Henderson.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Watson.....	602	W. M. Abraham.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Clark.....	603	J. A. Ewalt.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Hebron.....	604	D. A. Clarey.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Allen.....	605	W. T. Crane.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Streator.....	607	H. N. Morehouse.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Piper.....	608	J. S. McElhanev.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Sheldon.....	609	J. Bell.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Union Park.....	610	A. G. O'Neill.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln Park.....	611	Thos. Cromlish.....	.....	.....	6	6 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D'm.	Total.
Rock River..	612	M. S. Bowman..	110	\$11 00	\$6	\$17 00
Patoka.....	613	T. H. Quayle.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Wadley.....	616	W. P. Hart.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Milan.....	617	W. H. Shaver.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco.....	618	J. H. Wetzel.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick.....	619	P. H. Shelton.....	189	18 90	6	24 90
New Hope.....	620	R. H. Smith.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Venice.....	621	P. Bishop.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hopedale.....	622	G. P. Orendorff.....	149	14 90	6	20 90
Dubois.....	624	L. Bunce.....	274	27 40	6	33 40
Union.....	627	Edwin Wiggs.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Old Time.....	629	Chas. C. Fager.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Tuscan.....	630	J. W. Davis.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Ridge Farm.....	632	A. A. Sulcer.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	J. F. Lakin.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Buckley.....	634	W. H. Meserve.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester.....	635	R. J. McNeill.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone.....	636	J. M. Tobias.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone.....	639	Morris Pdaum.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Comet.....	641	J. M. Edmiston.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Apollo.....	642	M. Q. Fair.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
D. C. Cregier.....	643	H. Munsterman.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Oblong City.....	644	D. Coudray.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
San Jose.....	645	E. Cutler.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Somonauk.....	646	C. E. Wright.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
Blueville.....	647	I. Stokes.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
Camden.....	648	G. E. Harvey.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Irvington.....	650	James M. Pertil.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Centre Star.....	651	R. Walker.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Polar Star.....	652	T. M. Renfro.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Greenview.....	653	H. K. Rule.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Woodford.....	654	S. M. Ferrill.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Yorktown.....	655	W. W. Craddock.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Mozart.....	656	A. Beneke.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lafayette.....	657	C. W. Rouch.....	336	33 60	6	39 60
Lambert.....	659	W. H. Konantz.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain.....	660	James Bartleson.....	362	36 20	6	42 20
South Park.....	662	L. Lewis.....	6	60	6	6 60
Phenix.....	663	Thos. Jefford.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Mayo.....	664	R. G. Scott.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
Greenland.....	665	H. Miller.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Crawford.....	666	J. L. Myers.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Erie.....	667	A. McLean.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie.....	668	W. R. Wheeler.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder.....	669	Paul Ziemsen.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Fillmore.....	670	A. G. Butler.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Farina.....	671	J. W. McClure.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Eddyville.....	672	J. M. Maynor.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Normal.....	673	J. S. Lackey.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck.....	674	L. Gollhardt.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Pawnee.....	675	G. C. Drennan.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay.....	676	J. C. Cushman.....	23	2 30	6	8 80
Enfield.....	677	C. T. Hunter.....	279	27 90	6	33 90
Shelfield.....	678	A. Bowman.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Illinois City.....	679	L. V. Reed.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Clement.....	680	G. D. Gove.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Morrisonville.....	681	J. M. Pence.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Blue Mound.....	682	J. Hatfield.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Galatia.....	684	Wm. M. Simmons.....	311	31 10	6	37 10
Rio.....	685	A. Heflin.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
D. A. Cashman.....	686	H. G. Thompson.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Orangeville.....	687	D. A. Shock.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Clifton.....	688	S. R. Beardsley.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Advance.....	689	S. S. Moore.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Englewood.....	690	R. J. Colburn.....	7	70	6	6 70
Iola.....	691	W. J. Moore.....	221	22 10	6	28 10

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES	Miles.	Mileage	Per Diem	TOTAL.
Raymond	692	E. Grimes	222	\$22 20	\$6	\$28 20
Herrin's Prairie	693	D. R. Harrison	328	32 80	6	38 80
Centre	694	W. E. Scott	202	20 20	6	26 20
Shiloh Hill	695	T. J. Cross	300	30 00	6	36 00
Belle Rive	696	L. D. Davenport	294	29 40	6	35 40
Hutton	698	A. N. Rosencrans	191	19 10	6	25 10
Pleasant Plains	700	J. H. Claspill	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill	701	S. B. Weldon	414	41 40	6	47 40
Alexandria	702	J. E. Alexander	191	19 10	6	25 10
St. Andrews	703	G. R. Smith			6	6 00
Braidwood	704	C. K. Charlton	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing	705	J. N. Darr	300	30 00	6	36 00
Joppa	706	S. Cosart	223	22 30	6	28 30
Circle	707	John Griffith	173	17 30	6	23 30
Star	709	John Bedell	104	10 40	6	16 40
Farmer City	710	J. S. Miller	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence	711	W. P. Gray	10	1 00	6	7 00
Collinsville	712	W. Penny	286	28 60	6	34 60
Newtown	714	A. B. Tilton	146	13 60	6	19 60
Elvaston	715	John A. Price	241	24 10	6	30 10
Calumet	716	J. Sidle	16	1 60	6	7 60
Lumberman's	717	S. S. Buffam			6	6 00
Chapel Hill	719	H. G. Huggins	326	32 60	6	38 60
Varna	720	E. Gants	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rome	721	G. L. Cummings	268	26 80	6	32 80
Walnut	722	M. Knight	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha	723	I. M. Asbury	292	29 20	6	35 20
Chandlerville	724	L. C. Chandler	219	20 90	6	26 90
Rankin	725	B. R. Cole	116	11 60	6	17 60
Golden Rule	726	D. Goodman			6	6 00
Karitan	727	C. C. Vandoren	200	20 00	6	26 00
Lake Creek	729	E. Spiller	334	33 40	6	39 40
Eldorado	730	W. E. Burnett	300	30 00	6	36 00
Harbor	731	A. R. Beck	12	1 20	6	7 20
Carman	732	S. E. Vaughan	214	21 40	6	27 40
Gibson	733	W. M. Bailey	110	11 00	6	17 00
Canton	734	C. N. Hinkle	182	18 20	6	24 20
Sheridan	735	John Barr	65	6 50	6	12 50

RECEPTION—Grand Representative of Manitoba.

R. W. Bro. GLENN presented his credentials as the representative of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and was received with the usual honors.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

W. Bro. SHERMAN (117) offered the following amendment to the by-laws, which, being seconded, lies over one year:

Amend Sec. 4, Art. 6, Part 1st, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out "twenty-five" and inserting "eighteen."

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. HAWLEY submitted the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence; which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois:

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom have been referred the decisions submitted by R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS, acting Grand Master, and other matters, respectfully report that they cordially and unanimously concur in all of said decisions, and recommend that they be approved and confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

Your committee further report that they also concur with the Right Worshipful the acting Grand Master, in the views expressed by him touching the organization purporting to be and styling itself the Grand Lodge of Ontario, and fully endorse the proposition that the Grand Lodge of Illinois recognizes the M. W. Grand Lodge of Canada as a sovereign body, already occupying and having full and complete jurisdiction over the territory of the Province of Ontario. And also, the further proposition that an organization based upon a system of fixed benefits, as contemplated by this so-called Grand Lodge, forfeits all claims to be considered a masonic body. And your committee therefore respectfully request the M. W. Grand Master to issue his edict forbidding all masonic intercourse with the self-styled Grand Lodge of Ontario, its so-called subordinate lodges, if any, and the adherents and members thereof.

Your committee have also had under consideration the resolution calling for a report as to the powers and authority of a Worshipful Master, under and by virtue of section 3, article 6, part 3d, Grand Lodge By-Laws; and are clearly of the opinion that the section referred to authorizes and empowers the presiding officer to require the lodge having jurisdiction to fix and determine the amount of punishment to be inflicted; and that should the lodge fail to reach a decision upon the first submission of the question, as prescribed by section 2 of the same article, the said officer should again submit the question in the order prescribed, and continue so to do until the lodge has determined upon adequate punishment.

Your committee have also had under consideration the following questions, submitted by R. W. WALTER A. STEVENS, in a communication to the acting Grand Master, and in his report as D. D. G. M. of the First Masonic District:

1st. Whether it is essentially necessary that the charter of a lodge should be present in the lodge room at all meetings of the lodge.

2d. Whether or not a brother being reinstated to good standing in the fraternity and not to membership in the lodge, in accordance with the provisions of sec. 5, art. 10, part 3d, Grand Lodge By-Laws, is entitled to a Grand Lodge certificate; and,

3d. Whether an E. A. or F. C., upon making application for trial, as provided in sec. 3, art. 16, part 2, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, should be tried upon the merits of his being entitled to receive further advancement, or upon the question of unmasonic conduct, and be dealt with as provided by art. 3, part 3d, of said by-laws;

And respectfully report as follows:

1st. That your committee deem it important and proper for the W. M. to have the care and custody of the charter of his lodge at all times, and that it should be present at all meetings thereof. Yet they are of the opinion that its unavoidable absence would not invalidate the action had by the lodge, nor render the work done during such absence irregular or unlawful.

2d. Your committee are of the opinion that the second question submitted by Bro. STEVENS is fully answered by the sixth decision of the Grand Master. But as germane to the decision referred to, your committee deem it proper that there should be a uniform certificate issued to meet such cases, and therefore submit the following form :

To all to whom it may come:

This is to certify that brother . . . was formerly a member of . . . Lodge No. . . , under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Illinois ; that his membership in said lodge has been honorably terminated, and that he is now a Master Mason in good standing, at liberty to join any other lodge.

Given under our hands and the seal of said lodge, this . . . day of . . . A. D. 18 . . , A. L. 58 . .

., *Master.*

Attest :, *Secretary.*

3d. Your committee are also of the opinion that in case of objections being made to the advancement of a brother, the brother is entitled to a trial based upon such objections, and in the manner provided by the disciplinary code of this Grand Lodge.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

JAMES A. HAWLEY,	} <i>Committee.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER,	
WILEY M. EGAN,	
ARCHIBALD A. GLENN,	

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

M. W. Bro. HAWLEY, P. G. M., offered the following amendment to the by-laws, which, being seconded according to law, lies over until the next annual communication :

Amend section 1, article 20, part 2d, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out all after the word "dimit" in the fourth line of said section, and insert in lieu thereof the words "*shall issue by order of the Worshipful Master.*"

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

W. Bro. SCROGGS submitted the report of the Committee on Obituaries; which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Obituaries, to whom was referred so much of the report of the Most Worshipful Grand Master as relates to those brethren who have passed through the dark valley of the shadow of death to that bourne whence no traveler returns, beg leave to recommend that memorial pages be set apart in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge to mark the respect due the memory of two brethren who once held honorable rank and station in this grand body, viz: Right Worshipful Brother JOSEPH N. RALSTON, Past Junior Grand Warden, and Right Worshipful Brother ADAM BREWER, Past Junior Grand Warden.

R. W. Bro. JOSEPH N. RALSTON was for many years a grand officer; was one of the founders of Bodley Lodge No. 1, of Quincy, and was for many years its Master. He was eminent in his profession—that of physician—and in the practice of the Mason's art was as skillful as he was devoted to the principles of our noble institution. At the ripe age of seventy-five years he was called by our Supreme Grand Master from labor on earth to eternal refreshment in the paradise of God. The services of his funeral were sorrowfully conducted by that lodge whose foundations had been laid by his skillful hands, the last sad rites being performed by Deputy Grand Master ROBBINS. Having led a pure and blameless life, that of a just and upright Mason, we find consolation in the thought that ere this he has entered upon the reward of a faithful servant, whose part in life was ever well done.

Right Worshipful Bro. ADAM BREWER was a member of Pacific Lodge No. 400, of Knoxville. During the years he served this Grand Lodge he left the impress of his genial nature, of his Masonic ability, and of his worth as a man. His summons to the world beyond came in an instant, but found him ready to face the Master Overseer with the work of his life, which was good, perfect and square. For 57 years he was a worthy Mason, and at the age of seventy-eight years was raised to the sublime regions, where all the good and true hope to go. In his death we sustain a loss which draws upon us for that sincere sorrow and regret which all must feel when truly good men are summoned hence.

We also desire to express our sympathy with Jackson Lodge No. 53, which, since our last grand communication, has been called upon to lay away in the silent tomb our venerable and respected brother, Worshipful JOSHUA GUILFORD, who was the first Master of that lodge. After a long career of activity and usefulness, marked by his devotion to learning and science, and by the zeal with which he practiced and taught that code of morals inculcated in our institution, he passed away, and at the age of eighty-five years sunk into that deep and lasting slumber from which there is no awaking on this earth. By his death the country lost a patriot, society a noble man, and this institution one of its most learned, active and exemplary members.

We sincerely regret also the duty which requires us to make record of the death of Worshipful Brother ALBERT E. DRAIN, Past Master of Herman Lodge No. 39, of Quincy. Subsequently he was one of the founders of Quincy Lodge No. 296, of which he was a member at the time of his death, and by which he was buried

with Masonic honors. He, too, was a veteran in the institution which is builded upon truth, justice, faith, hope, charity, fraternity and belief in God; and not until he had scored seventy-five years in the calendar of existence did the sun of his life go down.

Thus, one by one, our lights go out. But let us hope that He who spoke all light into being, will aid us to shed the more, and thus dispel the darkness and gloom which follow losses such as these.

While thus making particular mention of these cases, we are not unmindful of the fact that many worthy and esteemed brethren in this jurisdiction, during the year past, have crossed the dark river. Death cut the brittle thread of life, but the tie of fraternal love which binds us to them now and for all time, he could not sever. To their lodges, their relatives, their friends, we send mournful greeting, and assure them of our profound sorrow and sincere sympathy. "When the good man dies, men weep, but the hosts of heaven rejoice." Their memories keep fresh and green; their virtues emulate; their faults, whatever they may have been, cover with the mantle of Masonic charity.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE SCROGGS,	} <i>Committee.</i>
LEVI LUSK,	
SAMUEL M. MARTIN,	

QUESTION ON JURISPRUDENCE.

R. W. Bro. HUBBARD submitted the following question, which, at his request, was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

"Can a person, suspended by the action of this Grand Lodge, be restored by action of the lodge in which the trial was had, without the consent of this Grand Lodge?"

CALLED OFF.

At 12 o'clock M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 1876, {
TWO O'CLOCK, P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor.

M. W. Bro. CREGIER in the East.

Prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

RESOLUTION—To Pay Singers.

R. W. Bro. MUNN offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

Resolved, That an appropriation of twenty-two dollars be made and placed in the hands of M. W. Bro. CREGIER, to defray the expense of procuring music at the opening of the Grand Lodge.

REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence—Supplemental.

M. W. Bro. HAWLEY submitted the following report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom has been referred the resolution offered by R. W. Bro. HUBBARD, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and are of the opinion that in the event of the unqualified suspension of a brother by this Grand Lodge, said brother can only be reinstated by the action of the body suspending him. But your committee are also of the opinion that a sentence of suspension pronounced by this Grand Lodge may be so qualified as to authorize the reinstatement by the Grand Master or by the lodge of original jurisdiction.

Fraternally submitted.

JAMES A. HAWLEY,
DEWITT C. CREGIER,
WILEY M. EGAN,
ARCH. A. GLENN, } *Committee.*

The resolutions offered by Bro. PICKETT (325), as recorded on page 83, proceedings of 1875, being called up, were, upon motion, indefinitely postponed.

The Grand Master announced that he had approved the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master also announced that he had appointed the following named brethren as Grand Officers:

G. WILEY MARTIN (607)	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
RICHMOND S. DEMENT (482)	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
FRANK HUDSON, JR. (333)	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
JOHN A. LADD (602)	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
JOHN P. NORVELL (38)	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
GEORGE W. CYRUS (297)	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
JOHN R. THOMAS (91)	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
JOHN M. PEARSON (27)	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
HENRY CLEVELAND (57)	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
GEORGE RAWSON (588)	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
JAMES H. CRANDALL (241)	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
WILLIAM E. AVISE (439)	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
E. BORNEMANN (209)	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
JOHN P. FERNS (308)	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

INSTALLATION.

M. W. Bro. HAWLEY, P. G. M., assisted by M. W. Bro. CREIGER, P. G. M., as Grand Marshal, duly installed M. W. Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS, Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois. He was conducted to the East, and having been duly proclaimed, was saluted as GRAND MASTER OF MASONS.

M. W. Bro. HAWLEY then installed the remaining Grand Officers, as follows:

R. W. W. J. A. DELANCEY	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. W. H. SCOTT	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. ARCHIBALD A. GLENN	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. GEORGE WILEY MARTIN	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. RICHMOND S. DEMENT	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. FRANK HUDSON, JR.	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. JOHN A. LADD	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. JOHN P. NORVELL	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. GEORGE W. CYRUS	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. JOHN R. THOMAS	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. JOHN M. PEARSON	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. HENRY C. CLEVELAND	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. GEORGE RAWSON	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. JAMES H. CRANDALL	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. WILLIAM E. AVISE	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. EDWARD BORNEMANN	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Bro. JOHN P. FERNS	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of Standing Committees, as follows: .

JURISPRUDENCE.

M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY, M. W. D. C. CREGIER, R. W. WILEY M. EGAN, R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

HIRAM W. HUBBARD, MILES H. WILMOT, D. M. BROWNING, JOSEPH E. DYAS, A. B. CAMPBELL.

CHARTERED LODGES.

C. KIRKPATRICK, SAMUEL C. SMITH, S. S. CHANCE, JOHN L. MCCULLOUGH, JAMES C. MCMURTRY.

LODGES U. D.

R. D. HAMMOND, LOUIS ZEIGLER, SYLVESTER STEVENS, CHARLES FISHER, H. G. CALHOUN.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

S. W. WADDLE, ED. S. MULLINER, DAVID A. COOK.

AUDITORS.

GIL. W. BARNARD, D. A. CASHMAN, CHARLES F. TENNEY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THEODORE T. GURNEY.

PRINTING.

JOHN F. BURRILL, O. H. MINER, ALBERT DEMAREE.

GRAND EXAMINERS.

M. D. CHAMBERLAIN, EDWARD COOK, A. T. DARRAH, J. H. FAWCETT, H. W. HUBBARD.

CLOSED.

There appearing to be no further business before the Grand Lodge, solemn prayer was offered by the R. W. and Rev. Grand Chaplain, when the M. W. Grand Master closed the Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM, PEACE AND HARMONY PREVAILING.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,

Grand Master.

ATTEST :

John F Burrill

Grand Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM.

R. W. ADAM BREWER,
PAST JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN,

DIED FEBRUARY 28, 1876.

AGED 78 YEARS.

In his death we sustain a loss which draws upon us for that sincere sorrow and regret which all must feel when truly good men are summoned hence.

IN MEMORIAM.

R. W. JOSEPH N. RALSTON

PAST JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN,

DIED JUNE 25TH, 1876, AGED 75 YEARS.

Having led a pure and blameless life, that of a just and upright Mason, we find consolation in the thought that ere this he has entered upon the reward of a faithful servant, whose part in life was ever well done.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

In submitting this report, we wish to say, that we have been so much occupied with the pressing duties of varied M^asonic relations, that we could not give the time to the work that we would have devoted to it under other circumstances. For the truth of this statement, we appeal to those of the Craft who are conversant with our fraternal associations. For this reason we have only quoted discussions and opinions that are now pressing themselves upon general attention.

GENERAL ASPECTS.

Looking over the field, we find much to encourage with but little that is condemnatory. Particularly have we noticed the commendable determination to place Masonry upon a higher plane of usefulness.

Grand Masters are out-spoken and fearless ; and it is with pleasure that we place upon record the conviction, that in the near future an applicant for Masonic honors will not only be obliged to express a belief in the existence of one "Great Creator," but will also be required to give "cardinal virtues" an emphatic endorsement, before crossing the portals of a lodge. The good work in this direction is having rapid development, and we fully believe that naught can hinder an early consummation of our best intentions, but an over-anxious desire to make Masons.

We will not attempt a concealment of our apprehensions on this point. Lodges are not alone responsible. Many Grand Masters, though zealous for good, are inclined to look to numerical strength as necessary to giving the Craft a prominence that shall meet our expectations in securing for our Fraternity a prominent place with kindred organizations, in conserving the interests of our race.

We think they err; for we find in nearly every Grand Jurisdiction complaint of Lodges without strength or efficiency, and in many instances so defective in morals as to demand their extinction. We do not think it requires large discernment to see that the present indiscriminate authorization of new Lodges will lead to consequences which every good and true Craftsman will have ample cause to deplore.

JURISPRUDENCE.

It was our intention to have prepared a table of decisions emanating from the different Grand Jurisdictions of our country and the British Possessions, to show the propriety of more uniformity in fundamental law. We have no expectation of uniformity of ritual, but we cannot understand why there should not be general and uniform laws for the government of the English speaking jurisdictions of this continent. We sincerely hope that this Grand Body will initiate a movement, looking to the organization of a

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with power to adopt a code of laws and regulations for our government.

"COLORED MASONRY."

We have alluded to this topic for the purpose of drawing attention to the able arguments of our brethren, particularly those of Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, of Maine. We have quoted him in full, because he has devoted much attention to the subject.

Our review includes Grand Lodges as follows :

ALABAMA.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Communication assembled in Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1875.

M. W. Bro. ISAIAH A. WILSON, presiding.

Lodges represented, 177 ; total Lodges, 412 ; Membership, 8,805.

The address of G. M. WILSON is entirely devoted to the affairs of the Jurisdiction. He reports several decisions, none of which vary from the views of our own authorities.

He refers in fraternal terms to the decease of Past G. M. ROBERT H. ERVIN, January 11, 1875.

We are much pleased to note the prosperity of the Fraternity, and the harmony prevailing throughout the Jurisdiction.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, by Bro. BEERS, is a comprehensive paper, including much of interest. He thus concludes it :--

"Thus we close a labor full of pleasurable incident, and real gratification, despite the perplexing embarrassments arising from our 'prentice inaptitude for a work requiring, in its satisfactory performance, so much skill, experience and Masonic erudition. We have remarked with pride and pleasure, the purity of sentiment, cultivation and intelligence which characterizes the official addresses, reports and other deliverances contained in these volumes of Masonic lore, and we have welcomed with joy the evidences of the dignity, honor, usefulness and rapid increase of the Fraternity, developed in the proceedings submitted to us; the gratification, too, is not lessened by the assumed conviction, derived from other sources, that throughout the world, the "Craft" is growing in numbers, virtue and fame. We have enjoyed the privilege of intimate association with the wise and trusted of this ancient and honorable institution; have sailed, as it were, over pleasant seas, studded with island gems of thought and knowledge, with scarce a rippling wave to mar the pleasure of the voyage. It ends (to us) regretfully; though, possibly, our reader—restless under the control of an unskilled navigator, will joyfully welcome the sight of land.

"A word of caution, and we are done. Brethren, what of the future! Are there no clouds of difficulty and danger, shadowed in the distance? Are there no foes for us to conquer—other than those from within—incident to prosperity and rapid increase? These, we observe, are already known, and awakening the attention of thoughtful minds, and thus met upon the threshold, are more than half conquered.

"Will this brave old conservator of *true* 'liberty, equality and fraternity' be permitted to continue her glorious mission to its consummation without a final and desperate struggle? Not so, for we, prophetically—or else in imagination—behold her again baring her bosom to the storm of prejudice and superstition, enduring a contest of unexampled bitterness and force; yet, by constancy, courage and endurance, finally conquering the peace which shall assure the rights and dignity of man. The dangers, we fear, are to come from enemies without—enemies inveterate, powerful and well organized. When imperial Rome proclaims, with her myriad voices, her hostility to this grand old bulwark of freedom—this defender of the rights of conscience and of mind, it is no unmeaning anathema? It is war—bitter, relentless war! Be ready, then, with all your powers, to hurl back the renewed assault of this envious, pampered ecclesiasticism. It is freedom's final struggle, and we must 'once more to the breach.'"

M. W. Bro. PALMER J. TILLAUS elected G. M.; R. W. Bro. DANIEL SAYRE elected G. Sec.

ARKANSAS.

This Grand Body held its Thirty-Seventh Annual Communication in Little Rock, Oct 11, 1875.

M. W. M. L. BELL presiding.

Lodges Represented, 75; Total Lodges, 322; Membership, 9,413; Dispensations for New Lodges, 17.

The Grand Master's Address strikingly sets forth the great change that has taken place in that jurisdiction. We rejoice with him—

“Our beloved State has been, politically, in a feverish state of excitement and uncertainty for fifteen years, and though no political ideas or discussion can find a place in our sacred retreat, yet we are citizens of the State, and have a large interest in her welfare. We are taught to be loyal to the Government; and true loyalty can only come from the heart, and no people can love their rulers, or the Government, which does not bring them peace, prosperity, confidence and rest—that security which is the basis of hope. No people can be happy who are neither content nor prosperous, and prosperity is a stranger to any people whose Government is not based on the will of the people. A Government of bad laws, supported by the free-will of a contented people, is better than a Government of good laws, forced upon an unwilling, discontented people.

“The late civil war, and the political and financial distress resulting from our late Government, have retarded the prosperity of the State, and depressed the hopes of our people to such an extent, that our Fraternity, feeling the general gloom, has not accomplished that material progress that we could have wished. At our last Annual Communication, our people were just emerging from a state of great political excitement. Every one was in suspense as to the result in the near future; and, as if to still further depress the hopes of the people, the crops had partially failed all over the State, and great distress and suffering were seriously threatened in many communities. But how changed the prospect now! We have a State Government founded upon the free choice of a grateful people. All are satisfied with it. If not the “best Government the sun ever shone upon,” it is at least good enough for us, for we are happy and contented. What more can a free people ask? And, as if to fill our cup of blessing full to the overflowing, and to convince us that the darkest hour is just before day, a kind Providence has blessed our people with abundant crops; the generous soil has poured its fruits and grain, its grasses and cotton, into the garner of a happy people, until we may truly say, “The whole land laughs with fatness.” Peace, quiet and contentment reign all over the State. The toiling farmer, the patient mechanic, the restless merchant—after the labors of the day—rest secure of a bright future. Then how thankful should we be for these blessings bestowed upon us so lavishly. And I congratulate you on this bright picture of our present, compared with our last meeting, and call upon you to recognize the great truth that we cannot manifest our gratitude for good by words alone, but by work, active and earnest work, in our noble cause. Now is the time, when God has blessed us so richly, to renew our efforts in doing good. No man lives for himself alone. Masonry teaches us we are brethren, and Brotherly Love Relief and Truth, are taught at our Altars. We must do some good for our brethren, and this we cannot do by idle thankfulness. Nothing great was ever accomplished without toil, labor and ceaseless vigilance. The heritage which we this day enjoy is a bequest from those whose hearts and lives were consecrated to this noble cause.

"Freemasonry has become a mighty power for good in the land, and has won for itself an enviable reputation, and commands the respect and patronage of the wise, the great and good among men. Its teachings are derived from the purest source—that Great Light that ever burns upon our Altars. Its foundation is Truth; its supports, Wisdom, Strength and Beauty; its virtues, Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice; its jewels, Friendship, Morality and Brotherly Love. What a noble field for work!"

Sixteen decisions are reported, from which we clip the following, endorsed by the Committee on Jurisprudence:—

Question—Does suspension of a brother for non payment of dues deprive him of any Masonic privileges?

Answer—It deprives him of all Lodge privileges.

Can he be suspended without regular charges and a trial?

If the Secretary reports the brother in default, I can see no necessity for charges or a trial; the fact is of record. I think the proper course would be for the Lodge to declare by vote the brother suspended; but the W. M. would undoubtedly have the right to declare the brother in default suspended, as it is his duty to see the By-Laws enforced."

If our M. W. Bro. sees a distinction between "Masonic privileges" and "Lodge privileges," we should be glad to have it pointed out.

In some Jurisdictions the practice obtains of "dropping from the rolls" those in arrears for dues, leaving the defaulting brother unaffiliated; but we cannot understand by what *right* a member can be suspended—a penalty that deprives him of his Masonic relations—without a trial. It sometimes happens that the Secretary is at fault, not the brother supposed to be in arrears. Again, a brother may not be in a financial condition to pay his dues. Would you suspend him under such circumstances? We think not. We would have but little respect for the professions of "Brotherly Love," "Relief," &c., of any Lodge that would perpetrate such injustice.

The oration of R. W. Bro. THORNBURGH, is a logical delineation of Masonic duty.

The following resolution was presented and tabled:—

"The Order of Free Masonry being a moral institution of the highest type, it devolves upon the fraternity to guard with a jealous care its purity; and, whereas many seem to regard it as a matter of small importance, this Grand Lodge deems it incumbent upon her, that she should not only discountenance drunkenness, but express a decided opinion that it is unmasonic for a Brother Mason to engage in the sale of spirituous liquors by the drink, or, in other words, to 'open and keep a saloon.'"

Keep at work Bro. KENNEDY. Your heart is in the right place. Grand Lodges are rapidly falling into line on this subject.

M. W. Bro. M. L. BELL re-elected G. M.; R. W. Bro. L. E. BARBER re-elected G. Sec.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Fourth Annual Communication of this Grand Body convened in the city of Victoria, February 20, 1875.

M. W. Bro. ISRAEL WOOD POWELL, G. M.; V. W. Bro. HENRY F. HEISTERMAN, G. Sec'y.

Eight lodges were represented with a total membership of 275.

Bro. POWELL was succeeded by M. W. Bro. SIMEON DUCK, Grand Master. V. W. COOTE M. CHAMBERS appointed Grand Secretary. The address of Grand Master POWELL was brief, and devoted to local matters.

Reports of Grand Officers show a gratifying condition of the fraternity. Increase of membership has not been large for the past year, nevertheless there appears a harmony of purpose among the brethren that presages increased moral and numerical strength. Non affiliates have no friends in this grand jurisdiction. Hear what Bro. POWELL says :

NON-AFFILIATES.

"One hesitates to introduce a subject for your consideration, which has generally evoked so much notice, with a view to correction on the part of all other Grand Lodges, and yet this trouble and great annoyance to the *bona fide* brotherhood is seemingly so much on the increase in this jurisdiction that some action is necessary, if only in a measure to control it. You can scarcely coerce a non-affiliate to renew his connection with the Craft, indeed, in the interest of the order, this would often be very undesirable. This very objectionable class, however, can be prevented from participating in the benefits of the Fraternity, when choice attracts or necessity compels them to seek our society, and I would recommend some enactment which may give effect to this proposition. There is in this community a large number of non affiliated Masons to whom such legislation is most applicable, and whose status in the order should be known and recognized."

Now listen to the Grand Lodge—

"After a careful examination of the plans of several Grand Lodges in the United States, and an earnest consideration of this very important subject, it was

"*Resolved*, That all non-affiliated Masons in this jurisdiction shall have the privilege of visiting Lodges for the period of six months, but such non-affiliates shall petition some Lodge within thirty days thereafter, for membership, or contribute to some chartered Lodge in this Jurisdiction' regular dues, and in case of non-compliance, shall be debarred from all Masonic rights and privileges, as follows :

1. They shall not be allowed to visit any Lodge.
2. They shall not be allowed to appear in a Masonic procession.
3. They shall not be entitled to Masonic charity.
4. They shall not be entitled to Masonic burial.

And further, That all Lodges shall be required to post at the entrance of their Lodge rooms, the names of all non-affiliates remaining such after the expiration of the time named, viz: 7 months, and they shall every three months transmit a list of the same to the Grand Secretary, to be by him forwarded to all subordinate Lodges, and by them posted in like manner."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Fifth Annual Communication held its session in Victoria, February 19th, of the present year.

M. W. Bro. SIMEON DUCK, G. M.

Lodges represented, 6; Total Lodges, 8; Membership, 300.

The address of G. M. DUCK is quite brief, and devoted to matters of local interest. He reports an entire absence of discord, together with pleasurable evidences of healthy progress.

M. W. Bro. DUCK having declined re-election.

M. W. Bro. FREDERICK WILLIAMS was elected G. M.; V. W. Bro. COOTE M. CHAMBERS re-elected G. Sec.

CALIFORNIA.

The Twenty-Sixth Annual Communication of this Grand Body convened in San Francisco, October 12th, 1875.

M. W. Bro. GEORGE C. PERKINS, presiding.

Total Lodges, 196; Membership, 11,463; Lodges represented, 181.

We should be glad to give the address of G. M. PERKINS, entire. It is a good document, and could be studied with profit by every craftsman of our Jurisdiction.

"The creed of a true Mason is to love all mankind, and, as far as in his power lies to do good unto all, not alone by the mere giving of alms to those who are needy, but to do good in every possible manner. If a brother is in the wrong, speak not of his faults first to another, for no Mason has the right to speak ill of a brother when he is not present, however true that which he may say. He should go to him, and, with words of love and kindness, remind him of his error, whisper to him good counsel, and show to him that 'Great Light' whence he may glean wisdom to direct and strength to assist him in resisting the many temptations by which he is constantly surrounded, and thus win him back to the path of duty and honor.

"No man's religious opinions are in any way interfered with by his assuming the obligations of a Mason. On the subject of religion or politics his Lodge claims no jurisdiction over him. This assurance is given him before he sees the light by which all true Masons work, and this promise is jealously guarded as one of the tenets of the Order throughout every step of his advancement in the ancient Craft. In times past the Order has been maligned and persecuted by those who, through prejudice, were blinded to its good work. Even during the past year one great religious association has raised its voice, as a body, against the Order of Masonry, and ostracised

those of its members who held fellowship with us. While we must condemn this unwarrantable bigotry, we recognize and pay all homage to the many acts of charity and benevolence extended to those in distress by the disciples of that Church, and we would not tarnish, by word or thought, the lustre of that bright star of promise awaiting to reward those who have, by their vows, devoted their lives to her service, administering to those in affliction, and comforting the unfortunate. As Masonry remembers this, it forgets the wrong they would do it. 'With malice toward none and charity for all' it raises not its voice against its aggressor, but quietly pursues its mission of doing good to all. It does not array itself against any religion or proclaim itself a substitute therefor, but it inculcates the divine maxim of 'love thy neighbor as thyself.' Upon this broad platform all creeds can stand, and every sect, denomination, and nationality join hands in administering to purposes of human benefaction.

We think that that "Great Religious Association" can learn something from Masonry.

We quote his decisions—

1. "During the year a large number of questions upon Masonic law and usage have been submitted for my opinion, the most of which have been answered by reference to our comprehensive revised Constitution and to the decisions of my learned predecessors which have been ratified by the Grand Lodge. In my research for these various authorities I have realized the great want to the Craft of a proper compilation of a Masonic code, and, should the Grand Lodge not deem it expedient to authorize the publication of such a work, I hope that some brother may see sufficient inducement to undertake the task as a private enterprise, as I feel assured that a careful and proper compilation of the various decisions of former Grand Masters, and all authoritative reports of the Committees on Jurisprudence, enunciating principles which have become a part of the regulations and edicts of this Grand Lodge, would be of great value to the Fraternity and receive a substantial indorsement from the members of the Craft. I submit for your consideration a few of the many questions which I have answered during the past year, as the decisions which had theretofore been made, bearing upon the points at issue, it was claimed were not applicable to the cases presented.

2. "I have been asked whether a Lodge has the right to pass a resolution refusing admission to any Master Mason in good standing, who is not a member of the Lodge, at either a stated or called meeting? I answered that I did not know of any law that would prevent a Lodge from passing such a resolution, but that I did very much question the propriety of its doing so, as the Master of a Lodge is the proper person, when objections are made to the admission of a visiting brother, to decide thereupon, as it is his duty to see that no discord or confusion be permitted to enter his Lodge, if he can prevent it.

3. "I have also had occasion to say that, when a special meeting relating to the business of a particular Lodge was under discussion, I thought it quite proper that the Master should inform all brethren present, not members, that they could have permission to retire, the members desiring to commune alone upon matters relating to their own Masonic family. In this connection I would urge upon you to remember the courtesy that is due to each brother whom you have admitted as a visitor to your Lodge. Let him feel that, although perhaps a stranger among strangers before you admitted him, now he is to receive a cheerful and hearty welcome and be made to feel as though friendship had been formed and affection strengthened by many years' acquaintance, and that he can, with the utmost confidence, counsel and advise with those around them.

4. "A member of a Lodge, whose dues were paid in full, made application for a 'dimit.' The Lodge granted only a certificate of withdrawal. The brother refused

to accept such certificate, saying that it was not what he wanted, as the paper which had heretofore been known as a 'dimit' in this jurisdiction contained a recommendatory certificate. The Lodge, however, said that a dimit, according to MACKAY, was a certificate of withdrawal, and that, if the brother had wanted a recommendatory certificate, he should have so stated in his letter making the application for a dimit, and it declined to give the recommendatory certificate or recognize him longer as a member of the Lodge. I decided that when the brother asked for a dimit he wanted a recommendatory certificate of withdrawal, which alone would enable him to affiliate with another Lodge in this jurisdiction, and if the Lodge refused to give him this recommendatory dimit, the brother would remain a member thereof, for 'if he ask for bread will ye give him a stone?' Had he desired to simply withdraw, he could have done so by paying his dues in full and giving notice of that fact to the Lodge, without any action being necessary on its part.

"I have been asked, if a brother petition for affiliation with a Lodge and in due time is elected a member, and the secretary fails to notify him of his election until six months afterward, when the brother signed the by-laws, whether his dues to the Lodge commenced from the date of his election or the date of signing. I answered that his dues commenced from the date of his election, as from that time he was entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the Lodge, and his own negligence, or the carelessness of the Secretary, should not relieve him from sharing his portion of the burden.

5. "I have also decided that in case of the death of any officer of a Lodge, the Master has the right to appoint, *pro tempore*, to fill the vacancy during the unexpired term; and that, in case of a vacancy in the office of Treasurer, the Master is the proper custodian of the Lodge funds until such vacancy is filled."

In regard to No. 2, we say, emphatically, *No*. Although there may be no local law on the subject, nevertheless there is a *fraternal* law that utters unqualified condemnation. As we understand Masonry, the right of visitation is inherent. This right cannot be impaired except for *good cause*. When I apply for admission to a Lodge, the first question to determine, is my Masonic character. If found worthy, I am entitled to all fraternal courtesies, including the right of visitation; provided there is no objection on the part of any brother, member of the Lodge; even then, it is the right and duty of the Master to determine the validity of the objection.

"I have approved quite a large number of amendments to the by-laws of Lodges, and in a few cases have declined to approve those submitted to me for reasons which I deemed sufficient. In two instances have I given my approval contrary to my own judgment. I should have withheld it until I had submitted them to you for your action, had not the precedent been established by the approval of similar amendments from other Lodges in former years. One case was the increasing of the fee for degrees to one hundred dollars and of the affiliation fee to twenty-five dollars. The other case increased the affiliation fee to twenty dollars. These amendments are in striking contrast with the great majority of amendments adopted by other Lodges, which have reduced the fee for degrees to the minimum rate fixed by the Constitution, and have entirely abolished the affiliation fee or fixed it at the nominal sum of one dollar. This is, I think, more in harmony with the true spirit of our Order. It is not money that commends a man to become a Mason, and nothing bearing a resemblance to a golden barrier should be placed to guard the entrance; for when one knocks at the door of Masonry the first time for admission, in search of that light which may be revealed to him, let a strict examination prove that he is worthy and well qualified to receive the truths there imparted, and that, if elected a member, he will not only conform to all the rules and regulations of the Lodge, but his

presence will add dignity and reputation to the institution. There should be something really good in each applicant to insure his election. Let the same standard apply to a sojourning brother who desires to unite with a Lodge and become a member of that particular Masonic family. Invite him to enter and become an active working member and assist in the great work you have to perform, providing he brings no discord with him and you find him in all respects worthy. But if the Lodge can receive no credit by his association, say it in that manner which shall convince him that his conduct is open to criticism, and that before he can become a member he must give further proof of his fidelity to the Craft. But do not make, as a condition for a favorable consideration of his application, a high affiliation fee."

We call particular attention to the following :—

"The following amendment to the by-laws of one of our city Lodges was adopted a few months since :—

"There shall also be paid as dues by each member, upon the death of a member of the Lodge, the sum of one dollar; provided, that those members who attend the funeral, or who, in consequence of illness or absence from the city, shall be unable to attend, may be excused by the Lodge from such payment.

"I was pleased to give this amendment my approval, believing that its effect would be to bring many of our brethren, who have been derelict in the performance of their duty in not attending Masonic funerals, to a realizing sense of its importance. Let us remember that it is the last tribute of respect which we can ever render to the departed, and that no trivial excuse should keep us away; as but a short season will elapse when we, too, shall be called upon to pay the last great debt of nature, from which there is no exemption of age or rank or station. There is a common doom appointed for all. Then let us so perform these last sad offices to the dead that we may hope and expect that some brother's friendly hand will be near, when our summons shall arrive, to assist in consigning us to the dust from whence we came."

This is something new, and worth consideration :—

"The Grand Lodge has heretofore fully indicated its disapproval of advertising, Masonically, one's business; and I think that the time has arrived when some decided action should be taken to prevent Masons from using any Masonic signs, names, or emblems in their private business enterprises, either as individuals or as an association, which may induce the public to believe that such enterprises were conducted, maintained, or sanctioned by the Fraternity. The only conceivable object Masons can have in thus parading their connection with the Order, is to obtain a credit or patronage which otherwise they would not receive. Such conduct is clearly unmasonic, and destroys the beauty and objects of the Order. It is well known that there is in this city a private corporation called the "Masonic Savings and Loan Bank." From its name, the location of its office, and the fact that all its officers are Masons, it is popularly believed, and not without reason, that the institution is not only a part of the Order, but that it is maintained for the benefit thereof and is guaranteed thereby. It must be evident to all that if misfortune, however honestly they may be managed, should overtake these private enterprises, not only would odium be cast upon the Fraternity, but it would injure it to an inconceivable extent. To prevent this possible calamity, a law should be enacted forbidding every Mason from using Masonic names, signs, or emblems in his private business, or by any corporation or association in which he is interested, and a severe penalty should be fixed for its violation."

When we see a Mason using the fraternity for mercenary considerations, we put him down as a fraud. *Stamp them out.*

There are a class of brethren who seem to be under the impression that Masonry was organized for their particular benefit. Clothed in its livery, they go about *doing* their brethren—or somebody else—they don't care whom.

The report of Bro. SHAEFFER, Grand Lecturer, gives encouraging reports from a large majority of Lodges. Some in the Mountain Districts, owing to the migratory character of their populations, are difficult to sustain.

We have perused with much interest the Oration of W. Bro. HENRY HUNTLEY HAIGHT, late Governor of California. We give its conclusion :—

“The tendency to venerate ancient institutions is doubtless one of the chief attractions of Masonry. It is not a plant of yesterday, but a tree whose mossy trunk and giant growth speak to us of past ages. Kings have participated in its ceremonies, and men greater than kings have adorned its annals. If, however, its only merit was age its destiny would be decay. Age alone contains no principle of immortality, and if Masonry had nothing but its ancient origin to recommend it, there would be no sound reason to expect that it would survive, much less that it would grow. Those are talismanic words implied in its organization,—*Liberty, Equality, Fraternity*,—terms often elsewhere grossly abused, but in the Order of Free and Accepted M^asons full of real and practical significance, because one of its first lessons is resistance to despotism, both ecclesiastical and civil; and the instructive antagonism between Masonry and ecclesiasticism is the most emphatic testimony to the spirit of personal LIBERTY which is one of the distinguishing traits of the Order. EQUALITY—not by lowering, but by elevating to a common platform, where all meet on the level with equal rights and duties, and equal claims to mutual respect, if faithful to the obligations voluntarily assumed. FRATERNITY—in whose bonds the most ancient and inveterate prejudices are melted in the solvent of brotherly intercourse, and the heirs of the most ancient civilization join hands with the missionaries of the youngest, and Hebrew and Gentile, Celt and Saxon, men of the most diverse origin and nationality, meet in the interchange of kindly offices and furnish some evidence of the possibility of the attainment of a true brotherhood of man.

“These are grand lessons—impressively taught by its origin and history, but they are not all. It teaches the force of associated action, the inestimable value of union in a good cause, the superiority of harmony over discord, and the power of combined benevolence. It furnishes a noble and inspiring lesson of the worth and dignity of labor, because in the toil of operative masonry which reared in the middle ages some of the grandest edifices ever conceived by human genius, and in the migration of architects and builders from place to place, where such works were to be executed, the Order of Free and Accepted Masons had its growth and development, if not its origin, and the whole spirit of its precepts and ceremonies is to exalt and dignify that intelligent labor which has adorned all civilized lands with monuments of its skill only less majestic and enduring than the granite monuments reared in the beginning by the hand of the Great Architect and Father of all—devout reverence for whose Being and filial trust in whose Providence is taught from first to last in every stage and degree of progress in the mysteries of the Craft.

“Like all human institutions, while it has these and other uses, it is not absolutely exempt from abuse. Its obligations do not release any man from his duties of citizenship, nor, if properly regarded, can they conflict with those duties to any extent whatever. A judge on the bench deciding causes—a juror in the jury box, sworn to look only at the law and the evidence—a witness on the witness stand, pledged to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth—a voter bound upon his honor and conscience to cast his ballot for the most worthy candidate for his suffrage—will find no embarrassment in the discharge of those high duties from any Masonic

obligation; nor will any intelligent Mason of any creed, find in Masonry a substitute for or aught antagonistic to religious faith. It is only in its perversion that these things could ever be found. Its true spirit is to incite to greater fidelity in the discharge of *every* duty, religious, political and social, and thereby to aid in establishing upon more lasting foundations that noble edifice of civil and religious liberty, reared by the toil and sacrifices of our fathers, which it devolves upon us to preserve and transmit to our posterity."

The report of the Committee on Correspondence, by Bro. W. A. JANUARY, though brief, it is concise and interesting. Illinois receives fraternal notice.

JOHN MILLS BROWN, elected M. W. G. M.; ALEXANDER G. ABELL, re-elected G. Sec.

CANADA.

The Twenty-first Annual Communication of this Grand Body convened in the city of Ottawa, July 12, of the present year.

M. W. Bro. J. KIRKPATRICK KERR, presiding.

In his address he makes very fraternal allusion to M. W. Bro. ALDIS BERNARD, Past Grand Master, deceased, who died at San Jose, California, whither he had gone, some months since, in search of health. He was much beloved by his brethren, and highly esteemed by his neighbors, who made him Chief Magistrate of the city of Montreal for the year 1874. His remains were brought home and interred with Masonic honors.

Fifteen dispensations have been granted for the formation of new Lodges.

With the exception of "Eden Lodge," U. D., located in London, the Craft are working in harmony.

It appears that the Grand Lodge, because of some factious violations of law by this new Lodge, declined to issue a charter; whereupon a number of brethren organized themselves into "The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Ontario." The declaration of these secessionists bears date Feb. 10, 1876 and is as follows:—

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

"WHEREAS, we, the undersigned, are members of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons;

"And whereas, there exists no regularly constituted Grand Lodge of our said Ancient Order for the Province of Ontario, and we are desirous of organizing and constituting such a Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Ontario;

"And we hereby declare and express our desire to become incorporated under the Act passed in the Thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled an Act respecting Benevolent, Provident and other Societies.

"The name of the society shall be, 'The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Ontario.'

"The purposes and objects of our Order and Society, are the practice of benevolence and charity, to relieve the sick and distressed, and comfort the mourner, and to disseminate true Masonic knowledge in all its branches and degrees.

"The principal and managing officers are, and shall be: The Most Worshipful Grand Master; The Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master; The Right Worshipful Grand Senior Warden; The Right Worshipful Grand Junior Warden; The Right Worshipful Grand Secretary.

"The following brethren shall fill the said several offices, until an election shall be held as hereinafter provided: Brother FRANCIS WESTLAKE, Most Worshipful Grand Master; Brother JOHN ROBERT PEEL, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master; Brother WILLIAM HATTEN STREET, Right Worshipful Grand Senior Warden; Brother JAMES FRANCIS LATIMER, Right Worshipful Grand Junior Warden; Brother WILLIAM WEIR FITZGERALD, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary.

"The Society shall meet once in each year at such time and place in Ontario, as the Society shall hereinafter from time to time at the annual meeting appoint, and at such other times as the Most Worshipful Grand Master shall deem it necessary to call the brethren together to transact any business pertaining to the management and welfare of the Order.

"The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting in each year.

"The Masters and Past Masters of Lodges, and the Wardens for the time being of Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be entitled to be admitted to the meetings of Grand Lodge and to vote on all questions including the elections of officers.

"The election of officers shall be by ballot, any other questions that the Grand Lodge shall hereafter decide on, to be voted by ballot, shall be voted on by ballot.

The Society may, from time to time, by a resolution at any meeting regularly called, appoint any other officers that may be deemed necessary, and at the same time declare that such officers shall thereafter be elected or appointed at the annual meeting. So soon as may be convenient, the Grand Master shall call the brethren together to frame and adopt a constitution, by-laws and rules of order for the government and management of the Society, the same not being contrary to law or the provisions hereof.

(Signed),

F. WESTLAKE,
JNO. R. PEEL,
W. H. STREET,
J. F. LATIMER,
W. W. FITZGERALD.

This declaration was promptly followed by an edict of the Grand Master, dated February 22d, expelling the following revolutionists:

"Whereupon it was moved by R. W. Bro. W. H. WELLER, seconded by R. W. Bro. S. B. HARMAN, and unanimously resolved,

That this Grand Lodge hereby declare that the following brethren, namely:

Bro. Francis Westlake, of London, P. M. St. George's Lodge No. 42.
Bro. Jno. R. Peel, of London, P. M. Kilwinning Lodge No. 64.
Bro. William H. Street, of London, M. M. Kilwinning Lodge No. 64.
Bro. James F. Latimer, of London, M. M. St. Mark's Lodge No. 94.

Bro. William W. Fitzgerald, of London, M. M. Kilwinning Lodge No. 64.
 Bro. David M. Bowman, of London, M. M. St. John's Lodge No. 209A.
 Bro. William D. McGlothlon, of London, P. M. Albion Lodge No. 80.
 Bro. Stillman P. Groat, of London, M. M. (late of) Durham Lodge No. 66.
 Bro. Charles A. Conover, of London, W. M. Kilwinning Lodge No. 64.
 Bro. John H. Ley, of London, M. M. Kilwinning Lodge No. 64.
 Bro. Peter Grant, of London, M. M. Kilwinning Lodge No. 64.
 Bro. William T. Edge, of London, M. M. Spartan Lodge No. 176.
 Bro. George M. Beecher, of London, M. M. Kilwinning Lodge No. 64.
 Bro. Edward K. Slater, of London, M. M. Kilwinning Lodge No. 64.
 Bro. Joseph W. Jones, of London, M. M. Kilwinning Lodge No. 64.
 Bro. George Wrigley, of London, M. M. St. John's Lodge No. 20.
 Bro. George Jackson, of London, M. M. (late of) St. John's Lodge No. 20.
 Bro. Alexander A. Boston, of London, M. M. Prince of Wales Lodge No. 171.
 Bro. William E. Smith, of St. Thomas, M. M. St. David's Lodge No. 302.
 Bro. G. W. H. Davis, of St. Thomas, M. M. Springfield Lodge No. 259.
 Bro. James D. McCosh, of Lucan, M. M. Irving Lodge No. 154.
 Bro. Donald J. McCosh, of Lucan, M. M. Irving Lodge No. 154.
 Bro. Thomas Hossack, of Lucan, M. M. St. John's Lodge No. 68.
 Bro. Samuel C. Hersey, of Lucan, M. M. King Hiram Lodge No. 37.
 Bro. Edward Mara, of Lucan, M. M. St. James Lodge No. 73.
 Bro. Lawrence Cohen, of Toronto, P. M. Antiquity Lodge, Montreal.
 Bro. Mark Solomon, of Toronto, M. M. Wilson Lodge No. 86.
 Bro. Edward Meek of Toronto, M. M.
 Bro. James J. Hall, of St. Marys, M. M. St. James Lodge No. 73.
 Bro. Joseph Iredale, of St. Marys, M. M. St. James Lodge No. 73.
 Bro. William L. Judson, of London, M. M. Tecumseh Lodge No. 245.
 Bre. Oliver J. Bridle, of London, E. A. "Eden Lodge," late U. D.
 Bro. Daniel Turner, of London, E. A. "Eden Lodge," late U. D.
 Bro. Thomas R. Barton, of London, E. A. "Eden Lodge," late U. D.
 Bro. Joseph B. Sabine, of London, E. A. "Eden Lodge," late U. D.
 Bro. D. M. J. Hagarty, of London, E. A. "Eden Lodge," late U. D.
 Bro. Thomas S. Minton, of London, E. A. "Eden Lodge," late U. D.
 Bro. Peter Smith, of London, E. A. "Eden Lodge," late U. D.
 Bro. George T. Hiscox, of London, E. A. "Eden Lodge," late U. D.
 Bro. Wm. Wallace Oakes, of St. Thomas, M. M. (late of) Spartan Lodge No. 176.
 Bro. Theodore H. McConnell, of London, M. M. King Hiram Lodge No. 37.
 Thomas Anderson, of Toronto and Thornhill, M. M. Ashlar Lodge No. 247.

having been duly called at the portals of Grand Lodge, and having failed to answer or appeal, are hereby severally excluded and expelled from all the rights, benefits and privileges of Freemasonry, of which all Lodges and Masons will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In addition to the foregoing, the following were suspended until the next session of the Grand Lodge :

Bro. Owen G. Coilamore, of London, M. M. Barton Lodge No. 6.
 Bro. George Gray, of London, M. M. Kilwinning Lodge No. 64.
 Bro. Chas. W. Graham, of London, M. M. (late of) Prince of Wales Lodge No. 171.
 Bro. Miles A. Wright, of London, M. M. Bothwell Lodge No. 179.
 Bro. M. Morris, of Toronto, M. M.
 Bro. Frederick Smith, of Toronto, M. M.

It is quite possible that the creations of these expelled Masons may knock at the doors of Grand Lodges fifty or one hundred years hence, and find friendly listeners

to their appeals for recognition, on the ground that they "practice the same Rites and Ceremonies" of legitimate organizations. The agent of the "Cynosure" should be prompt to visit that "Eden." Some of our Ohio brethren might be benefited by a pilgrimage to the same locality.

No statistical tables are furnished, but we find 220 Lodges represented.

COLORADO.

An emergent Communication of this Grand Body convened at Boulder, September 20, last, to lay the Corner Stone of the Territorial University.

The Fifteenth Annual Communication was held at Denver, the day following.

M. W. Bro. WEBSTER D. ANTHONY, G. M.; R. W. Bro. ED. C. PARMELEE, G. Sec.

M. W. Bro. ANTHONY was succeeded by M. W. Bro. OSCAR H. HENRY, G. M.; R. W. Bro. ED. C. PARMELEE re-elected G. Sec.

Twelve Lodges were represented.

Total membership of 19 Lodges 1,204.

Our sister Grand Lodge has suffered the loss of six subordinate bodies, in consequence of the organization of contiguous Grand Lodges. One Lodge surrendered its charter.

The address of M. W. Bro. ANTHONY was brief, and devoted exclusively to local matters. It exhibits a fair prosperity, and assures us of harmony throughout the jurisdiction. We quote—

"In May last I received a communication from St. Vrain Lodge, enclosing a copy of request from a brother member of that Lodge, asking for a demit therefrom; or, in case a demit be not granted, that he be *suspended* for non-payment of dues. His request was to be *made an unaffiliated Mason*. I replied to the Lodge that no demit could be granted, unless the brother stated that he desired to unite with some other Lodge, or was about to remove from the jurisdiction. This I understand to be our present law. The only reason assigned by the brother, in his written request, was that he desired to become an *unaffiliated Mason*. Had the law provided for his case, I should cheerfully say give him his papers; and while we may regret the loss of so active (?) a brother, the Fraternity would still exist."

The above is a fair sample of a large majority of non-affiliates, upon whom some eminent brethren expressed so much sympathy. We believe that a brother "square on the books," should be allowed to depart at his pleasure. We do not *want* brethren in a Lodge who *want* to get away. Let them go; they came of their "own free will," and when they want to sever their connection, why question their motives.

The following from their By-Laws—

SEC. 79. "No non-affiliated Mason shall be allowed to visit any Lodge in this jurisdiction more than twice before he shall petition a Lodge for membership. Should the petition of any non-affiliated Mason for membership be rejected, such brother may visit any Lodge, no objection being made by the members thereof, for one year thereafter. All non-affiliated Masons who have not made application for membership within one year, and all Masons stricken off for non-payment of dues, shall be deprived of all the rights and benefits of Masonry."

CONNECTICUT.

The Eighty-Eighth Annual Communication convened in Hartford, January 19, 1876.

Lodges Represented, 110; Total Lodges, 116; Membership, 15,131.

The address of Grand Master WM. WALLACE LEE is one of the best that it has been our pleasure to examine. In regard to new Lodges, he expresses a growing conviction—

"We have now quite a number of weak Lodges that find it a hard struggle to maintain themselves. Might it not be better to remove some of them to more prosperous localities, rather than to charter new ones? This has been our custom in the past; more than twenty of the subordinates having been removed from their original chartered localities, as the good of the Craft and their own interest seemed to demand. Have we not been too anxious in the past to increase the number of our Lodges; should we not be careful in the future? I hope you will consider this matter carefully before acting."

Under the head of indistinct By-Laws, he says—

"Some eight or ten years since, Mr. ROBERT SWANSTON, a resident and voter in New Britain, offered his petition to Harmony Lodge and was rejected. In 1874 Mr. SWANSTON visited his parents in Ireland, and during his visit was, he says, solicited to make application there to be made a Mason, and, on being informed that there was no law to prevent it,—and he had a perfect right so to do—made such application, was accepted and made a Master Mason in Glenarm Lodge No. 45, on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. Mr. SWANSTON has furnished me a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and also of the By-Laws of Glenarm Lodge No. 45; and according to those he had a right so to do. On his return to New Britain he asked permission to visit Harmony Lodge No. 20 but was refused. He came to see me, stated his case, and produced his diploma and other documents. I told him I had no power to compel any Lodge to admit him. According to the fifth paragraph of the fifth chapter of our jurisprudence, Mr. SWANSTON is a regular made Mason. By the twenty-fifth permanent resolution of this Grand Lodge, found on page 22, it is made the duty of a Lodge, where a person residing in their jurisdiction should obtain the degrees of Masonry during a temporary absence, in violation of the regulations of this Grand

Lodge, to prefer charges and try him. By the thirty-fifth by-law, found on page 16, it is provided "that no Lodge shall recognize as a Mason any resident of this State, who, with a knowledge of this by-law, may, during a temporary absence therefrom, receive the degrees of Masonry without the consent of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides; and any brother who shall hold Masonic intercourse with one who may have so received the degrees, shall be excluded from all Masonic privileges in this State." Here is the difficulty in this case. Mr. SWANSTON says he knew nothing of this by-law. I think it would be difficult, if not impossible, to prove that he did. The saving clause of this by-law practically makes it of no effect. It will be remembered by those who were members of the Grand Lodge when this by-law was amended, that I opposed it, and pointed out what the result would be; that it would leave the matter so that any one who desired could leave the State, go where he pleased, obtain the degrees of Masonry, come home and claim recognition as a Mason, because in the nature of the case it would be almost impossible to prove that he did know of this by-law; that should any such person say he did not know of it, his statement must be accepted unless we could find some one who would say that he had taken pains to inform the person of this by-law. According to the precedent set in the case of CHARLES W. BRADLEY (and the circumstances are very similar) and according to our own jurisprudence, Mr. SWANSTON is a regular Mason and must be recognized as such; nor can he be tried for doing as he has, because he is protected by the stultifying clause of the thirty-fifth by-law. Of course, no Lodge can be compelled to admit him as a visitor; but it seems plain that we are effectually estopped by our own legislation from disciplining him until he commits some offense against the civil or Masonic law."

We have never taken any pleasure in contemplating the law of *perpetual* jurisdiction. In most of the jurisdictions of our country it is held, that a rejected applicant for the degrees is in perpetual bondage to the Lodge which rejected him. We think it an assumption—nothing more, and without one particle of equitable justification.

These restrictions are the result of a plethora legislation :

"I have but little legislation to recommend to you : in fact, I think we have had a surplus of it in the past few years ; and here permit me to quote from the address of Bro. JOSEPH CHAPMAN, Grand Master of Iowa, at its thirty-first annual communication, June 1st, 1874 :

"It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, that not only our own, but other Grand Lodges in this country, would learn that a Mason, be he an Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, or Master Mason, has rights of which he cannot be deprived at their behest, without a fair hearing and the judgment of his brethren ; and the sooner we recognize this fact, the sooner will we free ourselves from unfair and therefore unmasonic legislation.

"I might cite many cases which have made us to worry and fret over vexed questions of law vs. decisions and practice in this jurisdiction, but will desist, satisfied that you have sufficient to arouse you to thought and I trust to action, in this matter, for rest assured that 'to law making there is no end,' that we are being walled about on all sides with modern jurisprudence, which, like a besom of destruction, is sweeping over the body Ma-sonic, and will most assuredly work the quietus of the order unless a short stop, a stone wall of noble hearts and determined wills are raised against those who are interposing their opinions and adjusting this and that to suit their fancy, adding here a little and there a little until one can scarcely determine, without consulting the statute, his Masonic standing or his rights in the order. Let us have more of Masonry and less of fuss and feathers about Masonic jurisprudence.

"Two things are greatly needed in the Masonic world. First, we want to curtail the law. A little law is a good thing, because it is essential to a wise administration of justice. Second, we want to curtail the Masonic lawyers, because Masonry is a law unto herself, therefore has little or no need of them. Solon compared the people to the sea, and the orators and counsellors to the winds, for that the sea would be calm and quiet if the winds did not disturb it. Herein is the gist of the whole matter. We may not have a surplus of orators, but to counselors there is no end, and as a natural consequence we have a superabundance of law, and turn which way we will we are confronted with Masonic jurisprudence, until we are free to confess 'it becomes a mischief, and determines in a curse' to the institution. We have suffered the usages of the order to be manipulated by cunning fingers, until our prerogative to enjoy Masonry in these latter days is predicated solely upon cash, thereby crushing out, and worst of all, crowding out, first, the nobler qualities of the heart, second, the brother who has not the wherewithal to pay his dues.

"The same complaint substantially comes from all quarters. The tendency of late years, in other jurisdictions as well as our own, has been towards centralization; to treat the subordinate Lodges as, if their members were children, incompetent to manage their own affairs or conduct business properly. I referred last year to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance (or perpetual jurisdiction, as some say the term should be); but I freely confess that I am so obtuse and thick-headed, that I cannot understand how there can be perpetual jurisdiction on one side or part without any allegiance on the other. A. C. T. PIERSON, the brightest Masonic writer in all the Northwest, says, speaking of this doctrine, 'that it is a new fangled notion, exclusively American;' while J. H. DRUMMOND, of Maine, says it cannot be defended by any ancient regulation. I have never been able to find any rule or ancient regulation which supports it. Even MACKEY, its author, and ablest advocate, nowhere quotes any law or ancient rule, save this one, which provides substantially that no brother shall interfere with a brother's work which has been assigned to him—a rule eminently wise and proper, but which has no relevancy to this subject. We might with just as much propriety incorporate into our moral code that portion of the mosaic sanitary law which prohibited pork eating, and exact compliance therewith. Let us carry this principle into civil and social life and see how it would operate. What would we think if our State should adopt a regulation or a law providing that no one should be admitted an elector who had ever applied for that privilege in any other State or nation, and had been refused, without the consent of the State or nation so refusing? Or what would be thought of a Church which should incorporate such a provision into its articles, defining its qualifications for membership? To state the thing is to show its absurdity. It would be only one step further in the same direction for a Lodge to claim perpetual jurisdiction over all who have ever resided within its limits. I am well aware it is said that any Lodge will willingly yield jurisdiction over any such rejected candidate who has removed to another locality; but this is a mistake, as any one can readily satisfy himself who will take pains to do so. Every person should stand for what he is worth morally and mentally in the community where he resides. If our term of probation is not long enough we can lengthen it as much as may be deemed necessary; but I hope we shall abandon at once and forever this doctrine which has been incorporated into our laws from hateful despotisms, and furnishes such a convenient method for the gratification of personal spite and petty animosity."

We have nothing more to add.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS RELATING TO DUES.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Connecticut:

"Your Committee on By-laws to whom was referred the recommendations of the M. W. Grand Master, relating to dues, would respectfully beg leave to report, that after due deliberation, we are unanimously of the opinion that the system in vogue

in this jurisdiction, for the collection of dues and assessment is subject to grave objections.

"Since the present system was inaugurated, the returns from the subordinate Lodges reveal the alarming fact, that nearly twelve hundred members have been dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues.

"Your Committee would therefore respectfully submit to the favorable consideration of the Grand Lodge, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the several Lodges in this jurisdiction be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered at any stated communication, upon good cause shown and upon such terms as may be just, by a majority vote, rescind the resolution, striking a member from the roll for non-payment of dues, upon the application of such member in writing, at any time within two (2) years thereafter; provided such member shall not, in the meanwhile, have become a member of another Lodge.

"This resolution shall apply to all members, heretofore stricken from the roll, whether the period above limited in which such application can be made, has expired or not.

"Resolved, That any brother who shall hereafter, or may have been heretofore stricken from the roll of any subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction, shall not be permitted to visit any Lodge in this State while under such disability.

"Resolved, That no Master Mason, in this jurisdiction, of twenty-one (21) years' good and regular standing, shall be subject to discipline for non-payment of dues.

"Resolved, That the several Lodges in this jurisdiction be, and they are hereby recommended to restore to full membership, without payment of arrearages, any member who at the time of being so stricken from the roll, was of twenty-one years' good and regular standing.

"Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published among the permanent resolutions of the Grand Lodge."

See "Michigan."

R. W. Bro. WHEELER submits the report on Masonic Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. EDWARD B. ROWE, elected G. M.; R. W. Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER, re-elected G. Sec.

DAKOTA.

The First Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge convened at Vermillion, July 21, 1875.

Prior to this, June 22, a Convention was held at Elk Point, to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a Grand Body. Five Lodges, working under authority from the Grand Lodge of Iowa, were represented. Among other proceedings, we find the following—

“ *Resolved*, That this Convention deem it expedient, for the good of Masonry, that a Grand Lodge be organized for Dakota.”

M. W. Bro. T. A. BROWN was elected G. M.; R. W. Bro MARK W. BAILEY, G. Sec.

M. W. Bro. T. S. PARVIN, P. G. M. of Iowa, constituted the Lodge and installed its officers July 21, 1875, in the presence of the representatives of six subordinate bodies.

We wish our brethren of Dakota every success.

DELAWARE.

The Sixty-Ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Delaware convened at Wilmington, Oct 6, 1875.

M. W. JOHN P. ALLMOND, presiding.

Lodges Represented, 21; total Lodges, 28; Membership, 1,167.

The address of the G. M. is brief. In conclusion, he says :

“ I have had my attention called to the fearful strides intemperance is making upon members of the Craft in this jurisdiction, and have been asked, time and again, to call your attention to the fact. Brethren, my reply has always been, Masonry is not a temperance society, though temperance is one of our cardinal virtues. Temperance lectures will do a drunkard no good, he must be brought to his senses by something more powerful than a mere lecture. He must be taught that, if he claims the right to go to ruin himself, he shall not drag his Lodge down with him, and cast reflection on the whole fabric of Free Masonry. You will ask how shall we prevent this? I answer that the remedy lays with yourselves. In making the selection of officers for your Lodges, select the best men you have, and be particularly careful in your selection of Junior Warden, whose duty it is to superintend the Craft whilst at refreshments; it is he who has charge of the Craft from the moment the Lodge is closed until it is opened again. The duties of the Junior Warden are such that it requires more than ordinary vigilance, and great strength of character, to perform them. It is his duty to see that temperance, fortitude, charity, and a tongue of good report shall prevail among the Fraternity, and when these and other cardinal principles, well known among you, are perverted or set aside, it is his duty—his obligation, to bring the offending brother to a speedy trial before his Lodge. On the Junior Warden depends the watchful care and superintendence of the whole fabric of Free Masonry, while the brethren are at refreshments, while they are performing the various complex functions pertaining to human existence, he shall have over them an ever watchful eye. Then be sure to select a Junior Warden that has the courage to perform the duties of his office; let him first ‘admonish a fallen brother’ and try to reclaim him from his folly, and, if he fails in this, prefer charges against him, and prosecute them to the end, that the Lodge may be purged. Look well to the south, my brethren.

"Having spoken in reference to the duties of the Junior Warden, I have thought it would not be out of place to say a word for the guidance of the Master in appointing his committees on the petitions of applicants for initiation. The duties of each member of such committee are manifold in number and big with importance. As the superintending architect of a building would scrutinize closely stone from a disreputable quarry, no matter by whom presented, he would examine it with reference to its individual qualities. So the brother appointed upon an applicant's petition, must proceed in a like cautious manner. Let the committee always bear in mind that they represent the lodge that appointed them. You act for it—examine for it—report to it—and, in a word, you really form opinion for its final action. I would recommend that no newly made Mason be placed upon such a committee. It requires broad experience and ripe knowledge. I am of the opinion that the interest of the Lodge would be advanced, if every such committee had a Past Master at its head. The report made should not be simply 'favorable or unfavorable,' but set forth the facts of the investigation, that all present may be enabled to form an opinion of the Masonic qualities, or rather requisites, possessed by the applicant. The present mode of making reports has led, will ever lead, to looseness in this all important duty. It is to be hoped the Grand Lodge will give this matter full consideration."

The transactions of the session were entirely of local interest.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was presented by R. W. Bro. GEO. W. CHAYTOR, P. D. G. M. We like the frank utterances of this brother. He does not indulge in much circumlocution, in presenting an opinion.

He was elected Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. WILLIAM S. HAYES re-elected G. Sec. .

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Their published proceedings is a large volume, including one Semi-Annual, five (5) Special and the Sixty-fifth (65) Annual Communication. The transactions of these seven (7) assemblages are recorded on forty pages, including title page, with 298 pages devoted to "Appendix," and 264 of these appropriated to Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. Bro ISAAC L. JOHNSON, presiding.

Lodges represented, 17 ; total Lodges, 20 ; Membership, 2,764.

The address of the G. M. opens with a fraternal allusion to the decease of several brethren, including P. D. G. Masters JAMES STOKES and JOSEPH W. NAIRN.

He reports a few decisions, all of them founded in local law.

We entirely agree with our M. W. Brother in the following :

"The section of the Grand Lodge constitution to which I have referred, as originally adopted, reads as follows :

"No Lodge shall expel or suspend a member for non-payment of dues; but by a vote of the Lodge he may be dropped from the roll, and upon payment of his indebtedness to the time he was dropped his name shall be restored." To which was afterwards added as an amendment: 'If application be made within one year from the date of his being dropped; but after the expiration of that time he shall only be admitted upon written application, which shall be referred to a committee, and treated by the Lodge in the same manner as applicants for admission or affiliation; and if such application for renewal of membership be rejected, and no charges are preferred against the brother, the Lodge, by a majority vote, may give him a certificate that he has paid all indebtedness to the Lodge and ceased to be a member thereof.'

"It is apparent, under this section, as it was originally adopted, no punishment or penalty was intended to be inflicted for the non-payment of dues other than that of dropping from Lodge roll, and a brother could at any time reinstate himself upon the payment of his indebtedness; but by the amendment, if he permit a year and a day to expire before payment, for this sin of omission he is placed in a worse position than a brother who has been regularly tried, convicted, and suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry for the violation of some positive moral law or Masonic regulation; for, in the case of a brother dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues, if he permit a year to go by, he must, in addition to the payment of his indebtedness up to the time he was dropped, petition the Lodge, and stand the test of a unanimous ballot, while the brother who was tried and suspended for gross unmasonic conduct may, under the provision of section 19 of the same article, be restored to all his former Masonic rights and Lodge privileges by a majority vote.

"In my judgment, there is no reason or justice in such a discrimination, and I do most sincerely hope that this Grand Lodge will adopt a more liberal regulation upon this subject than the one now in force; at least, place the brother whose Lodge membership may have been forfeited by reason of some financial embarrassment, or some unforeseen misfortune, upon an equality with one whose Lodge relations and Masonic character were forfeited by reason of wilful violation of law. Let us not apply to the brother who has, without a trial, been deprived of active Lodge membership, a severer test for restoration to Lodge privileges than we do to the one whose Masonic as well as Lodge relations, have been forfeited by reason of conviction and sentence.

"I have called the attention of the committee intrusted with the revision of the Grand Lodge Constitution to this subject, and I have no doubt they will give it due consideration.

The Grand Treasurer gives an annual statement of the financial affairs of each Lodge, in form as follows:

Am't on hand, last statement	\$ ———
Received since	\$ ———
	—————
Total	\$ ———
Expended as per vouchers	\$ ———
Cash on hand	\$ ———
Expended for charity	\$ ———

The Grand Treasurer concluded this report with totals expended for charity, footing up for the past year, \$3,375 32.

It affords us very much pleasure to make this record. We want no better evidence of the exalted Masonic character of the brethren of this Jurisdiction.

We have perused with pleasure and profit a portion of the elaborate report of R. W. Bro. SINGLETON, on Foreign Correspondence. He reviews the proceedings of fifty-one Grand Lodges, covering 264 pages of closely printed matter. Illinois is largely noticed.

M. W. Bro. ISAAC L. JOHNSON, re-elected G. M.; R. W. Bro. WM. R. SINGLETON, re-elected G. Sec.

FLORIDA.

This M. W. Grand Lodge assembled in its forty-seventh annual communication at Jacksonville, Jan. 11th, 1876. M. W. Bro. ALBERT J. RUSSELL, presiding.

Lodges represented, 47; total Lodges, 70; membership, 2,155.

The address of the Grand Master is exceedingly brief. He reports but two decisions—

“The W. M. of Leesburg Lodge No. 58, writes upon balloting for a member: There appears one black ball; upon re-balloting, the same result. At a subsequent meeting a brother arose in the Lodge and stated that he voted that ballot, but that he felt that he had acted wrong, and desired to withdraw it and vote a white ball. Shall we proceed to initiate, or must the petition lie over for one year?”

“*Answer.*—Any brother who will exercise the sacred privilege of the ballot upon so little information in the case, as will cause him to so radically change his vote in so short a time, should be censured. Again, if the Lodge, or any member thereof, has influenced the brother so to act, then they should be severely censured; but, if the brother is sincere and unbiased in his desire to withdraw his rejecting ballot, and all the members of the Lodge are satisfied, then you may proceed to initiate, as the candidate stands elected.”

The Committee on Jurisprudence bolted this, but went as far in the other direction, by insisting that there was no correcting this class of error.

Our brother *boils* somewhat in speaking of “Colored Masonry.” He puts some plain and pertinent questions to our Ohio brethren, which we suppose they will not fail to notice.

He notices the decease of P. G. J. W. THOMAS P. MCHENRY, of whom it could be truly said: “he was a good man, and Mason.” Eight charters for Lodges U. D. were authorized.

The reports of D. D. G. Masters show a favorable condition of the Craft.

A resolution looking to the erection of a Temple was referred to a special committee, who reported "that it was both desirable and practicable to carry out the noble purpose of the resolution."

The report was adopted, and a Board of Trustees appointed.

The oration of W. and R. W. Bro. C. A. FULWOOD is far above the average of such productions. He makes this home thrust :

"That there are conflicting moral forces operating among and upon mankind everywhere, the effect of which is to drive men asunder, and place them in antagonism, is further and sadly illustrated in the history of the *nominal* Christian church. Here, if we did not know to the contrary, we should naturally expect to find a total absence of all conflict of moral forces, except conflict against error, superstition and vice. But alas! ecclesiastical history is largely a history of conflict. Overweening devotion to mere dogma, and ritual, and ordinal, and the vague, uncertain traditions of men; and the *monstrous conceits* of such as claim to be 'Heaven's fiduciary trustees' of all Divine blessing and saving grace, have even been fruitful sources of discord, 'engendering strife and every evil work.'"

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, by P. G. M. D. C. DAWKINS, is quite voluminous and well written.

He gives "New Day and New Duty" an extended notice, but as it does not embrace any point that has not been amply treated by other writers, we forbear to quote,

M. W. Bro. ENOS WASGATE was elected G. M.; R. W. Bro. D. C. DAWKINS, re-elected G. Sec.

GEORGIA.

This Grand Body assembled in Annual Communication in the city of Macon, Oct. 26, 1875.

M. W. Bro. DAVID E. BUTLER, G. M.; R. W. Bro. I. E. BLACKSHEAR, G. Sec.

Lodges represented, 238; Total Chartered Lodges, 300; Lodges U. D., 301; Total Membership, 15,168.

The matters referred to in the Address of the Grand Master are entirely of local interest. He does not report any decisions.

He reports entire harmony throughout the jurisdiction. As "Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Southern Masonic Female College," he represents the institution doing a good work.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE.

Brother REUBEN JONES, from the Committee on General welfare, made the following report, which was received and adopted:

REPORT.

To the Grand Lodge of Georgia :

The Committee on General Welfare having had no papers referred to them, nor any special business presented for their consideration, are not fully convinced of the propriety of making a report ; but being willing to perform any duty imposed on us, either by law or custom, submit the following :

‘ Our Order is progressing quietly and harmoniously within this jurisdiction, and notwithstanding the great panic that is upon the country, our financial condition is as good as could be expected. It may be presumption, and outside of our duty, to speak of the finances of our Grand Lodge, but hope we may be allowed to suggest that, in our judgment, it would be promotive of the general welfare of Masonry in this jurisdiction for the Grand Lodge to practice the most rigid economy until our indebtedness, principal and interest, is paid, and when this shall have been done, then that our fundamental law be so amended as to allow a reduction of at least fifty per cent. in our annual dues to the Grand Lodge. These dues were fixed at a time when the country was prosperous and money abundant, but such is not now the case, and the payment bears heavily on some of our Lodges.

One other thought we would like to impress upon the minds of our brethren of the Grand Lodge : that is that a drunken man is of but little use anywhere, and that a brother Mason, drunk, is not only of no use to his Lodge, but a disgrace to it. And we trust that every member of this Grand Body will exert his influence in his Lodge and community to put down the use of intoxicating liquors. We have not alluded to this subject because we thought that intemperance was on the increase among Masons in Georgia ; we think the reverse is true, but still we fear that Masonry, to a considerable extent, is suffering from this cause. It gives us much pleasure to bear testimony to the fact that profanity is but seldom heard among Masons, and we sincerely hope that the day is not far distant when, if a man is seen drunk or heard to use profane language, it will be regarded as *prima facie* evidence that he is not a Mason.

In conclusion, allow us to express the wish that, under the influence of the teachings of our Order, we may all so walk and act that when our labors on earth are closed, we may have access to the Grand Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect presides.”

All of which is respectfully submitted,

REUBEN JONES, R. H. TATUM, B. L. HARRIS, SAMUEL J. WINN,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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We give this report entire. Read it, brethren ; take courage, and grow strong in the truth.

Upon the heels of that report comes the following—

DRUNKENNESS, PROFANITY, GAMING, ETC.

Bro. E. J. KIRKSCEY offered the following, which was adopted—

“ *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge, for the second time, call the attention of

Masters of Subordinate Lodges to the resolution passed at our Annual Communication of 1870, known then as the WRIGHT resolution, on the subject of temperance, which reads as follows :

"Resolved, That a Worshipful Master, or presiding officer of a Subordinate Lodge, who shall wilfully fail or refuse to enforce our laws, rules and regulations against drunkenness, profanity, gaming, and the like, subjects himself to the censure of the Grand Lodge.

"And, further, we do earnestly enjoin upon all Masons within this jurisdiction the strict observance of these virtues."

Bro. KIRKSCEY, "give us your hand." Brethren of Georgia, the *Masons* of Illinois say. Amen !

The following resolution was tabled :

"Resolved, That when an applicant has been rejected by a Lodge, the applicant shall have the right, after the expiration of twelve months, by the consent, in writing, of the Lodge rejecting him to apply to any other Lodge for initiation."

Eternal condemnation? Orthodox to the last.

M. W. Bro. SAMUEL D. IRVIN, chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, makes his report in harmony with the following action of the Grand Lodge :

"In view of the bonded debt of this Grand Lodge, soon to become due, and the financial difficulties which environ all our brother Lodges and the people, it becomes our imperative duty to lop off all unnecessary expenses and husband our resources, so that we may be in condition to promptly meet all our liabilities as they fall due, and, if practicable, to reduce the amounts collected from the Lodges : therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be abolished, thereby saving a considerable expenditure."

This lops off \$25 per annum for such services.

M. W. Bro. BUTLER was re-elected G. M. ; R. W. Bro. BLACKSHEAR re-elected G. Sec.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The First Annual Communication convened at Eufaula, Creek Nation, Sept. 7, 1875, M. W. Bro. G. MCPHERSON presiding.

Subordinate Lodges represented, 6; membership, 131.

NATIONALITY OF LODGES.

Muskogee	No. 1	Creek Nation
Doaksville	No. 2	Choctaw Nation.
Caddo	No. 3	Choctaw Nation.
Oklahoma	No. 4	Choctaw Nation.
Vinita	No. 5	Cherokee Nation.
Valley	No. 6	Chickasaw Nation

The address of the G. M., though brief, is sound. Read the following :

"Masters, Wardens and representatives of the subordinate Lodges, I would ask you if you are all satisfied with the way your several Lodges are getting along? Does that peace and harmony prevail which alone makes us a united band of brothers? If not, I admonish you by all that we hold dear in Masonry to go back to your homes with a fixed determination that it shall be so; that the love and friendship taught *in* your Lodges shall be practiced out of them; that one brother cannot speak in disparaging terms of another without subjecting himself to suspension or expulsion; that Masonry means something more than mere meeting together and conferring degrees; that the great wide world is our Lodge, in which each individual member is constantly performing his part. If Masonry is to be laid aside on the close of the Lodge, as we do our aprons and regalia, then indeed is it but a hollow name, fit only for the profane finger of scorn to be pointed at. I mention this matter, my brethren, so if anything of this kind does exist, you may be warned against it in time. More Lodges are ruined, and more disgrace brought upon our Order by the tattling tongue of an indiscreet brother, than from all other sources combined.

"A Mason's good name is worth more than all the glittering dust California ever produced, and the brother who so far disregards his obligations as to rob him of it, deserves the severest punishment known to the Masonic law.

"The Grand Lodges of the United States, and of the whole world, will take a deeper interest in us than has ever been manifested for any Grand Body within the limits of the Great Republic; from the fact that we are the first Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons ever organized by the aborigines of North America. Many, who are ignorant of the situation of affairs in this country, will look upon us with grave doubts and misgivings; while others, more familiar with us and our advanced stage of civilization, will watch us closely, though at the same time, feel confident of our ability to sustain ourselves in the proud position we have assumed. It but remains for us, brethren, to do our duty, prove ourselves worthy of their confidence, and finally win a high place in the noble sisterhood of Grand Lodges. My brethren, think of it! We are erecting a Temple in this grand and glorious Indian Territory which is to live throughout all time to come. A subordinate Lodge may surrender its charter and cease to exist, but Grand Lodges never die! From one generation to another they go on, gathering strength with each succeeding year.

"In the far-off years to come, when we have all responded to the Grand Master's gavel, and passed away into that 'undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns,' other people—our children and their children's children—will search the records to see who assisted in laying the foundation-stone of their Grand Masonic Temple; and I beseech you, brethren, to let us each and all strive to so do our work that they shall be proud to say that 'my father, or great-grandfather, was one who helped organize the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory.'"

BRO. I. S. MURROW, Grand Orator *pro tem.*, delivered an oration, from which we quote:—

"There are many books on the original antiquity of Freemasonry. These are open to the perusal of all persons, whether members of the Order or not. They are interesting, profitable and worthy of perusal. In this age of intelligence and knowledge, of printing presses and cheap books, there is no excuse for ignorance on any subject. And considering the antiquity, history and blessed influence of Masonry upon the world, no person can be said to be truly intelligent who has failed to read some at least, of the very many excellent works on Freemasonry.

"I am free to confess, however, that the claims of Masonry to be a good and useful institution, does not depend so much upon its *history* as upon the *practice* of its teachings. All institutions are judged by the character and life of its votaries, and if Masonry is esteemed, honored and loved, it will be because Masons practice what they teach. But what *is* Masonry? According to some old writers, it is an *art* 'founded on the principles of geometry, and directed to the service of mankind,' and thus defined, it was principally *operative*. But others claim a wider range and a nobler object for Masonry, viz: 'The cultivation and improvement of the human mind, the purifying of the heart by inculcating the purest teachings, and guiding the life by restraining from vice and leading in paths of morality and virtue.' The entire system of Free or Speculative Masonry is contained in the Bible. The Bible is the Mason's 'Great Light,' it is his 'Polar Star,' his 'Chart,' his 'Book of the Law,' his 'Constitution;' without the Bible there is no Masonry. The Bible is the whole of Masonry."

So long as Bro. MURROW is Grand Lecturer, we have no fears for Masonry in our Sister Jurisdiction.

M. W. Bro. MCPHERSON re-elected G. M.; R. W. Bro. R. P. JONES re-elected G. Sec.

IOWA.

The Craft of this large and important jurisdiction assembled in Thirty-third Annual Communication at Des Moines, June 6, 1876. M W Bro. HENRY W. ROTHERT, presiding.

Lodges represented, 249; Lodges chartered, 316; Lodges U. D., 29; total Lodges, 345; membership (incomplete returns), 17,800.

The address of our M. W. Bro. shows the performance of much labor during the past year. It is full, and embraces much that suggests the prosperity and increased activity of the Craft of his jurisdiction.

He devotes considerable space to the "prerogatives of Grand Masters;" particularly those authorizing the granting of dispensations for new Lodges. He says:

"During my administration I have granted dispensations for the formation of twenty-three new Lodges in this jurisdiction. For particulars as to locality, names of officers and Lodges, I beg to refer you to the report of the R. W. Grand Secretary.

"This large number may possibly be a surprise to some, and a source of inquietude to others. The action of the Grand Lodge at the last Grand Annual Communication in approving and adopting the report of the Committee on Grand Master's Address, thereby, in the language of said committee, declaring that section 9, as it originally stood in 1844, and which reads, '*The Grand Master or his deputy may, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, upon proper application, issue letters of dispensation, to continue in force from date thereof until the next Grand Annual Communication,*' is the only law for the government of the Grand Master in regard to granting dispensations, stimulated numerous applications for the exercise of this authority, and prompted those who had before been debarred from official recognition by the restrictions of the so-called 'ten mile rule' to cast their lots once more, and try their fortunes again."

We do not know the character of the "ten-mile rule." We should not refer to the subject but for the purpose of once more placing upon record the opinions of a large number of our most intelligent and conservative brethren. We have, in this volume, alluded to the great impropriety of authorizing the organization of so many new lodges. We do not design to be an alarmist; nevertheless, if the experience of the past is of any value, we must see in many of the features of our too rapid growth, some evidences of trouble in the future. We disclaim any spirit of criticism when we express the belief that if the brethren of the various Grand Jurisdictions would give less attention to numerical growth, and more attention to lodges now in existence, we should have better lodges and better Masons. We seem to be losing sight of the fact that the institution of a new lodge is of vital importance to the whole Craft. Are we not correct in this?

A large number of decisions are reported. From them we clip the following:

"QUERY 32.—Have we the right to disfranchise brethren at the election of officers, they being in arrears for dues? The following is the section in our by-laws;

'Every Master Mason a member of the lodge whose dues are paid up to the day of election, and who is not at the time under exclusion for unmaasonic conduct, shall be eligible to vote, and no others.'

"ANSWER.—No, sir; the section in your by-laws is in conflict not only with the *spirit of Masonry*, but with the *repeated action of the Grand Lodge, declaring that no Mason can be deprived of his rights and privileges without due trial and conviction*. A Mason is presumed to be innocent until he is adjudged guilty, and a by-law restricting his rights without allowing him the privilege of being heard in his defence, is of no binding force whatever. Your proper course is to prefer charges, and, after due trial and conviction, suspend him."

Italics are ours. We heartily concur in this decision. It is *just*—Masonic; and we hope that our Grand Body will direct that this almost universal assumption on the part of our Lodges, be stricken from their by-laws.

The Report on Correspondence, by Bro. W. B. LANGRIDGE, is one of the most able that we have had the pleasure of perusing.

Not unfrequently he gives his brothers the "grand bounce," nevertheless it is always courteous and fraternal.

Of Colored Masonry he thus discourses :

"Within the past few years this subject has risen to considerable prominence in several jurisdictions. The efforts of the leaders and friends of colored Masonry to influence public opinion, both in this country and in Europe, is beginning to be felt, and to cause certain well-meaning brethren to agitate it among the Grand Lodges of Germany and France, and in some of those of this country. In France misunderstanding on this subject led to the recognition by that Grand Orient of the Foulhouze Supreme Council in Louisiana, an organization which claimed the power to organize blue Lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of that State, an assumption which caused all the Grand Lodges in the United States to refuse to hold intercourse either with it or its patron, the Grand Orient of France. Many years ago, also, the Grand Lodge of Hamburg planted two Lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, under the view, which it seems impossible to eradicate from the brains of the officers of that body, that their members can only enjoy Masonry that *is* Masonry, under its superintendence. This caused the formal enunciation of what is now known as 'The American Doctrine,' that whenever a Grand Lodge is formed or organized in a State or nationality, it becomes thereby entitled to hold paramount authority in that State or nation, and that no other Grand Lodge can plant Lodges there which can be recognized as regular. Until a Grand Lodge is formed, however, the ground is common to all comers. On this principle all the Grand Lodges formed in America since shortly after the revolutionary war have been organized, and the idea has grown up into a common law of Masonry among English-speaking Masons everywhere. The only thing that has ever looked like a violation of this common law among them, has been the custom that has prevailed in the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, of organizing Lodges and provincial Grand Lodges in common within the colonies of Great Britain. The reason of this has been that the colonies being a part of Great Britain, inasmuch as they were under British laws, therefore England, Ireland and Scotland held them as a common possession, and the establishing a Lodge in any one of them was the same as establishing it in a part of the mother country; and these Grand Lodges have always jealously guarded against acknowledging as Maasonic any Lodges or other bodies established by any outside power within their respective or common jurisdictions. And we repeat that we know of no dissent having ever been expressed among English-speaking Masons to this so-called 'American Doctrine.'

It has, therefore, except among the Lodges of continental Europe, grown into a Masonic landmark, and by it the regularity of all Lodges established in America within the last seventy-five years must be judged

"It is well known to all who have felt interest enough in the subject to inform themselves, that in the year 1717 the Grand Lodge of England was formed by four Lodges in and about London, the first Grand Lodge of which we have an unquestioned account. In 1738 a secession from this Grand Lodge took place, led by LAWRENCE DERMOTT, who called his new body 'Ancient Masons,' and as a term of reproach styled the old Grand Lodge 'Moderns.' From these bodies sprang, in course of time, two provincial Grand Lodges in Massachusetts, who held divided, but more or less friendly rule in that jurisdiction until 1792, when they united, forming the present Grand Lodge of that State.

"About 1775 a number of the negroes were initiated, passed and raised in a military Lodge attached to one of the British regiments stationed at Boston. Applying to the 'Modern' Grand Lodge of England, these men, in 1787, obtained a charter for 'African Lodge to be opened in Boston,' naming PRINCE HALL as master. The Lodge appears to have gone on quietly and regularly working, until 1807, at which time its master, PRINCE HALL, died, aged 72 years. He seemed to have been, although uneducated, a man of good sense, and as a minister, a man of influence among the colored people of his time and acquaintance. In 1797 he, as the Master of African Lodge, issued a dispensation for a Lodge at Philadelphia, and another for one at Providence, R. I. In 1808, these three Lodges formed the Prince Hall Grand Lodge at Boston, and within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

"We hear nothing further of this Grand Lodge, or of its supordinates until 1824, when African Lodge gave evidence that the Prince Hall Grand Lodge had ceased to exist, by applying to the Grand Lodge of England for a new charter, to which application it received no response, probably because the Grand Lodge of England had at the Union of the Ancient and Modern Grand Lodges of which it was formed, in 1813, stricken African Lodge from its rolls as non-reporting, as it did all its provincial Grand Lodges in the United States, which had, after the declaration of American independence, declared themselves sovereign bodies. Having failed to obtain an answer from the Grand Lodge of England, and probably knowing of no other Grand Body to apply to from which it could hope to receive recognition, and Prince Hall Grand Lodge to which it formerly owed allegiance, having lapsed, it revived itself under its old English charter of 1784-87, (dated in 1784, but received in Boston, and African Lodge organized in 1787), and declared itself 'independent of every other organization.'

"After this, African Lodge appears to have had a precarious existence, if it did not actually die out. We think it lapsed entirely, from the following circumstances. It is mentioned in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, for 1846, (as quoted by Bro. NICKERSON, in the New England Freemason, vol. 2, page 550), that the year before, a clandestine Lodge, mainly composed of colored men, was established by a Mr. BENAIAH F. LEONARD, a white man, and a member of a Lodge under the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, assisted by a Mr. PHILIP RANELL, a colored man, who imposed on the parties initiated by them by furnishing them a dispensation, and assuring them that after one year's probation they would receive a charter from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. For these acts LEONARD was expelled by the Grand Lodge, and the members of his clandestine Lodge, under the lead of Mr. LEWIS HAYDEN, since Grand Master of the present Prince Hall Grand Lodge, applied to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to be healed, but were refused, the committee to whom the matter was referred in December, 1846, reporting against it, stating that there were 'insuperable objections to granting the petition, which it is not necessary to mention, especially as it is understood that the petitioners have concluded to obtain a charter from the African Lodge in Pennsylvania.'

"From this we judge that all colored organizations in Massachusetts, both Grand and subordinate, must have died out previous to this time, as, if any had existed, Mr. HAYDEN and his friends would not have gone to Philadelphia for a charter to organize a new Lodge. This being the case, it is also probable that this new Lodge was the germ of the present Prince Hall Grand Lodge, as we have not been able to discover the date of the organization, or as its friends would probably prefer to say, the revival, of this latter body.

"The year following, that is to say, on the 24th of June, 1847, representatives of three Grand Lodges assembled in convention in Boston and formed a National Grand Lodge of colored Masons, which is still in existence with subordinates in sixteen out of the thirty-five jurisdictions in which colored Grand Lodges exist. Under these colored Grand Bodies, national or independent, there exist some 500 subordinate Lodges with about 13,000 or 14,000 members, as we gather from a table published by the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

Of these Grand Bodies, some owe allegiance to the National Grand Lodge, and others are independent; while in some states they are of two or even three obediences. After some searching, we conclude that Grand Lodges 'under the National Compact' have exclusive jurisdiction in the States of Illinois, Kansas, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina, while 'independent' bodies control in Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio and Rhode Island. In Alabama, Delaware, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Florida, Georgia, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia, and perhaps in some others, there are Grand Lodges belonging to both the national and independent factions; while in Louisiana there is an independent Grand Lodge, and one or more subordinates under the Foulhouze spurious Supreme Council, and one or more others under one or the other of the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania. In Indiana, also, there are two independent Grand Lodges, warring with each other with true fraternal bitterness. In some of these allegiances we may be mistaken, as the changes are quite frequent, the national body being apparently in a dying condition, and the desire of ambitious men to attain leadership being no less active in the colored than it has always shown itself in white organizations under like circumstances.

"The national organization has heretofore declared that all bodies calling themselves lodges of Freemasons in the United States, and without its sanction, are spurious and clandestine, and among these colored organizations a continual skirmish is going on as to their legitimacy, all claiming to be regular, and that their adversaries are the reverse, and the usual exchange of compliments results. Some of these bodies, as for instance that of the District of Columbia, Ohio, and perhaps Indiana, and some others, have withdrawn from the national, and are denounced by it as especially clandestine, while in Louisiana the three different heads all denounce each other.

"In fact the whole colored system appears to be in a chaotic condition, very much 'like sunshine on a rill,' which its Ohio friends nevertheless are willing to consider 'though broken,' very pretty 'sunshine still.' Its officers and committee-men appear careless of, or unable to show any legitimacy for colored Masonry except in the original African Lodge, and their decisions as to each other, in the absence of better information, afford us the best means we have of judging of their claims.

"Still, allowing them to say what they please of themselves and of each other, we must judge them in the light of the 'American Doctrine' to be anything but legitimate. They have all, except the original African Lodge, been formed in states in which Grand Lodges were already existing, and some of them are to be considered only clandestine and irregular even as to colored Masonry alone. And while they will not or cannot unite among themselves, we cannot step in and pick out any one and say it is better than the others, but must take their own judgment.

"But if the evidence relative to the Massachusetts lodges and Grand Lodges noted a little way back be reliable, even African Lodge itself, under its English charter, must have lapsed, and having died out, its revival of its own motion, even were it not in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, must be without shadow of authority, and therefore void.

"In Ohio and Minnesota, at their last communications, the subject of the relations of colored Masonry were introduced by their respective Grand Masters, and were, after discussion, laid over until next year. In Ohio, the effort of the Grand Master appears to have been part of a pre-arranged plan for bringing the matter prominently before the Grand Lodge. He argued quite fully that, as '*all men are created free and equal*,' (a common misquotation, by the way), and as there have been for nearly a century organized bodies of men known as colored Masons, who claim to be in possession of the same secrets with us, etc., and who are, in every sense of the term, legal Masons; and as the United Grand Lodges of Germany (a kind of German national Masonic convention) have declared Prince Hall Grand Lodge regular, etc., therefore the Grand Lodge of Ohio ought to do the same, so far as to recognize the colored Masons of Ohio and their Grand Lodge as regular. This was seconded by a petition from the Master of a lodge of Germans, working in Cincinnati, of similar import, and a long report by Bro. J. D. CALDWELL, the Grand Secretary, who, as reporter on correspondence, gathered together and presented to the committee all that could be said, and therefore all that ever has been said, in favor of the regularity of the colored organizations. These were all referred to a special committee of five, of whom P. G. M. L. V. BIERCE and Bro. E. T. CARSON are the names most familiar to us, who, on the next day, presented a report which, on account of its importance, we copy :

"We do not propose, nor do we deem it necessary at this time, to enter into the history of the origin of the so-called colored Freemasonry in this country. That subject has been fully discussed in nearly all the Grand Lodges and Masonic periodicals of this country for more than twenty-five years past.

"Your committee deem it sufficient to say that *they* are satisfied *beyond all question* that colored Freemasonry had a legitimate beginning in this country, as much so as any other Freemasonry; in fact, it came from *the same source*.

"Your committee will not attempt, at this time, to investigate as to the transmission of this legitimate beginning down to the present time, when we find more than forty subordinate lodges, and a Grand Lodge of so-called colored Freemasons, and an aggregate of more than eight hundred members in the State of Ohio. Your committee have only to say that such is the fact.

"Your committee have the most satisfactory and conclusive evidence that these colored Freemasons practice the very same rites and ceremonies, and have substantially the same esoteric or secret modes of recognition as are practiced by ourselves, and by the universal family of Freemasons throughout the world.

"The question of the recognition of these colored Freemasons has long been before this Grand Body, and your committee feel that its importance is pressing upon us, and demanding prompt, serious, and decided action."

"Your committee, therefore, offer for adoption the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, By the 'Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio,' that this 'Grand Body will recognize the so-called Grand Lodge of colored Freemasons of the State of Ohio as a legitimate and independent Grand Lodge, on condition that the so-called colored Grand Lodge shall change its constitutional title, so that it shall read as follows :

'The African Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio.' And if the said so-called colored Grand Lodge shall accept this recognition and make the suggested change in its constitutional title, then, and in that case, upon said action being reported to the M. W. Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, under the seal of said body, then the M. W. Grand Master is hereby authorized and instructed to issue his proclamation to the subordinates of this Grand Lodge and to the Grand Lodges throughout the world, with which we are in fraternal correspondence, recognizing the said so-called colored Grand Lodge as an independent Grand Lodge in the State of Ohio, under the title of *'The African Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio.'*

"After discussion, this was laid over for a year, and the Grand Secretary ordered to issue it, together with the utterances of the Grand Master, the petition of the Master of Lodge No. 208, and the Grand Secretary's paper in a pamphlet, for general circulation.

"We must confess to regarding this report with mixed feelings. We desire to see all the members of the Masonic family united into one fold, and here in Iowa, where we have but four colored lodges, numbering in all but about sixty members, we could probably find as little evil in amalgamating, if amalgamating be an evil, as anywhere, except, perhaps, in Minnesota, where there are only about half as many. But sentiment aside, there are difficulties in the way of this consummation. The Grand Lodge to which these bodies belong is located in Missouri, the field occupied by our Mother Grand Lodge, from whom the Grand Lodge of Iowa sprang. We cannot treat with these through their Grand Lodge, without making war on her, and reversing all our action upholding the 'American doctrine.' We cannot deal with them individually, because, if they leave their Grand Lodge, they must surrender their charters, and then they become simply sixty gentlemen of whose status we are ignorant, and of whom we can learn nothing, and under our Grand Lodge laws, we can neither have notice or take cognizance, unless they apply to our individual lodges, which they have always heretofore refused to do. Or, if they establish a Grand Lodge in our borders, we cannot recognize them as regular, without reversing our action hitherto, and resigning the American ideas which have always obtained where the English and American systems of Masonry have prevailed, to take up the notions held by the continental Masons of the French or Scottish rite in Europe; and we, individually, must confess to a far greater repugnance to doing this latter, than to recognizing colored people anywhere.

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And the same views which appear to us to be reasonable in Iowa, are of equal force in Ohio. Of course, that Grand Lodge has the same right to do these things that ours has to refuse to do so. But there are other reasons besides a regard for consistency to be looked at. The friends of colored Masonry in Ohio set out with the proposition that these lodges of colored Freemasons are as legitimately formed as our own, and that their ritualistic forms and ceremonies are identical with our own. Our investigations as to the questions of legitimacy do not bring us to the same conclusion, and, until the case is better proven, we must take it as the best light we can get gives it to us. The committee may know all about their ritual, and, believing them to be truthful, we accept their evidence. But, denying as we do, their proposition as to legitimacy, even while admitting the uniformity of ceremonies they vouch for, we do not consider their recommendation to be best either for Ohio, Minnesota, or Iowa. Moreover, we do not believe the time has yet come for it, nor that the plan they propose is the best.

It is a good rule in Masonry to demand the unanimous ballot, and a reason for this is that less than unanimity will destroy harmony, and it is considered better not to admit an outsider when, by so doing, a member will be displaced. The proposition of this committee proposes to reverse all this, and to admit, by a simple majority vote of Grand Lodge, to all the privileges of Masonry, including lodge

membership, at least one thousand men who are now practically profanes; or admitting them to be Masons, non-affiliates in bad standing, so far as the Grand Lodge of Ohio is concerned. It proposes to do this contrary to its own constitution, without the form of law, and, indeed, against its own laws. It is to do it by a simple majority vote, when, if one of its own members were to become non-affiliated, even though he were the oldest, ablest, and best member in its jurisdiction, he could not again be admitted, except according to its laws, by petition, examination, report, and clear ballot, all of which it proposes to do away with in the case of these one thousand colored men. If one of its own members should join one of these colored lodges and afterward be admitted, without healing, into one of her own lodges, by her laws that lodge would be subject to arrest of charter; and yet she proposes to introduce all the members of all these clandestine lodges, unhealed, into the body, not only of Ohio Masonry, but of that of the whole world. Can she do this? Possibly, into her own fold, she can; but, in doing it, she brings herself, as to every Grand Lodge disagreeing with her and refusing to countenance her act, into the same clandestine condition in which the body with which she fraternizes is placed—since no Mason or Masonic body can fraternize or unite with an irregular one, until it shall have been regularly healed, without receiving its taint; nor can any Grand Lodge, with any respect for consistency, continue to fellowship her after she shall have done that for which they both have denounced and definitively sundered friendly relations with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France.

“The result will be, that with a large number of the Grand Lodges, among whose members and her own the most intimate social and business relations exist and must continue, she will, by this action, at once destroy that fraternity which not even political differences or sectional war could weaken; and every Ohio Mason, from Entered Apprentice to Knight Templar, must occupy, in the states disagreeing, exactly the same position as do the members of the bodies with which she fraternizes. Already we hear the advance notes of this. Every Masonic periodical we know of, with the exception of one, which devotes a column weekly to the subject, is opposed to the proposition, and the fires of crimination and hate are beginning to burn. And we fear that even worse things may happen. We doubt if, as yet, in any Grand Lodge, there would not be, in case of the recognition of colored Masonry, or any other irregular organization not sufficiently strong and aggressive to make itself a source of great discomfort, danger of disruption and secession, with all its terrible following of strife and discord and Masonic war, the mere thought of which is sickening. Heart-burnings and hatreds would spring up, and all the bickerings of past years would be sweet music, compared with the harsh janglings that would then be heard.

“Personally, as we said above, we desire to see the whole Masonic world united into one unbroken chain, and Masonry made a truly universal institution. But this cannot be done suddenly, nor would it be brought about by recognizing the legitimacy of colored Masonry, not even by taking the colored Lodges into the white Grand Lodges, and then having the bodies themselves remain as they are now—simply all white men in the white Lodges, and all black men in the black ones. If race prejudices make it, as the advocates of amalgamation claim, impossible now for a colored man to obtain admission into white Lodges, and keep white men from seeking initiation into the colored ones, would a mere recognition of legitimacy, or even amalgamation of Grand Lodges, change this, and elevate the black man into a higher social position, or remove objections to him which now prevail? Would it not rather tend to keep him in a powerless minority, and by depriving him of all opportunity of official position, segregate him more entirely, if possible, than he is even now. We judge this, because we are satisfied that no union but an equal one would be acceptable to the leaders of the colored organizations, and this would be no inconsiderable sacrifice on their part, as, practically, they would only retain the barren honors of past rank obtained in their own bodies, with small share in those of

that into which they had merged themselves, and naturally after a few years, they would again secede, and the effort thus prove a failure.

"This question can only be settled and the change desired arrived at as all great changes take place, by the mollifying influences of time and patience. These, like the sun and the air in nature, will melt down the granites of prejudice and misapprehension, and furnish the richest and best soils for the growth of love and equality, while the upheavals of revolution will only give us the blackened rocks and sharp scoria which will turn the face of nature into a desert. Better, then, make haste slowly, and be content to watch and wait. Masonry has seen and hoped to bring about many changes. She is assisting the colored man now as fast as he earns the right to assistance, and will continue to do so until all he asks and desires will be brought about; but she possesses neither the jugglery nor the alchemy that can enable her to plant the seed, grow the tree, and evolve the ripened fruit in an hour.

"Since the foregoing was written, we have received the proceedings of Illinois for 1875, and parts of Maine and Florida for 1876. Bro. DRUMMOND, in his report to the Grand Lodge of Maine, carefully and ably reviews the whole subject, and proves that recognition is impossible without a total surrender of the American doctrine, arguing that :—

" ' To recognize them as independent Grand Lodges is the death of the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction. If Ohio recognizes the African Grand Lodge, she must repeal the ban of non-intercourse with Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France, and recognize those bodies in New York, New Jersey and Louisiana, which she has, for so many years, declared to be clandestine, and the planting of which was a Masonic offense of so grave a character that it put the perpetrators outside the rule of Masonry, in her judgment, as well as that of all her sisters.'

"On the question of the regularity of the colored bodies, he says :—

" ' But are they regular? Or are they merely *technically* irregular? Or are they essentially clandestine? If, in 1872, the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction was law, as now held, the first Lodge, the source of all the rest, was clandestine. But, admitting that African Lodge was a regular Lodge, was there a single other *regular* Lodge established? The first was formed in 1797, by PRINCE HALL, who had no other or greater authority than that of Master of a Lodge. It is true that, anciently, Lodges were formed without any warrant or charter; but in 1797, it had been the law of the Grand Lodge, under which African Lodge then held its charter and worked, for three-quarters of a century, that 'if any set or number of Masons shall take upon themselves to form a Lodge, *without a Grand Master's warrant*, the regular Lodges are not to countenance them, nor own them as fair brethren duly formed, nor approve of their acts or deeds,' (eighth old regulation). The Lodge in Providence was formed in the same manner. These two, with African Lodge, formed a Grand Lodge in 1808.

" ' Under the old regulation, to which we have referred, these Lodges and the Grand Lodge were clandestine; they were clandestine not merely under the Masonic law as it now exists, but under the law as it then existed, and had existed nearly a century. Upon a most thorough and careful examination, with an anxiety to arrive at the truth, but with an earnest wish, which we do not hesitate to avow, that the irregularities in these organizations might be found to be of so purely technical a character that they might be healed by legislation, and the universality of Masonry demonstrated in a signal manner, we can come to no other conclusion than that they are irregular and must be held to be clandestine.'

"Bro. ROBBINS, of Illinois, while arguing in favor of recognizing these bodies, is compelled to admit that :—

“‘This is a question which must be settled by the American Grand Lodges immediately concerned; and the recognition by any foreign Grand Body, of bodies held to be clandestine by the Grand Lodge within whose jurisdiction they exist, whether the membership of such clandestine bodies be white or black, should relegate such recognizing body to the same clandestine status.’

“Which we think will be the general view whether as to foreign or American bodies.

“Bro. D. C. Dawkins, of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, of Florida, speaks thus :

“There are in Florida, as we are informed, and have no doubt, some lodges among the colored people, similar to those in Ohio, and some persons claiming to be members thereof, have several times approached the writer of this report upon the subject of recognition by us, expressing a desire that something could be done by which we could visit their lodges for their benefit and improvement. We tell them plainly that this cannot be done, and that we cannot converse with each other upon the secrets of our respective societies, for the reason that their lodges have sprung up within the jurisdiction of our Grand Lodge, and not under its authority; but mutually conceding that they are not likely, at least in this day and time, to gain admission into our lodges, and wishing them well in every laudable design and enterprise, our respective organizations being not antagonistic to each other, in practical operation, we will, and do, assist them in every way that we can, as a social and benevolent association among themselves, without violating the tenure of our own organizations, and thus we wish them God-speed in every good work; and we will not permit our members to intrude themselves into their assemblies, knowingly, and maintain a reputable standing among us.

“And Grand Master O. A. BASSETT, of Kansas, says :

“Pseudo-Masonry exists in this and many other Grand Lodge jurisdictions, and the claims of the so-called colored lodges are attracting attention not only on this, but also on the other side of the Atlantic. Neither the interests of Masonry nor of true humanity required the organization of those societies, for the American Grand Lodges wage no war of race or sex or condition, all are alike welcome, subject to the restrictions common to all men, hence affiliation in a colored lodge may be considered merely a matter of choice on the part of him who, of his own free will and accord, enters its portals. No reference would be made, at this time, to this subject, but for the fact that strenuous efforts are being made for their recognition as Masons, with a fair prospect of success, in some of the European Grand Lodges; nor would this fact alone give cause for alarm: the danger lies in the subversion of the well-settled and well-recognized law existing, without dissent, among the American Grand Lodges, of exclusive *territorial* jurisdiction. It is not necessary, however, to turn aside and weep rhetorical tears, for the Masonic society is not doomed, nor does it stand on the brink of dissolution; there is a moral, numerical, and intellectual strength in Grand Lodges on the western continent, sufficient to conduct this controversy according to common Masonic intercourse, and without violence to truth and reason; yet it is to be regretted that a subject so fruitful of discord could not have been permitted to remain forever in obscurity.”

We have given the foregoing in full, because we desire our brethren of this jurisdiction to have a correct understanding of the principal features of a controversy that many well-meaning brethren are forcing upon the attention of the Fraternity.

M. W. Bro. HENRY W. ROTHERT was re-elected G. M. And, as we expected, R. W. Bro. T. S. PARVEN, Grand Secretary.

KANSAS.

The Twentieth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge began in Topeka, October 20, 1875.

M. W. Bro. OWEN A. BASSETT presiding.

Lodges represented, 99; total Lodges, 162; Membership, 6,219.

In the opening address of G. M. BASSETT, he describes very fully the Origin of Masonry, without saying much about it, concluding as follows;

"Among all of the ideals of a Sovereign of the Universe, the Hebrew Deity alone stands the test of intelligence: the only living and true God, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob, that God who has been worshipped since He first revealed Himself to man, six thousand years ago, is the God in fact of Masonry, and has been ever since its history can be traced; and this one fact may be the key to a solution of the subject under consideration, it may furnish the evidence of the real origin of Masonry."

This is about as near the point as our writers generally get.

His Annual Report, covers seventeen pages of proceedings, and exhibits a marvellous industry, and close attention to the duties of his position.

On the subject of "Colored Lodges," he rightly says:

"Pseudo-Masonry exists in this and many other Grand Lodge jurisdictions, and the claims of the so-called colored lodges are attracting attention not only on this, but also on the other side of the Atlantic. Neither the interests of Masonry nor of true humanity required the organization of those societies, for the American Grand Lodges wage no war of race or sect or condition, all are alike welcome, subject to the restrictions common to all men, hence affiliation to a colored Lodge may be considered merely a matter of choice on the part of him who of his own free will and accord enters its portals. No reference would be made at this time to this subject but for the fact that stenuous efforts are being made for their recognition as Masons, with a fair prospect of success in some of the European Grand Lodges; nor would this fact alone give cause for alarm: the danger lies in the subversion of the well settled and well recognized law existing without dissent among the American Grand Lodges, of exclusive *territorial* jurisdiction. It is not necessary, however, to turn aside and weep rhetorical tears, for the Masonic society is not doomed, nor does it stand on the brink of dissolution; there is a moral, numerical and intellectual strength in the Grand Lodges on the Western continent sufficient to conduct this controversy according to common Masonic intercourse, and without violence to truth and reason; yet it is to be regretted that a subject so fruitful of discord could not have been permitted to remain forever in obscurity."

He reports \$9,194 80 contributed for the relief of destitute brethren during the past year, and which has been nearly expended. He makes grateful acknowledgment.

Very fraternal mention is made of the decease of eminent brethren.

He reports eighteen decisions:—

"Opinions on the law of Masonry have been given in many cases, and a larger number are reported than will probably prove beneficial, but they are the property of the Grand Lodge. For convenience for future reference, they are numbered consecutively with those accompanying last year's report:

"19. By the law of the land one neglecting to provide for his family is guilty of a misdemeanor, and such neglect is an offense against Masonry, and may be punished.

"20. A summons must be obeyed, unless a lawful excuse can be offered.

"21. It is unmasonic for a Mason to disclose his ballot on a petition for admission, advancement, or for the mysteries of Masonry; therefore, it would be unmasonic for a Mason to black-ball one at the request of another.

"22. No one can be deprived of his rights and privileges as a member until by due trial and conviction for some offense charged, and sentence has been recorded, and all regulations depriving any of their prerogatives are obnoxious, and ought not to be regarded.

"23. A lodge should not assume the obligation of an endorser, but if by resolution a lodge has undertaken such a risk, it is morally though not legally bound, and an assessment on the members of a lodge to meet such an engagement cannot be enforced.

"24. Jurisdiction for the trial of one charged with an offense against Masonry may be in one of three lodges. First, in the lodge in which the offender is a member; second, in the lodge where the offender resides or may be found, and, third, in the lodge within whose territory the offense was committed.

"25. One under suspension for non-payment of dues seeking restoration, should first pay, without reserve, all demands against him at the time of suspension, and then petition for restoration, and though action on his petition should be unfavorable, the demands so paid cannot, as of right, be reclaimed.

"26. It is not proper for a Lodge or its members to pass resolutions commendatory or otherwise of the Worshipful Master, nor is it proper for a Lodge or its members to enter into an investigation of any charges against the Master; such inquiries should always be under the direction of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

"27. A Masonic Lodge-room may, in the discretion of the Lodge, (due regard always being had for the opinions or wishes of a minority of the members) be used by the society known as 'The Grange.' The avowed purpose of that organization being to cultivate the social virtues and foster intellectual pursuits, it is a duty to encourage it.

"28. An application for dismission is not required to be in writing; it may be made in open Lodge by the applicant in person, or by another for him, and if a majority of the members present vote in favor of granting the request, the declaration of the result of such vote determines the membership. The certificate is merely evidence of dismission.

"29. A petitioner for membership is required to surrender his dimit, if he has one, and having acquired membership, if for any cause he has retained his dimit, he should surrender it, and if on reasonable demand he refuses, he may be disciplined therefor, and should be denied dismission until such demand is complied with.

"30. The Past Master's Degree, so called, is not a requisite qualification for the Master of a Lodge Under Dispensation, and if any one, whether a member or visitor,

assumes to question the qualification or authority of the Master while acting within the scope of his office, he should maintain his authority with dignity and firmness, if necessary, to the extent of closing the door against the offender.

" 31. The comity of Grand Lodges requires each to recognize the acts of every other, provided good faith is maintained, the ancient landmarks not infringed, and the territorial jurisdiction of another is not invaded, and within these limits full faith and credit must be given to the acts of each Lodge, conforming to local regulations, not only by Grand Lodges, but by every Lodge, whether of the same or another Grand Jurisdiction.

" 32. When a Lodge has acted favorably on a petition for the mysteries of Masonry, it has obtained exclusive jurisdiction of the person of the applicant, and no other Lodge can undertake or finish the work except by request of the Lodge having jurisdiction, or until such Lodge waives all right thereto, and it is only in cases of waiver of jurisdiction that the candidate can claim membership in the Lodge completing the work.

" 33. Every Lodge is bound to work according to the rules prescribed by the Grand Lodge to which it owes allegiance, and when the work is so done, it is good and lawful, and must pass inspection. When one Lodge is employed by another to work on certain material furnished, and the work is done according to the skill and understanding of the workman, the employer, in good faith, is bound to accept it, and good faith to the candidate requires his acceptance.

" 34. If you employ another to do your work for you, and having given him no specific instructions, he fashions it according to the rule of the Craft in the country where he has wrought, you are bound to accept it, for it was his duty to do the work according to his understanding. Without specified instructions you could not expect him to have knowledge of rules and customs peculiar to a country in which he has neither traveled nor worked. Remember the laborer is worthy of his hire.

" 35. In a trial before a Lodge the Master is the judge of the law applicable to the case, and the Master and members acting together are the judges of the facts; and in the consideration of the evidence they act in the capacity of jurors, and their determination of the guilt or innocence of the accused, based on the law and the evidence, partakes of the character of a verdict, and when the finding is one of not guilty, unless an appeal is taken to the Grand Lodge, the cause is concluded.

" 36. If, on the trial of a cause, the accused is found guilty, he must be punished by expulsion, suspension or reprimand, and it is the duty of the Master and members acting together to determine the punishment, and for that purpose they act as judges, and within the range of the different degrees of punishment they may exercise a sound discretion, and so if two-thirds of the judges do not agree on one ballot they must ballot again, and for a reasonable time within the discretion of the Master, continue to ballot until such agreement is reached."

Referring to No. 27—we are not in entire sympathy with brethren who would exclude everything but Masonry from Lodge-halls; particularly those located in small populations. We think it better for the Craft, in such cases, that they maintain friendly relations with neighbors; and when organizations of unquestioned respectability and benevolent purpose, desire to unite with them in the occupancy of halls we cannot see well grounded objections.

We are not a "Granger," and have no means of knowing the "social virtues" they practice. Our impression has been, however, that the "social virtue," of that

association are more political than aught else; if so, we should not agree with G. M. BASSETT.

The following, from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, we give entire, because in some respects it is a novel case:

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF BRO. D. R. VORHES, JUNIOR WARDEN OF SENECA LODGE NO. 39, AGAINST BRO. WILLIAM COOK.

"In this matter, your committee find on file a duly authenticated transcript of proceedings had by said Seneca Lodge No. 39, against Bro. WILLIAM COOK, a non-affiliated Master Mason and late a member of said Seneca Lodge No. 39, and now residing within the jurisdiction of said Lodge.

"From said transcript it appears that on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1875, D. R. VORHES, Junior Warden of said Lodge, at a regular meeting of said Lodge held on said 17th day of February, A. D. 1875, presented charges against said Bro. WILLIAM COOK, of which said charges the following is a copy, viz:

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Seneca Lodge No. 39, A. F. & A. M.:

"I hereby charge Bro. WILLIAM COOK, a non-affiliating Mason residing within the jurisdiction of this Lodge, with unmasonic and immoral conduct, in this, to-wit:

"For that the said Bro. WILLIAM COOK, on or about the 14th day of January, A. D. 1875, did keep a saloon where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage; and the said brother has continued to keep such saloon, and is engaged in that business at the present time, to the injury of himself morally, and the great injury and discredit of the Masonic Fraternity.

(Signed),

D. R. VORHES,
Junior Warden.

"Dated February 17, 1875.

"That afterwards, and after due proceedings, to-wit: on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1875, said Bro. WILLIAM COOK personally appeared in open lodge and filed his answer and plea in writing to said charges, and of which answer the following is a copy:

ANSWER.

To the W. M., Wardens and Brethren of Seneca Lodge, No. 39, A. F. and A. M.:

"In answer to the charges preferred against me at a Regular Communication of said Lodge, held on the night of the 17th day of February, 1875, I have the honor to submit the following:

"First—At the time of my being initiated as an Entered Apprentice, and that of my passing and finally raising to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, I was engaged in the business of keeping a saloon, and which is made now the subject matter of the charges brought against me, and of which I claim due and timely notice, together with a copy of the same and citation to appear this day.

"Second—At the time of my admission as a member of Seneca Lodge No. 39, A. F. and A. M., to-wit: on or about the 21st day of April, A. D. 1871, I was at that date engaged in the same business which is made the subject matter of and contained in said charge.

"*Third*—I plead *guilty* to the charge, or the subject matter thereof, so far as the same is included in '*keeping a saloon where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage*,' with the qualifications hereinbefore and hereafter enumerated. That it is not my intention to injure myself morally, nor to injure the Masotic Fraternity, nor bring discredit upon myself as a man or the Order to which I belong. I plead *not guilty* to that portion of the charges adduced against me.

"I would further state that, not being of a robust and hearty temperament, it is impossible for me to gain a livelihood in any business that requires manual labor in connection therewith, and being accustomed to this present business in which I am at present engaged, chose that as a means of obtaining a means of support for myself and my wife and children, who, GOD knows, I would not knowingly engage myself in any business to injure the reputation of, nor that of our beloved Order to which I have the high honor to belong for the past nine years.

"Brethren! before the charges above enumerated were brought against myself, I had never done anything to the discredit of Masonry, knowingly.

"I submit my case, promising to always demean myself in my daily walk honorably and uprightly as a man and Mason, and ask all that leniency and charity from each brother of the Lodge which we are taught in our several lectures that one Master Mason should possess for another. Hoping you will decide the matter conscientiously for yourselves individually and as a Lodge, I subscribe myself,

Fraternally yours,

WM. COOK.

"Bro. WILLIAM COOK, in said answer, pleads guilty to the charge, 'That, on or about the 14th day of January, A. D. 1875, he kept a saloon where intoxicating liquors were sold as a beverage,' and that he continued to keep such saloon, and was still engaged in the business at the time of the trial on said charge.

"And it further appears to your committee, that after said plea and answer, and after the decisions of this Grand Lodge and the Standard Rules and Regulations had been read by the Junior Warden to said Lodge, yet said Lodge, by its vote, acquitted said Bro. WILLIAM COOK on said charges, the ballot resulting sixteen voting '*Guilty*,' and eleven voting '*Not Guilty*'; and thus, with a full knowledge of the Laws, Rules and Regulations of this Grand Lodge, deliberately violating the same—not even having the poor excuse of *ignorance* to justify them in so doing. The Lodge well knew the law in regard to the matter under consideration. The brother had plead guilty to the facts as charged, and only one thing remained for them to do, as Masons having the good of the Institution at heart and any regard for their obligations and duties as members of our grand and glorious Order, and that was, under the Standing Regulations of A. D. 1873, supporting and carrying into effect the decisions of Grand Master BROWN (see Proceedings of A. D. 1870) and Grand Master PRICE (see Proceedings, A. D. 1873), to promptly find the brother guilty as confessed by him, and either suspend or expel him from the Order. Such an utter, *entire* and deliberate disregard of the laws of a Grand Lodge, and direct violation of Masonic law and discipline, has seldom, if ever, been reported, and never before in this Jurisdiction. And your committee, while loth to inflict any penalty upon those sixteen brothers who performed their duty in said matter, and are entitled to all praise for so doing, cannot overlook the fact that all brethren are responsible as a Lodge for the action of a majority, while acting as a Lodge, and we therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution, to-wit:

"*Resolved*, That for gross and wilful violation of the regulations and laws of the Grand Lodge of Kansas by Seneca Lodge No. 39, in the matter of the trial of Bro. WILLIAM COOK before said Lodge on March 9, 1875, that the charter of said Seneca Lodge No. 39 be, and the same is hereby revoked."

If we understand the case, it is this: Bro. COOK was made a Mason in 1871. In 1873 the Grand Lodge declared it an offense "to keep a saloon where intoxicating drinks were sold as a beverage." On the 17th of February, 1875, charges were preferred against Bro. COOK, specifying the offense above stated. He appears and pleads guilty to the *fact*, but in substance claims that the law upon which the prosecution rested was *Ex Post Facto*. We think that the Grand Lodge acted hastily. Bro. COOK does not seem to have had any wish to continue his membership, and jeopardize the interests of the lodge, consequently withdraws. In this he shows a fraternal disposition which should have protected him from the wrath of his brethren. The lodge *knew* his business when he was admitted; and as held, was in honor bound to shield him as far as possible from the consequences of *their own* errors.

The report on correspondence is an excellent production. Our Bro. ROBBINS receives marked attention.

M. W. Bro. ISAAC B. SHARPE, G. M.; R. W. Bro. JOHN H. BROWN, G. Sec.

KENTUCKY.

The Seventy-Sixth Annual Grand Communication convened in Louisville, October 19th, 1875.

M. W. Bro. H. BOSTWICK, Grand Master; R. W. Bro. JOHN M. TODD, Grand Secretary.

Lodges represented—Chartered Lodges, 434; Lodges U. D., 17. Total membership, 21,594; of which there are Ministers of the Gospel, 719. Dispensations for new Lodges, 9.

The proceedings of this body is an immense volume of about 600 pages, including 341 pages devoted to a tableau of its officers, together with the officers and members of its Subordinate Lodges.

The address of Bro. BOSTWICK is very brief, and exclusively devoted to local affairs. We give his decisions:

"Soon after my installation into office it came to my knowledge that in some lodges it was the practice to discuss the merits of candidates who might be black-balled; also to call in question the motives, and to endeavor to discover which brother used the black-ball, and in one lodge, No. 405, in addition to the above it was the custom to allow suspended Masons to visit and sit in the lodge, even for years, provided the suspended brother did not sit in lodge for three consecutive meetings.

"I immediately wrote to the Master of the lodge, and called his attention to that part of our Constitution relating to the ballot. With regard to the suspended

Mason, I decided that a brother who is suspended by a lodge, is suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and one of the rights was the privilege of visiting the lodge and mingling with the brethren there assembled, and that a brother had no right in the lodge during the term of his suspension.

"Soon after the annual election of officers in the Subordinate Lodges, I was notified that Johnson Lodge No. 294 had elected a brother to the office of Master who was not a member of said lodge, except as an honorary member. I immediately wrote to the Secretary of said lodge for a statement from him, under the seal of the lodge, of the facts in the case.

"Under date of February 9, 1875, Bro. S. J. PARKS, the Secretary, wrote as follows:

"At a stated meeting of Johnson Lodge, held at their hall in Webster, on Saturday evening, April 25, 1874: On motion, Bro. J. H. W. FRANK is admitted an honorary member of this lodge; and this is the only membership he holds in this lodge. The annual meeting of Johnston Lodge No. 294, held Saturday, December 26, 1874, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: J. H. W. FRANK, W. M.; J. L. MOREDOCK, S. W.; S. W. KEENER, J. W., &c.

"As our Constitution provides but one way for gaining membership in our subordinate lodges, to-wit: By petition and unanimous election through the ballot-box, I decided that Bro. FRANK was not a member of Johnson Lodge, and his election to the office of Master of said lodge was held to be void.

"I therefore issued an order suspending Bro. FRANK from exercising the duties of the office of Master until the meeting of this Grand Lodge.

"Bro. JAMES L. MOREDOCK, Senior Warden of said lodge, was directed to act as Master until this body should adjudicate the matter.

"Many questions have been presented to me on Masonic law; to all of which I have given such decisions as, after careful examination, seemed to conform to our constitution and the ancient landmarks of the order."

Bro. BOSTWICK does not state that these Lodges were colored.

We commend the following to our future Grand Masters:

"The disposition to form new Lodges simply to gratify a few brethren, or to be able to say that there is a Masonic Lodge in our town, seem to permeate the minds of a large number of the brethren, they seeming to forget that the theory of our purpose should be to make all subordinate Lodges self-sustaining. In fact, from some of the applications which I have received, it would appear that the idea of forming a new Lodge was simply to provide 'ways and means' for some brother to visit Louisville once a year at the expense of the Grand Lodge."

Our sister jurisdiction has lost one of its most able and pure-hearted Masons, Bro. J. M. S. McCORKLE, Past Grand Master, and at the time of his decease R. W. Grand Secretary. Grand Master BOSTWICK says:

"But in the midst of our mutual congratulations, come thoughts of sadness; we look in vain for the well known form and familiar face of our late Grand Secretary, Bro. J. M. S. McCORKLE, who departed this life on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1875.

"Bro. McCORKLE was born in Chambersburg, Pa., March 24, 1799. He was initiated in Greensburg (Ky.) Lodge No. 54, April 18th, 1825; passed May 18th, 1825, and raised June 23d, 1825. He was elected Master of his Lodge December 27th,

1826. He was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1847; Senior Grand Warden in 1848; Deputy Grand Master in 1849; and Grand Master of this Grand Lodge in 1850.

"He was elected Grand Secretary in 1854, and how well and faithfully he discharged the duties of the office, and with what satisfaction to the Grand Lodge, is best attested in the fact that he has since been re-elected every year, except one, at which time he was prevented from attending the Grand Lodge on account of sickness.

"In the discharge of his official duties he brought a ripe scholarship, and a mind stored with Masonic knowledge; and for every virtue that becomes an honest man, a devoted, enlightened and zealous craftsman, his name is the synonym, and many of us who have profited by his experience and service must ever remember him with filial reverence, as indeed a Father in our Israel.

"Having faithfully and most acceptably wrought his day, he yielded obedience to the mandate of the destroyer, and released from the trials and vicissitudes of this earthly pilgrimage, his spirit wended its flight to the Author of all good."

Grand Chaplain H. A. M. HENDERSON, from a special committee, reported a touching and expressive tribute to the memory of Bro. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, who died May 17, 1875.

THE MASONIC WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' HOME AND INFIRMARY.

"On the 2d day of June, 1875, a severe storm passed over the southern portion of the city of Louisville, strewing destruction in its pathway. The main portion of the building, which was unfinished, was almost entirely destroyed, and it was afterwards found necessary to take down the towers. This calamity involved a loss of some \$25,000 upon the Board of Directors; but thanks to the noble-hearted brethren of Louisville, who had already done so much for this beneficent charity, they were equal to the emergency. They at once called a public meeting and resolved to raise an amount sufficient to make good all damage done by the storm, and before the meeting adjourned the entire sum was provided for.

"If the brethren generally throughout the state would but manifest a tithe of the interest and zeal shown by our brethren in this city, the Home would have ere this been completed.

"The report of the Board of Directors shows that many of our subordinate Lodges have contributed liberally; also that a goodly number of the individual members of the Fraternity have given with a willing hand; but there is much yet to be done. About forty thousand dollars are needed to complete the building and fit it for occupancy, and I trust that some systematic plan will be adopted by the Grand Lodge, whereby each of the twenty thousand Masons in this state will be induced to contribute something, even if it be but the 'widow's mite,' thereby putting at least one brick into that noble monument of Masonic charity.

"In this connection I would commend the effort being made by Bro. T. C. GERARD, Master of Bowling Green Lodge. He has prepared a photograph of several prominent Masons, which he proposes to sell, and devote the proceeds to the Home.

"If every Mason in the State will contribute even but a small amount, the money will be raised, the building completed, and when called to our final account we will feel that we have not lived in vain."

We have no idea that the Masons of Kentucky will permit this noble charity to famish. No.

Six hundred dollars was appropriated to the family of Bro. McCORKLE.

M. W. Bro. JNO. H. LEATHERS, elected Grand Master. R. W. Bro. JNO. M. TODD, elected Grand Secretary.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of Bro. THOMAS TODD. It is a good paper. We have taken much pleasure in its examination. Illinois comes in for a friendly notice.

LOUISIANA.

The Grand Body of this Jurisdiction convened in its sixty-fourth annual communication in New Orleans, Feb. 14, 1876. M. W. Bro. JOHN GRAHAM FLEMING, G. M.

Lodges represented, 113; total Lodges, 156; Membership, 6,991.

We are perusing an address of 46 *pages*, and the proceedings of a *six days' session*; occupying a volume of 504 *pages* of closely printed matter, including 203 pages on Foreign Correspondence.

We should not allude to the quantity, if the quality was not so entirely unexceptional.

It would be a real pleasure to place this volume in the hands of every craftsman in Illinois. Feeling thus, we are at a loss to determine what we can afford to omit.

Grand Master FLEMING notices the decease of a number of distinguished brethren of his Jurisdiction; among these is R. W. Bro. JAMES SCOTT BRUCE, who, from 1867 until 1874, was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Nine (9) decisions are reported. We clip the following:

"3. In a case which occurred in Quitman Lodge No. 76, I decided that a Lodge cannot, under our law, remit *all*, or *any portion* of the dues of a brother who has been suspended for non-payment of them. The road to an adjustment of the matter is open both to the brother and the Lodge, until final action on the part of the latter; but when the door is once closed, it can only be opened by the payment of all dues up to the time that final action was taken. The remission of dues is not the payment of them, and a Lodge would have no more right to assist such a brother from its treasury, than it would one who had become proscribed by non-affiliation."

We must be allowed to say, that 'our law' is severe. Take a case. A brother prostrated by misfortune and unable to pay his dues, is suspended. Subsequently

he frankly states his condition, and would like to be in the fold. It seems to us, that a law that prohibits his brethren from extending the hand of love and charity, is hard to say the least of it. He thus alludes to our Ohio brethren :

“One of the most astounding Masonic measures to which my attention has been called during the past year, is the enactment proposed in the Grand Lodge of Ohio, in regard to the so-called colored Masons in that State. The recognition of these clandestine Masons was recommended by the Grand Master, reported upon favorably by the committee to whom the matter was referred, and taken under advisement by the Grand Lodge until its next annual communication.

“The Grand Master—who by the way is an able writer—says, at the beginning of his address on this subject : ‘It is well known to us all that the coming year is the centennial of the nation. One hundred years ago our patriot fathers proclaimed to the world those noble words, embodying great truths, that shook the throne of monarchs as an earthquake : *All men are created free and equal*, endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which is life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.’ He also refers to and quotes the resolution passed by the United Grand Lodges of Masons of Germany, at their meeting in Darmstadt, in the month of May last, by which those bodies resolved to recognize the Colored Grand Lodge of Ohio, and also Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, another clandestine organization, claiming to be Masons.

“It may not be worth while to discuss at any great length the injury done to the thrones of Europe and Asia by the Declaration of Independence; or, whether they are more firmly fixed and greater in magnitude now than when our independence was established; but, it is seriously to be apprehended that if the Grand Lodge of Ohio takes this, to say the least of it, imprudent step, it will make the Masonic institution of this country totter far worse than the Declaration of Independence did the thrones of Monarchs, and that no one now living will ever see the injury repaired.

“The colored Lodges of Ohio are clandestine, and enough has been written upon that subject, and sufficient facts elicited from the records of the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts and England, to place that question beyond the possibility of a doubt in the mind of any intelligent and impartial man; and since they are clandestine, I cannot see why they should be admitted, because they are colored, or because they are numerous and have assumed the title of Grand. We do not, as Masons, interfere with the lives, or liberties, or happiness of any one, nor is it either our duty or our privilege to legislate for any special class—sectarian, national, political, or shade of color; and as there is nothing in the Masonic code of any Grand Lodge that debars a colored man from admission to our mysteries, I cannot but look upon it as being wrong for any Grand Lodge to legislate whole bodies into our Fraternity, or even an individual, until he has first been admitted at the working door of a regularly constituted lodge.

“The committee that reported favorably in the Grand Lodge of Ohio, state that ‘they have the most satisfactory and conclusive evidence that these colored Freemasons practice the very same rites and ceremonies, and have substantially the same esoteric or secret modes of recognition as are practiced by ourselves, and by the universal family of Freemasons throughout the world.’ This is at the same time, a strange and bold assertion, and without entering into any inquiry as to how that satisfactory and conclusive evidence was obtained, whether by actual observation or correspondence, I am at a loss to conceive by what means, or in what manner they determine to demonstrate its truth to any *correct thinking and acting* Mason, beyond ‘*their own assertion*.’ I know not what influences may be at work in Ohio, but I have very credible information that high state office, even the highest, has

been proposed to prominent Masons in this jurisdiction by influential colored men claiming to be Masons, as a reward for a similar recognition here; but, as yet, there has not been found any one reckless enough to hazard his own Masonic reputation, or imperil the welfare of the Fraternity, by making such a proposition before this Grand Lodge.

"When the Grand Orient of France first trespassed upon this jurisdiction, some eight years since, and in which the Grand Orient still persists, the question of color never entered for one moment into the consideration of the subject on our part. The offense of the Grand Orient was two-fold: it had invaded a sister grand jurisdiction, and had recognized clandestine Masons in doing so.

"This will be the first time that ever the subject of color or negro has been discussed, either by any Grand Master in his address or by the Grand Lodge, and I most sincerely regret the circumstances that render such a step necessary; but if the supposed prejudice against our colored citizens is to be made the ground work or excuse for trampling upon the fundamental laws, usages and customs of our Fraternity, I think it is time the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, which is most deeply interested in the issue, should proclaim her verdict and try the virtue of remonstrance, even though it tries it in vain.

"It is only necessary to refer to the history of Prince Hall Lodge of Massachusetts, and the records of the Grand Lodge of England, to find the most undeniable proof that these pseudo Masons have no legitimate standing; and if they are to be admitted on the ground that 'all men are born free and equal,' why not be entirely consistent, and admit all clandestines, regardless of color, and even other secret societies, if they will only change their name and induce a *willing* committee to proclaim that their work and ceremonies, and means of recognition, are the same as ours?

"Then let us go further, and so far as we are concerned, overturn the moral laws of society and the civil laws of the land, by claiming that children born of adultery or concubinage have equal hereditary and legal rights with those born in wedlock, and that marriage is a useless ceremony.

"If philanthropy is the spirit, and the only spirit at the bottom of this movement, then the leaders of it, both in France and Ohio, are pursuing a very unwise course. If there is any prejudice against the colored man, it can be abolished sooner and more effectually by legal and conciliatory, than by illegal and coercive measures. Let the colored man alone, so far as Masonry is concerned, to work out his own destiny and standing in society, and the day will no doubt come that in this country he can, as he does now in England and France, enter our Fraternity by virtue of his merit and intelligence, and by being made a Mason in a *legally constituted constituent lodge*, which, in my opinion, is the only body that can legally make him one. It is to be hoped that the constituent lodges of Ohio will grapple and render powerless the arm that is raised to strike this suicidal blow."

The following remarks of our M. W. Brother, are worthy of more than a passing notice:

NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

"This vexatious evil is one that has oppressed the constituent Lodges and disturbed the counsels of almost every Grand Lodge in the country for the past twenty years at least, but as yet there has not appeared any law-giver or sage with genius enough to discover or devise a remedy. The charity of indulgence, and the severity of discipline, seem alike ineffectual, and it is hardly likely that either will ever entirely succeed. There seems to be something harsh, yea, even cruel and unmasonic, to

cast aside those that have been admitted to our fold, and labored with us on the designs laid down on our trestle board, simply because they do not pay a small sum of money annually or monthly to the support of the Institution ; but, on the other hand, the best and most benevolent of men do not like to be yearly and monthly contributors to the maintenance of any association in which others, who do not contribute, enjoy equal privileges. It is my humble opinion that we are in a great measure responsible for having so many non-paying members among us, and that if ever there is a remedy found, it will be in the form of a preventive and not a cure. This curse (as it may properly be termed) of our peace and prosperity, is like unto mental and physical diseases, that are easily fastened in the mind, or body, by dissipation or imprudence, but when once there, bid defiance to human skill. The husbandman cannot expect to sow tares and gather wheat ! The operative Mason cannot perform his work on a Grand Temple and do it well with imperfect tools and bad material.

“ Hence I think, brethren, that it is high time for us to begin a reformation in the selection and admission of those who are expected to build up, or assist rather, in the building and decoration of the great Temple of Speculative Masonry.

“ There has been of late years, a too great ambition on the part of the officers and members of the Lodges, to make proselytes, and to depend upon the money received as fees to pay the expenses of the Lodge ; and so great has been the desire to do, what is termed work, that in most cases but little, and in hardly any, is there sufficient attention paid to the character and qualifications of the candidate. Our investigating committees are generally satisfied to report favorably, if they cannot find anything actually bad, or criminal, against the applicant. The recommenders of the petitioner, and his personal friends in the Order, find it necessary to get angry if anything is alleged against him. If a committee were to report to a Lodge, that they found the candidate to be too poor a man to maintain himself and his family, (if he had one,) in comfort and respectability ; and that they did not think that he would be able to maintain his membership in the Fraternity, under the ordinary vicissitudes of life, and report unfavorably *on that ground alone*, they would doubtless raise a great storm of indignation ; and yet, the very same brethren that would get angry about *that*, would unhesitatingly do a far greater act of injustice, even admitting such a report to be unjust : they would receive the fees of such a man one year, and the next, vote to drop him from the roll, or suspend him for the non-payment of dues. Whilst ours is certainly not an exclusive rich man's Fraternity, it cannot be denied that we have suffered, and are still suffering severely from the introduction of too many poor and ignorant men, who are neither intelligent enough to understand their duties to it, nor gifted with skill and capacity enough in their vocations of life, to ensure success, even under favorable circumstances.

“ *The votaries of Freemasonry should be drawn from the dominions of virtue and intellect—men virtuous enough to practice its teachings, and intelligent enough to comprehend its mission, and understand its laws. The benefits it has conferred on the human family, and will continue to confer, are too important to permit of its dissolution ; and the advantages it gives to those who belong to it are too great to be thoughtlessly and carelessly bestowed.* Freemasonry has done more than any other institution—even more than the Church itself—to break down those national and sectional hatreds that sometimes disturb the harmony and retard the prosperity of nations and communities, even in times of peace. It has done more than any other society to crush religious and political intolerance, and to mitigate the cruelties and severities of war. It enables those to whom its mysteries are unveiled, to find friends in every civilized country ; to find protection in the hour of danger—care and attention in sickness, and relief in distress ; and more, it should be a sure guarantee of admission to the society of the virtuous in every land where it is known. (Italics ours.)

"Let the Masters of Lodges cease to depend upon initiatory fees for the support of their Lodges, and let the members be more careful who they recommend; and let investigating committees satisfy themselves, no matter whether the candidate is rich or poor, that he is a man that is disposed to do his duty towards his fellowmen; that he is master of some profession, trade or calling of a respectable character, by which he can maintain himself, with fair opportunities to do so, and that he is one upon whose word all men can rely when it is once given; in fact, that he is really possessed of and practices those virtues that are inculcated in Masonic teachings; and we will soon, by selecting our novitiates from that class of men have fewer non-paying members, and a greater interest manifested in the Institution. I do not wish to be understood as arguing against a poor man's admission if he has the energy and capacity to rise from that condition by his own exertions and force of character; but I know that the good nature and sympathy of the brethren often lead them to admit those to whom the Order can be of but little benefit, and who can never be any benefit to it. We will have enough to do to take care of those of our Fraternity who are rendered poor by misfortune, without admitting those that are poor by want of intelligence or their own misconduct. The man who forsakes the society of good men to associate with bad, will soon find himself abandoned by the former, and the same rule will surely work with us."

The foregoing is a topic that has occupied much thought, and we are glad to see this frank expression of our M. W. Brother. While we heartily second his suggestions, nevertheless, we are strong in the conviction that the trouble is not confined to Lodges. Lodges strive for work, but many of our Grand Masters strive for Lodges. Very many of our best brethren are enamoured of numerical success, while at the same time they are everlastingly admonishing us to "guard well the outer door." In our city we have a surplus of at least a dozen Lodges, and every succeeding Grand Master adding to their numbers. What is true of Chicago, is true of the country at large; and the consequence is, that to maintain an existence, Lodges are often forced to take up with anything that presents itself. We do not believe that an applicant should be made a Mason till he has given abundant proof that he would be of some *consequence* to the Fraternity. If we had but one Lodge where we have three, "the votaries of Freemasonry would be drawn" from a class of men who would give us an influence that we cannot obtain, so long as Lodges want money more than intellect and virtue.

The reports of D. D. G. Masters exhibit a fair degree of prosperity and harmony.

Worshipful Bro. G. L. HALL, of Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, submits an interesting and instructive report. We sincerely hope that the brethren of his State will give this body their cordial support. The report shows that destitute brethren from twenty-three Grand Jurisdictions have been aided.

We quote the following for the benefit and instruction of our legal brethren:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana:

"Your Special Committee on the appeal of Bro. Beach, in the case of Bro. Z. M. PIKE *vs.* Bro. R. L. BRUCE, respectfully beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the papers in said case, and find the following facts:

"Bro. Z. M. PIKE, Chairman of the Committee on Audit and Accounts of this Grand Body, preferred charges of gross unmasonic conduct against Bro. R. L.

BRUCE, a member of Excelsior Lodge No. 166. The accused was regularly tried, found guilty of specifications Nos. 1 and 3, and was sentenced to suspension for one year.

"Neither the accused nor accuser have appealed; no irregularities are asserted or complained of; but W. Bro. BEACH, P. M. of Excelsior Lodge, brings up this appeal, based on the ground, 'that the sentence imposed by Excelsior Lodge No. 166, on Bro. R. L. BRUCE, is entirely *inadequate*, considering the charges made and proof adduced.'

"Your committee are well aware, that "*in case of acquittal, any brother feeling aggrieved, may complain to the Grand Lodge of any irregularity in the proceedings on the trial.*" But when the accused is convicted and sentenced, or no irregularities are complained of, we have been unable to find either law or precedence to authorize an appeal, by any other person than the accused.

"The right of appeal in this case being strictly a question of law, and one that is now occupying the attention of the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, we would respectfully ask that the question be referred to said committee.

E. D. BEACH *vs.* EXCELSIOR LODGE NO. 166.

W. Bro. W. W. LEAKE, from special committee, submitted the following report and resolutions :

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana :

"Your committee on the appeal of W. Bro. E. D. BEACH, in the case of W. Bro. Z. M. PIKE *vs.* Bro. R. L. BRUCE, respectfully beg leave to report that they carefully investigated all the papers and proceedings had in said case. The right of appeal being conceded, there is but one question left for the decision of this Grand Body, to-wit: Was the penalty or sentence inflicted upon the accused by Lodge No. 166, inadequate to the charges and proof adduced?

"Your committee are unanimously of opinion, that it was not. The accused having been found guilty on specifications numbers one and three of said charges, should have been expelled; and they recommend the adoption of the appending resolutions.

W. W. LEAKE,
E. BAKER,
E. MOREL,
A. L. ABBOTT,
GEO. H. PABST,
D. R. GRAHAM.

"*Resolved*, That the sentence of suspension passed upon Bro. R. L. BRUCE by Lodge No. 166, in the case of W. Bro. Z. M. PIKE *vs.* Bro. R. L. BRUCE, be and the same is hereby avoided and annulled.

"*Resolved*, That Bro. R. L. BRUCE, member of Excelsior Lodge No. 166, be and is hereby expelled from all the rights of Masonry; and said Lodge is instructed to strike the name of said brother from their rolls."

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is a fine paper. Illinois receives very fraternal notice.

M. W. Bro. FLEMING, re-elected G. M.; R. W. Bro. JAMES C. BATCHELOR, G. Sec.

MAINE.

The Fifty-seventh Annual Communication was held at Portland, May 2d, 1876.

M. W. Bro. ALBERT MOORE, presiding.

Lodges represented, 156 : Lodges chartered, 174 ; Lodges U. D., 4 ; Total Membership, 18,837.

The address of the Grand Master includes 24 decisions, which were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. Some of them will bear treatment. No. 8 is as follows :

"A second ballot cannot be ordered to correct a mistake at a preceding meeting, discovered after the Lodge was closed."

Why not? Our understanding of such matters is, that all Masonic law is founded in justice and *equity*. To us, the spirit of Masonry is disregarded when we are not allowed to correct an error. If "RICHARD ROE" presents his application for the degrees, I, under a misapprehension, believe that the applicant is a disreputable character, and object. I find, however, that the "RICHARD ROE" who petitions is not the RICHARD ROE to whom I refer, but on the contrary, is a man entirely worthy of confidence. If I had been advised of my error *before* the closing of the lodge it could have been corrected, but *after*, the correction of an error is prohibited. We fail to discover Masonry in such ruling.

Both the address of Grand Master MOORE, and the reports of D. D. G. Masters, show the steady and healthy growth of the jurisdiction. Bro. MOORE thus speaks of an evil that exists in too many lodges :

"Another prolific source of evil is the abuse of the secret ballot. A conscientious exercise of the right of the secret ballot is the unquestionable right of every member. For the exercise of this privilege the member is amenable to his own conscience alone, and can be called in question by no other authority. Proportioned to the effect of a conscientious or a malicious use of the ballot on the reputation of the applicant, is the responsibility of every Mason for its rightful exercise. We can have no theoretic knowledge of the misuse of the secret ballot, and yet we all know that in some lodges a clear ballot is unknown for months, and even years. The work of the lodge is seriously obstructed by the vengeful black-ball cast by some disaffected member, who is not endowed with the gift to see himself as others see him, and hence, imagines that he is not properly appreciated and duly promoted. No Mason is worthy of the name, who, animated by such a spirit, seizes upon the ballot-box to avenge himself of some fancied neglect by the lodge, or of some private pique against the candidate or those presenting him. He violates his Masonic and moral obligations, and deserves the severest censure.

"True, these are isolated cases, but they are exceedingly vexatious and troublesome, for the reason that there is virtually no remedy or redress. Shielded by the very bulwark whose sanctity they violate, they are beyond the reach of law or discipline ; and, as if to aggravate the evil, it often happens that the mistaken zeal of the lodge leads to a premature and improper discussion (and discussion is improper) of the offense, and to the concoction of various schemes and questionable devices, to discover and identify the offender. A moment's reflection should

convince us that such conduct strikes at the fundamental principles of the order, is fraught with danger to the efficacy and protection of the secret ballot, and will ultimately destroy it. When the ballot has been declared it should cease to be a subject of thought or discussion. There is no safety in any other course, and both lodge and members ought to strictly adhere to this practice."

There should be some means devised to detect and punish these pests of a lodge. We begin to doubt the "*sacred*" character of a prerogative, that shields a man who persists in the violation of his obligations.

Some ardent limb of the law seems to have distinguished himself :

"The special committee, to which was referred so much of the address of Grand Master CARGILL last year, as relates to an alleged attempt to influence members of a jury, in the trial of the cause, by a party by allusions to Masonry, have examined the matter and ask leave to report :

"They find that the case has been published and widely circulated in this State.

"It was an action in the Supreme Court of the State for an alleged libel, of the grossest character, if the publication was false.

"The plaintiff, being a lawyer, opened his own case to the jury, in which he stated that the man sued (who was the publisher of the newspaper) was merely a nominal defendant, but that another party, whom he named, was the writer of the libel, and the real defendant. After stating this and some other matters, in giving an account of an interview that he had with this party, the report of the case is as follows :

"I appealed to him as a man and brother Mason, to go home and ——' (counsel for defense interrupting). 'This is intolerable.' *Court.*—'I think so too.'

"After a colloquy between court and counsel, he proceeded :

"The counsel for the defendant, in his opening, said :

"I ask of you to lay aside, for the time being, any possible prejudices or convictions, or sympathies which you may have obtained, from the spread-eagle speech which has nothing to do with the case, three-quarters of it, and was only dragged in, as I must suppose, either in the excitement of the moment, which I should scarcely interpret to be the case with a man who had practiced so long at the bar, or for the purpose, the *illegitimate* purpose of prejudicing your minds. For instance, I would like to know by what authority any counsel, any party in this court, either as counsel or otherwise, stands up before a jury of twelve men, who are sworn to try the case according to the law and the evidence, and appeals to *Masonry*.

"In his closing argument, the counsel for the defendant said :

"And I must call your attention once more to the allusion, which he had dared to make in this Court House, to *Masonry*. Now I have no unkind word to say of that institution, but I *do* say, when that institution creeps into the Court House, and is appealed to by parties, it is *doomed*; for if there is any spot on the face of the earth that should be free from every bias, and every outside influence, it is a court of justice and a jury of our country. I know not but some of you may be Masons. I care not, but as men, and sworn jurors, I appeal to you, not only to disregard any such appeal to your affinities, but to rebuke it.

"The plaintiff, who opened the case, was then a Mason; neither the defendant or his counsel was a Mason; and there is no doubt that there were several Masons on the jury; and they rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of \$5,508.

"The committee have looked no further than the printed report for what took place upon the trial.

"Whether the allusion to Masonry was made with any design to influence the jury or not, the committee express no opinion upon the evidence herein presented.

"If such was the design, it deserves the severest punishment, as it was a perversion of Masonry of the grossest character, and the most dangerous in its tendency.

"If it was not so designed, the injury to Masonry is scarcely less, as those who looked on may well have supposed that it was designed. The allusion was utterly wrong, and cannot be justified, whatever may have been the cause of it.

"If Masons are allowed to carry the institution into courts of justice to influence proceedings there, it at once becomes dangerous in the highest degree, and, as the counsel says, it is *doomed*, and, moreover, every true Mason will add, it *ought* to be doomed.

"There are difficulties in having this matter investigated in the lodge, as will readily be seen; it is scarcely too much to say that the matter cannot be fairly examined there; and, without the least reflection whatever upon the lodge or its

members, as this Grand Lodge has the power, under its Constitution, to take original jurisdiction in such cases, we recommend that the party in question be summoned before the Grand Lodge, at its next annual communication, to answer in the premises, and that a committee be appointed to prepare charges, and, under the direction of the Grand Master, put the case in a condition to be heard."

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} <i>Committee.</i>
T. J. MURRAY,	
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	

We are pleased to note the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, That no brother charged with unmasonic conduct, and on trial before any lodge, or this Grand Lodge, should be refused a right to testify in his own behalf."

Next comes the report of the Committee on Correspondence, by our well known Brother, JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND. We should be glad to lay very much of it before our readers. It would amply repay perusal, but our limited space will not allow us to present only that which is just now attracting much thought and discussion. As "colored Masonry" is so prominently before our Grand Lodges, it is desirable that our brethren should understand the facts in the case. Before giving Bro. DRUMMOND's remarks, we would like to ask him what proof he has that, "In 1775, probably on the sixth day of March, PRINCE HALL and thirteen other colored men received the degrees of Masonry in a traveling lodge, attached to one of the regiments of the British army, then stationed in Boston. Bro. CALDWELL says there is "no doubt about it;" but this is not good testimony. Have you any proof of what you allege to be true?"

"COLORED MASONRY."

"The Grand Masters of Ohio and Minnesota have raised the question as to the duty of Masons towards those organizations of the colored people of this country, existing in almost every State of our Union, which claim to be duly constituted Lodges and Grand Lodges of regular Masons. We say these Grand Masters have raised the question; perhaps we should say that the parties interested have raised it *through* those Grand Masters; at any rate those parties have endeavored to bring their claims to the notice of Grand Lodges, and we cannot refuse to consider claims when made in the name of Masonry. It would be contrary to our earliest teachings to shrink from the examination of any demand made upon us in the name of our institution. There should be, therefore, no shrinking from meeting this matter squarely and settling it *on principle*. If it has already been settled, let the fact be declared. But above all, we should bring to its discussion, the same calm, deliberate judgment that marks the true Mason; passion and prejudice, enthusiasm and undue sympathy, should equally be laid aside. While we should be ready to do justice, though the heavens fall, we must do justice to Masonry and Masons, as well as to others. We make these remarks preliminary to our discussion, because we have observed a tendency in some quarters to deal in denunciation and threats rather than argument. No threats of what may fall thereon will deter any real Mason from doing what he regards to be his duty; and they should avail nothing in the settlement of this question.

"As there are no organizations in Maine (or New Hampshire or Vermont) of the character in question, we might seem to have no interest in this matter; but our relations are so intimate with all the other Grand Lodges, that our interest is really scarcely less than in the States in which these organizations exist.

"These organizations have been recognized by some foreign Grand Bodies; we perceive that in some quarters stress is placed upon that fact; but it is now too well settled to be disputed, that the Grand Lodges of this country will settle such questions for themselves, and they will recognize no Grand Body unless they deem it entitled to recognition, whatever may be the action of the Masonic Authorities in Europe or South America.

"In 1775, probably on the 6th day of March, PRINCE HALL and thirteen other colored men received the degrees of Masonry in a traveling lodge, attached to one of the regiments of the British Army, then stationed in Boston. Whether this was done to enable these men to form a lodge or not, or why it was done, does not appear. But they at once commenced meeting as a lodge, without any authority. It has been claimed that they had a dispensation, under which they worked; but no evidence of this has been produced; there is no record of such a dispensation in London, and it is very certain that the Provincial Grand Master did not grant any to them; and, moreover, *dispensations* for the organization of new lodges were not then known in this country. The charter of Portland Lodge was granted directly by the Provincial Grand Master in 1769. The terms 'warrant, charter' and 'deputation' were then used in this connection, but the term 'dispensation' was then applied only to dispensing with the law by the Grand Master in a particular case. In 1784, an application was sent to England for a charter; in the letter of transmittal, dated March 1, 1874, PRINCE HALL says that the lodge had been founded almost eight years, but that there had been, until then, no opportunity to apply for a warrant. The Grand Lodge of England (Modern) granted a charter for African Lodge in the usual form, September 29, 1784; but it was not received, or the lodge organized under it, until 1787. Official documents show that it continued to work and make returns to the Grand Lodge until 1798, and there is little doubt that it continued to work until the death of PRINCE HALL, in 1807. In 1797, PRINCE HALL granted a dispensation for a lodge in Philadelphia, to which a charter was afterwards issued, but whether by African Lodge or, PRINCE HALL, we have not

ascertained. It has been claimed that PRINCE HALL was 'a Deputy Grand Master, with all the power and authority pertaining to that office,' when he issued that dispensation, and that he issued it as such; but not only is there no evidence that he was a Deputy, but the evidence is plenary than he was not; indeed, one writer bases the legality of this Pennsylvania lodge upon the right of a lodge to charter other lodges.

"According to a contemporaneous document, a portion of the petitioners (at least) for this dispensation were made Masons in England, and one or more in Ireland. One authority (WOODLIN) supposes that African Lodge was then assuming to act as a Grand Lodge, but no other, so far as we can discover, makes any such claim. Soon after, PRINCE HALL established another Lodge in Providence, Rhode Island. In 1808, African Lodge and these two Lodges, established by itself, or by PRINCE HALL, organized a Grand Lodge at Boston. After 1808, there is a blank in the published history of African Lodge, and there is no doubt that it became dormant, if not actually extinct. In January, 1824, a petition was sent to England, reciting the issuing of the old charter, and stating that it authorized the conferring of only three degrees, and soliciting the 'renewal of our charter,' to authorize them to confer the seven degrees. This petition purports to be signed by the Master and Wardens, and attested by the Secretary. They say, 'It is with regret we communicate to you, that, from the decease of our well-beloved brethren who obtained the warrant, we have not been able for several years to transmit moneys and hold a regular communication; but as we are now permanently established to work conformable to our warrant and Book of Constitutions, we will send the moneys as circumstances will admit, together with the money for a new warrant, should your Honorable Body think us worthy to receive the same.' To this petition no answer was returned, as the Grand Lodge of England, at the time of the union in 1813, had dropped African Lodge from its registry, and it never afterwards restored it. In 1827, getting no answer to their petition, African Lodge published a Declaration of Independence. In this document it is stated that the original charter 'appears to have been confined exclusively to the Africans and to certain conditions. Whether these conditions have been complied with by our ancestors, we are unable to say; but we can add, that in consequence of the decease of the above named brother (PRINCE HALL), *the institution was for years unable to proceed*, for want of one to conduct the affairs agreeably to what is required in every regular and well-educated Lodge of Masons.' Not having heard from the Grand Lodge of England, it declared itself 'free and independent of any Lodge from this day, and that we will not be tributary, or be governed by any Lodge than that of our own.' How many years after HALL's death the Lodge was 'unable to proceed,' we cannot ascertain; it was probably till about 1824; and whether the Lodge was resuscitated by its old members or by others, does not appear. WOODLIN says, NERO PRINCE succeeded PRINCE HALL, but presided only one year; that the third Master was GEORGE MIDDLETON; the next PETER LEWIS; and the next, SAMUEL H. MOODY. The latter signed the petition in 1824 above mentioned; he, also, according to WOODLIN established Harmony Lodge No. 5, in Providence, in 1825, and Bayer Lodge in New York, in 1826. JOHN T. HILTON, a man of much ability, succeeded MOODY, and after him five others presided before 1836, when JOHN T. HILTON was re-elected, and held the office of Master until 1847, when, under his lead, a National Grand Lodge was formed. Before 1847, he is sometimes styled 'Master,' and sometimes 'Grand Master;' in 1827, in the 'Declaration of Independence,' he styled himself Master. From these acts of African Lodge in 1827, it seems that the Grand Lodge formed in 1808 was extinct, or had been forgotten, or that its authority was denied, and we have not ascertained when the idea of the independence of African Lodge was given up, or whether the 'African Grand Lodge,' of which, in 1847, HILTON appears as Grand Master, is the Grand Lodge formed in 1808, or African Lodge itself, or a new Grand Lodge. Before proceeding with the history of the National Grand Lodge, it is necessary to advert briefly to the other organizations in Massachusetts.

"In 1733, a Provincial Grand Lodge was formed in Boston, which continued, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England ('Modern'), until the Revolution. In 1756, the schisms among the English Masons reached America, and a Lodge of 'Ancient' Masons was formed under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. An attempt was made to harmonize the two factions in Boston; but it failed, the two never having united, save once, when, on the occasion of the funeral of Provincial Grand Master JEREMY GRIDLEY, they forgot their animosities in their common grief. While partially recognizing each other as Masons, they prohibited mutual visitation, as such. This state of things led, in 1769, to the formation of an 'Ancient' Grand Lodge under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, with JOSEPH WARREN as Grand Master. WARREN was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, in 1775; and political independence was declared July 4, 1776.

"The idea of *Masonic* independence soon followed; and, upon formal call, the delegates of three of the four 'Ancient' lodges met March 8, 1777, and formed an Independent Grand Lodge, and the fourth lodge soon gave in its adhesion. It has been doubted whether these delegates were the *authorized* representatives of the lodges. The lodges were ordered to send delegates for that special purpose; the record so states it; this is sufficient evidence, but it is not all; it was re-stated and re-affirmed, by way of recital, both in 1782 and 1785. In 1782, this Grand Lodge formally promulgated the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction. But it has been argued that, although the Grand Lodge formally announced this doctrine, it was without effect, because there then were, and continued to be, another Grand Lodge and other lodges in Massachusetts. But a decisive and complete answer to this is, that one was 'Modern' and the other 'Ancient,' and neither recognized the other as '*regular*' Masons.

"They maintained towards each other very much the bearing that the 'Compact' Colored Grand Lodges and the 'Independent' Colored Grand Lodges, in several of the States, now bear towards each other—each denouncing the other as irregular and clandestine. But in 1787, measures began to be taken for a union, which was effected in 1792, as it was in South Carolina in 1808, and again in 1817, and in England in 1813. The union in 1792 was no more a recognition of *concurrent* jurisdiction, than was the union of the two Grand Lodges in New York in 1858. It was a *consequence* of the doctrine of *exclusive* jurisdiction, recognized by all concerned.

"The doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction was substantially declared by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, June 24, 1770, and re-affirmed October 28, 1785.

"On May 26, 1785, a convention of delegates of twelve of the Ancient Lodge in Massachusetts met, and after consideration and discussion, adopted a declaration consisting of thirteen Articles. This meeting escaped the notice of all who have discussed the question until 1874, when its proceedings were published in the New England Freemason (Vol. I, pp. 465 to 473). The regularity and legality of the formation of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge were affirmed.

"To return to the colored organizations. After the formation of the lodge in Philadelphia, in 1797, by PRINCE HALL, two others were formed there (we presume by African Grand Lodge at Boston), and on December 27, 1815, these three formed a Grand Lodge for Pennsylvania, under the title of 'The First Independent African Grand Lodge of North America.' This title indicates that the Grand Lodge at Boston was then understood to be extinct. In 1818, one of the subordinates of the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge, and in 1828 another, were declared rebels and were expelled. But they seem to have continued their work, for in 1833 one of them claimed to have obtained a charter from the Grand Lodge of Ohio, with authority to form enough more lodges to organize a Grand Lodge. It was claimed \$125.00 was paid

for this authorization, one-half by each lodge. Of course it was a forgery, but it is probable that the recipients of it were imposed upon, as they proceeded under it with apparently perfect confidence. Other lodges were formed, and on July 17, 1837, they organized the Hiram Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Between these two Grand Bodies there was a bitter feud until 1847, when JOHN T. HILTON conceived the idea of uniting all the organizations under a National Grand Lodge.

"On June 24, 1847, the delegates of the three Grand Lodges (one in Massachusetts and two in Pennsylvania) and from Boyer Lodge in New York, met in Boston, and formed the 'M. W. National Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons of Color, for the United States of North America and the Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging.' This Body was to meet once a year, but elect officers once in three years. It had power to grant warrants to State Grand Lodges, and no Grand Lodge could be recognized that did not hold a warrant from it.

"Thereupon the two Grand Lodges in Pennsylvania consolidated: a Grand Lodge was formed in New Jersey, June 12, 1848, by four lodges, two holding under each of the lately rival Bodies in Philadelphia; also in 1848, Prince Hall Grand Lodge was formed in Massachusetts by four lodges; the United Grand Lodge in New York by six lodges; Union Grand Lodge of Maryland by three lodges; the Grand Lodge of Ohio; and the Union Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia: there were also one lodge in Rhode Island, and one in Connecticut, one in Indiana, one in Louisiana, one in Virginia, one in California and two in Delaware: these were all the lodge organizations then existing, and all under the jurisdiction of the National Grand Lodge.

"But trouble soon came: in 1849, at its Annual session, it 'expelled' the Grand Lodge of New York, with three of its subordinates, and a new Grand Lodge was formed October 13, 1849, with six lodges; but the old Grand Lodge continued as Independent: this was followed by a schism in Pennsylvania, and an Independent Grand Lodge was formed there: individuals and one lodge in New Jersey were also expelled.

"The National Grand Lodge, after 1850, met triennially. We have seen its Proceedings for 1856, 1862, 1865 and 1874. Those for 1856 give the organization of three Grand Chapters, a Grand Encampment and a Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree. Its Constitution (1865) denounces all Colored Grand Lodges, and lodges not holding under it as spurious and clandestine. Since 1849 there has been a fierce contest between the 'Nationals' and the 'Independents.' The former have been gradually losing ground, and although the National Grand Lodge has quite a number of subordinates, its days are numbered, unless some reaction shall set in to give it new strength.

"The Grand Lodges, with character and date of organization, are as follows:

"*Alabama*.—1, National, May 14, 1874; 2, Independent, Sept. 27, 1870.

"*Arkansas*.—Independent, March 28, 1873.

"*California*.—There was a 'National' Grand Lodge formed some years ago, and an 'Independent' in 1871. But recently they have been consolidated; and now there is but one Grand Lodge, Independent.

"*Connecticut*.—Independent, November 3, 1873.

"*Delaware*.—1, Hiram Grand Lodge, Independent, 1849; 2, Harmony Grand Lodge, National, 1855.

"*District of Columbia*.—Organized as National in 1848; in 1874, seceded, and now is Independent.

Florida.—1, Independent, organized in 1870; we hear that a 'National' has also been formed, but have no definite information.

Georgia.—1, National, June 24, 1870; 2, Independent, June 23, 1874.

Illinois.—National, February 15, 1867.

Indiana.—There have been, and at last advices continued to be, two Grand Lodges in Indiana, one originally National, but within a few years has withdrawn; the other, Independent, but not uniting with the former.

Kansas.—Independent, June 24, 1867.

Kentucky.—National, August 16, 1866. But in 1875 it withdrew from the 'National Compact' and is now 'Independent.'

Louisiana.—Eureka Grand Lodge, 1863, Independent. Other Grand Lodges also have subordinates, and the 'Supreme Council' has one.

Maryland.—1, Union Grand Lodge, National, 1848; 2, First Colored Grand Lodge, Independent.

Massachusetts.—Prince Hall Grand Lodge, originally National; it has recently withdrawn from the National Compact.

Michigan.—1, National, April 25, 1865; 2, Independent, September 23, 1872.

Mississippi.—National, 1874.

Missouri.—June 24, 1866: originally 'National,' but has recently withdrawn, and joined the Independents.

New Jersey.—A 'National' Grand Lodge was organized in 1849: and afterwards an Independent was also formed; but in 1875, they consolidated as an Independent Grand Lodge.

New York.—As before stated, the Grand Lodge of New York was expelled, the account says, for 'nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine years, nine months and nine days.' A new Grand Lodge was formed October 13, 1849. Whether the old Grand Lodge continued its existence, we are unable to say. There is now an Independent Grand Lodge, which is said to have been formed in 1851. There is also a 'Compact' Grand Lodge, but we have never seen any documents issued by it, and cannot give its history.

North Carolina.—National, March 1, 1870.

Ohio.—WOODLIN says it was organized in 1848; but the better authority puts it in 1851: it was originally under the 'National Compact,' but in 1868 it withdrew, and has been very earnest since in its efforts to procure the dissolution of the National Grand Lodge.

Ontario.—Independent, 1871.

Pennsylvania.—Soon after the formation of the National Grand Lodge, and immediately after the union of the two State Grand Lodges, there was a schism, resulting in two Grand Lodges, as above stated, which are still in existence.

Rhode Island.—There were until recently a 'Compact' Grand Lodge, and an Independent Grand Lodge, formed June 24, 1874; but the two consolidated and formed a 'Sovereign Grand Lodge,' October 27, 1875.

"*South Carolina*.—Compact, June, 1869.

"*Tennessee*.—1, Independent, August 31, 1870; 2, Compact, 1872.

"*Texas*.—Independent, August 19, 1875.

"*Virginia*.—1, Compact, 'Union Grand Lodge,' February 16, 1866; 2, Independent, in 1867.

"In Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin, there is no Grand Lodge; the same is true of Canada, except the Province of Ontario.

"From this history of these organizations, it will be seen at once that on no ground whatever, can the Ohio proposition be sustained.

"To recognize them as Independent Grand Lodges is the death of the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction. If Ohio recognizes the African Grand Lodge, she must repeal the ban of non-intercourse with Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France, and recognize those bodies in New York, New Jersey and Louisiana, which she has for so many years declared to be clandestine, and the planting of which was a Masonic offense of so grave a character that it put the perpetrators outside the pale of Masonry, in her judgment, as well as that of all her sisters.

"Again, it introduces into Masonry a distinction founded upon race and color, which is contrary to its fundamental principles. But it is said that a distinction founded upon *nationality* has already been introduced, and that it is no more an innovation upon Masonic usage and law to grant a charter to men of color, than to grant one to Germans or Frenchmen. We have never believed it right to issue a charter with any stipulation as to the language in which the work is to be done; still, the granting of a charter to men of color, leaving them free to admit whom they please, and placing them under the same government as other lodges, is a very different thing from recognizing an *African* Grand Lodge, and thus saying, 'the whites will come with us, the blacks will go with you.'

"No, the only terms upon which recognition can be granted is the consolidation of the two Grand Organizations into one, as the supreme authority over all the subordinates. If these organizations are regular, or merely technically illegal, they should be invited to unite and fuse with the white organizations, as Masonic history affords many precedents for doing.

"But are they regular? Or are they merely *technically* irregular? Or are they essentially clandestine? If, in 1782, the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction was law, as now held, the first lodge, the source of all the rest, was clandestine. But admitting that African Lodge was a regular lodge, was there a single other *regular* lodge established? The first was formed in 1797 by PRINCE HALL, who had no other or greater authority than that of Master of a lodge. It is true that anciently lodges were formed without any warrant or charter; but, in 1797, it had been the law of the Grand Lodge, under which African Lodge then held its charter and worked, for three-quarters of a century, that 'if any set or number of Masons shall take upon themselves to form a lodge, *without the Grand Master's warrant*, the regular lodges are not to countenance them, nor own them as fair brethren duly formed, nor approve of their acts or deeds,' (Eighth Old Regulation). The lodge in Providence was formed in the same manner. These two, with African Lodge, formed a Grand Lodge in 1808. Under the Old Regulation, to which we have referred, these Lodges and their Grand Lodge were clandestine; they were clandestine not merely under the Masonic law as it now exists, but under the law as it then existed, and had existed nearly a century. Upon a most thorough and careful examination, with an anxiety to arrive at the truth, but with an earnest wish, which

we do not hesitate to avow, that the irregularities in these organizations might be found to be of so purely technical a character that they might be healed by legislation, and the universality of Masonry demonstrated in a signal manner, we can come to no other conclusion than that they are irregular and must be held to be clandestine.

"But it is said that they maintain the same principles, have the same forms and ceremonies, and practice the same Masonry that we practice, and in the same manner in which we practice it; and why not then heal them, as has been done in other cases, in which the parties healed were held to be equally clandestine? To this (if it is true) one answer is, that *they are not ready*. Should we heal the 'Nationals' or the 'Independents'? Although there may be some States in which this question does not arise, yet no policy must be adopted in this matter which is not a general one, and while there are two rival organizations they are not ready to present this question."

"But beyond this there is another difficulty, which another generation will remove: many of the members of the colored lodges are not *free born*. It is true that in 1813, the Grand Lodge of England struck out '*free born*' and inserted '*free man*.' But in America, it is a landmark, that no one can be made a Mason unless he is *free born*: there may be no reason whatever why a *free man*, though not *free born*, may not be made a Mason; but that does not signify, as long as the law is otherwise, and we cannot see how this difficulty can be removed save by time."

"We cannot see, therefore, that the Masons of to-day can do anything of the character proposed by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, or that they are called upon to recognize, or that they *can* recognize, without a violation of the landmarks of Masonry, the organizations to which the resolutions of that Grand Lodge relate. But one thing can be done: the question can be discussed *Masonically*, if it is discussed at all. We regret very much to have seen already the words 'falsehood' and 'fanatics' used in a discussion of this matter. The time has gone by when an argument can be answered by denunciation, or men can be scared by the fear of being called 'fanatics'; recourse to such terms implies a want of materials for argument, or a want of ability to use materials."

M. W. Bro. ALBERT MOORE re-elected G. M.; R. W. Bro. IRA BERRY, Grand Secretary.

MANITOBA.

An especial Communication convened at Winnipeg, Aug. 17, 1875. And the First Annual Grand Communication June 14, 1876, in the same city.

The first assembly was to act upon a review of Constitution, to act upon a report of Committee on Ritual, and to lay the corner-stone of a public building. A Constitution, as revised, was adopted.

Lodges represented at the Annual Communication—chartered Lodges, 3; Lodges U. D., 2; membership, 294.

The address of retiring Grand Master CLARK represents a reasonable prosperity of the Fraternity.

M. W. W. N. KENNEDY elected Grand Master; R. W. Bro. JOHN H. BELL, Grand Secretary.

MARYLAND.

A Special Communication was held June 27, 1875, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to Bro. DANIEL A. PIPER, deceased.

The Annual Communication was held in Baltimore, Nov. 17, 1875, M. W. Bro. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, presiding.

Lodges represented, 76; total lodges, 92; membership, 5,575.

The address of Grand Master LATROBE is exceedingly brief, and devoted exclusively to local affairs.

The report on Correspondence is from the pen of R. W. Bro. JOHN M. CARTER, J. G. W. In reviewing Missouri, he gives Bro. GOULEY a fraternal *cuff*—

“A Grand Master with such ideas could conscientiously knock the stuffing out of any Constitution in ten minutes, and think he was doing God a service. We are glad that he did restrain the great powers in him vested by ‘immemorial usage,’ and save to good old Maryland a written law for another year.

“This subject is thus reported on by the Committee on Grand Master's Address: The Constitution renders this Grand Lodge powerless to interfere with Choptank Lodge in the premises, but your committee feel certain that the M. W. G. M. will eventually settle the difficulty, not only impartially but strictly according to the principles of prudence and justice.

“You bet he will. The Grand Lodge is POWERLESS, but the Grand Master is OMNIPOTENT. Of course he is; and why? Because by his reasoning, Grand Lodges grew out of Grand Masters, and lodges out of Grand Lodges.’

“We earnestly protest against this criticism of Bro. GOULEY, as discourteous, undignified, unmasonic—ungentlemanly.

“Such comments by reviewers strike at the very foundation of those fraternal relations among sister Grand Lodges, which, in our judgment, it is the province of Committees on Correspondence to foster and encourage.

“Our M. W. G. M. does not shrink from just criticism, but we have a right to claim for him immunity from insult at the hands of his critics.

“If Bro. GOULEY desires to be so incisive in his reviews, he should at least employ another vocabulary than that of a mere vituperation and slang.

"In response to a courteous and fraternal criticism by the Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, we have endeavored to defend the position taken by our M. W. G. M. upon this subject; and to our remarks under the head of 'Michigan' we would fraternally refer Bro. GOULEY, as also to the following extract from the FIFTH CHARGE:

"The most expert of the Fellow Craftsmen shall be chosen or appointed the Master, or Overseer of the Lord's work, who is to be called Master by those that work under him. The Craftsmen are to avoid all ill language, and to call each other by no disobliging name, but brother or fellow; and to behave themselves courteously within and without the lodge."

M. W. Bro. LATROBE, re-elected G. M.; R. W. Bro. J. H. MEDAIRY, re-elected G. Sec.

MARYLAND.

Semi-Annual Communication May 9th, 1876.

In the absence of M. W. Bro. LATROBE, R. W. Bro. CHARLES E. HAYWARD opened the Grand Lodge. R. W. JOHN M. CARTER, reading the address of the Grand Master. The principal features of this session is a consideration of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge.

M. W. Bro. LATROBE says: "From what might be called utter insolvency five years ago, they (finances) have gradually improved until now, without a dollar of floating indebtedness, and meeting punctually the interest on its mortgages and the ground rent on the Temple, its credit is equal to that of any other public institution." R. W. Bro. FRANCIS BURNS, D. G. M., has had the laboring oar in this matter, and has succeeded as only a devoted and industrious Mason can.

In the matter of relief for indigent brethren, there seems to have been no systematic provision, until the adoption at this Communication, of the following:

"Whereas, it is desirable, for the proper protection of the Lodges in the city of Baltimore, that a more systematic mode of dispensing charity be adopted. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That each and every Lodge in the City of Baltimore shall, at its next regular election and at each election thereafter, elect from among its members 'One Delegate,' who together shall constitute a body to be known as 'The Masonic Lodge of Relief,' and that the delegates so elected shall serve for a term of six months, or until their successors shall have been duly elected.

Resolved, That when the aforesaid delegates have been duly elected, they shall proceed to organize the aforesaid 'Lodge of Relief,' under such rules and regulations as they may see proper to adopt, consistent with the constitution and laws of this Grand Body.

Resolved, That the aforesaid 'Lodge of Relief' shall receive and dispose of all cases of charity which may be referred to them by the several Lodges in the city of Baltimore; and in order to raise a sufficient revenue for that purpose, shall have power to draw on the said lodges for an amount not exceeding fifty cents per annum for each and every member upon their rolls; the said assessment to be paid quarterly, and the said Lodge of Relief shall have full and exclusive control over all funds received by them."

Two Lodges, Nos. 87 and 119, having failed to make returns or pay dues, their charters were declared forfeited. The following amendment to the Constitution was adopted:

"Art. 17, Sec. 1.—There shall be a Board of Managers to consist of nine, who shall be members of the Grand Lodge, to be elected at the November Communication of the Grand Lodge, and in the following manner: The three receiving the highest number of votes shall hold their office for three years, the three receiving the next highest for two years, and the three receiving the next highest for one year; and at each November Communication after the year 1876 three members of this Grand Lodge shall be elected for the term of three years, until their successors are elected. Vacancies in the Board, caused in the recess of the Grand Lodge, by death, resignation, or refusal to act, shall be filled by the appointment of the Grand Master, who shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Board, and preside at its meetings. In the absence of the Grand Master the Board shall appoint a Chairman *pro tempore*."

MASSACHUSETTS.

We have before us proceedings of one Special Communication, Aug. 6, 1875, and three Quarterlies, of Sept. 8, 1875, and March and June 8, 1876.

The entire interest of these records, centers in the Special which we have mentioned. The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, when M. W. PERCIVAL LOWDE EVERETT formally announced the death of "Senior Past Grand Master WINSLOW LEWIS, M. D., whose death occurred two days prior to this communication. His remains were conveyed to their last resting place by a very large gathering of distinguished brethren."

It is impossible in a paper like this to give the reader any conception of the strong hold had by our deceased brother upon the hearts of the Craft of New England, and everywhere else he was known.

We well remember our introduction to him in 1871. We were then impressed with the grandeur of his character; but, until the publication which we are reviewing, we had not the most remote idea of his long and honorable identification with the Fraternity. He was born in Boston, on the 8th day of July, 1799, made a Mason in Columbian Lodge, February 3, 1831, and became a member of Saint John's Lodge, March 3, 1834. In 1833 he was an officer in the Grand Lodge, and elected

Grand Master for the years 1855, 1856 and 1860. He was also prominent in all other Masonic organizations, and at his death was an active member of the Supreme Council of the A. & A. Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States.

Not only as a Mason was he conspicuous. The profession of medicine lost an able and accomplished member. He was a student of rare and varied accomplishments. We cannot do better than to make such selections as will convey, though imperfectly, some idea of his worth as a man and Mason.

From "*Memorial Tribute* :

"A distinguished member of this Grand Lodge has said that 'Dr. LEWIS was a born Mason.' Is not this true? From his youth to the time of his death was he not endowed with that spirit of benevolence and love of fraternization which are the elements of Masonry? His natural tendency was to co-operate with an Institution whose principles are so broad as to embrace in its philanthropy the whole human family. But his heart warmed not alone towards members of our Fraternity who were in trouble or distress. His sympathy and kindness, professional and otherwise, were evidently remembered with affection and gratitude over his coffin, in the church, by persons not of our Society, if moistened eye, the quivering lip and gentle touch of his mortal remains were evidences.

"In his remarks to this Grand Lodge in March last, on the death of R. W. Brother JOHN FLINT, M. D., he characterized the latter's *goodness* as 'true greatness.' Though our Brother LEWIS acquired an exalted reputation for skill as a surgeon, and for excellence in the healing art; though in other branches of science and art he had scholarly attainments; though he was a lover of the classics, and embellished his speech and writings with them; though he was prominently connected with societies for the diffusion of knowledge, in whose labors he took an active part,—yet he was more distinguished for his *goodness*: his yearning to dispense blessings to the suffering and depressed. His charity was of the larger kind; it consisted not merely in almsgiving, but, rather, in the practice of what the *five points of fellowship* teach us. In this we find his 'true greatness.' The motto, which some years since he influenced this Grand Lodge to adopt, is one which should have been his own: *Homo sum, et humani a me nil alienum puto*:—"I am a man, and nothing which relates to man can be foreign to my bosom."

A distinguished pupil says :

"Dr. LEWIS'S old age was singularly cheerful, and his cordial greeting of his old pupils and friends was just as it always had been in the brighter season—as we are apt to consider it—before the days of the frost and the fading leaf have brought their changes. He has left a name which many friends will embalm with their recollections, and, in adding this slight tribute to worthier offerings, I am sure that the feeling which prompts it will more than excuse its insufficiency."

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

BOSTON, Sept. 1st 1875.

In the "New England Historic-Genealogical Society," at a meeting of that organization, Oct. 6, 1875, SERENO D. NICKERSON, Esq., spoke as follows :

"MR. PRESIDENT:—My connection with this society is of so recent date that I have but little personal knowledge of the services rendered to it by its late honored president, Dr. WINSTON LEWIS. But in other organizations I have, for some years,

been brought into very close and intimate relations with him, and it has been my good fortune, during all that time, to be thrown much into his society, and to enjoy the most friendly intercourse with him. I have, therefore, had the best opportunities for studying his character and forming a just estimate of it. I would not, however, by any means, intimate that any special opportunities of study were required in order to arrive at a correct opinion as to what manner of man Dr. LEWIS was. On the contrary, I believe that if anyone ever wore his heart upon his sleeve, that person was Dr. LEWIS. A more transparent, undisguised, unpretending, simple, frank and truthful soul never existed. I think this is the impression that anyone must have formed upon the most casual acquaintance. My frequent and intimate intercourse has only confirmed and strengthened this impression, and inspired me with a profound admiration for the purity, the fidelity and the unselfishness which formed this happy, charming combination.

"None knew him but to love him. It was remarked by a prominent merchant of this city that active business men were dying every day, who had occupied very important positions and wielded powerful influence, about whom few cared enough even to inquire how much money they left; but in the death of Dr. LEWIS, every member of this community, and every person who had ever seen or heard of him, felt as though he had lost a dear personal friend. It is interesting to inquire what were the traits of character which inspired such unbounded affection and respect.

"One of his most marked characteristics was his fidelity to duty. Having once determined where the path of duty lay, he walked in it with the most unwavering firmness, the most unflinching confidence, the most determined persistency. No matter how distasteful or tedious the course, provided it was becoming and necessary, there was no thought of doubt or hesitation. The burden was cheerfully assumed and bravely borne to the end; and all this was done without the slightest claim of special merit, and apparently without a thought of doing anything out of the common course. He was sometimes charged, though in no unkindly spirit, with lacking backbone. It was not uncommon to hear it said that he was 'a dear, good soul, but too much inclined to please both sides.' A thorough knowledge of Dr. LEWIS' character I think would convince any one that this impression was erroneous. In several instances, which occur to me at this moment, where important principles were involved or great interests at stake he was as firm as a rock, and gave the whole weight of his character and influence on the side of law and right. Argument and controversy were exceedingly distasteful to him, and, therefore, in regard to trifling and unimportant matters he was apt to agree with any one who discussed them, and thus sometimes appeared to favor opposite opinions. When the occasion warranted he did not fail to take a decided stand. But when the principle was established, the law vindicated and the right triumphant, another trait in Dr. LEWIS' character came into play. His kindly, generous heart would glow with sympathy and pity for the accused or the defeated as the case might be; and he would spare no pains to make the blow fall as lightly as possible.

"His absolute unselfishness was a marked characteristic of our departed friend. He was constantly devising plans for the gratification of his friends. If he saw a picture, or read a book which he thought would suit the taste or fancy of another, he would often dispatch it to him forthwith, accompanied by a note sparkling with humorous ideas or classical quotations. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, his pupil, says this habit never forsook him, and that he was himself pleasantly surprised only a year or two ago by the gift, from Dr. Lewis, of a great folio, containing portraits of famous surgeons, physicians and anatomists. Frequently these tokens of interest and affection were taken from his own most cherished stores. The thought of impoverishing himself never seemed to occur to him, or was entirely swallowed up in the consideration of the delight of the recipient in an object peculiarly to his

taste. He delighted in saying friendly and flattering words, often veiling the sentiment in jocose and humorously exaggerated language, in order not to shock the modesty of his listener. He was always scrupulously considerate of the feelings and opinions of those in whose company he might be. No one ever received from him a harsh, cutting word, a biting sarcasm, or a stinging sneer. His criticisms of others, or of their sayings or doings, were never severe, but were usually so pointed and witty that even their object must join in the laugh. His utter unselfishness, his thoughtful consideration of others, joined to his kindly heart, and gentle, loving spirit, produced in him those graceful and genial manners which made him the delight of every circle in which he moved. He seemed to seek the company of young people, and was always the youngest, and gayest, and most frolicsome of the company. The same distinguished pupil from whom I have already quoted, says his old age was singularly cheerful; and his cordial greeting of his old pupils and friends was just as it always had been in the brighter season.

"Another pleasing trait of Dr. Lewis' character was his eminently catholic spirit. He was tolerant in all things. He found good and derived satisfaction from all who were sincere and true. In matters of religious belief he was exceedingly liberal. He used frequently to boast, laughingly, that on the same Sabbath he had attended an Episcopalian church in the forenoon, a Unitarian in the afternoon, and a Methodist in the evening. He would apparently derive great pleasure from each service, and would perhaps come home from each and declare the sermon was the best he had ever heard.

"When he was interested in a subject he applied himself to it with his whole heart and soul. His five years' service as president of this society was marked with his accustomed zeal and devotion, and I doubt not was fruitful of good. His addresses, I know, were elegant and scholarly, and add grace and dignity to our annals. As members of this society, therefore, we do well to pay grateful tribute to his memory, and, as individuals, we should be thankful for his long, useful and honorable life. While cherishing the sweet remembrance of his virtues, let us imitate his beautiful example, so that when our successors review our record they may find its pages as bright, and pure, and unsullied as his."

"The president next called upon J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., of Boston, who expressed his hearty concurrence in the just eulogium to which he had listened on the character of Dr. Lewis, the genial scholar, and the 'beloved physician.'"

We can only say in conclusion, that a large volume is *filled* with these fraternal and friendly tributes of affection for our departed brother.

MICHIGAN.

The Thirty-first Annual Communication was held at Detroit, January 26, 1875. M. W. Bro. WILLIAM L. WEEBER, Grand Master; R. W. Bro. FOSTER PRATT, Grand Secretary.

Lodges represented, 294; total Lodges chartered and U. D., 321; total membership, 26,051.

We feel a peculiar interest in this jurisdiction, because we were made a Mason in 1848, in "Union" No. 28, and Master of "Siloam" No. 35 U. D.; and continued its presiding officer till our removal from the State in the summer of 1852.

The address of Grand Master WEBBER is elaborate, occupying 31 pages of closely printed matter.

He starts off with a pleasant allusion to courtesies extended by Grand Master HAWLEY and brethren of Chicago, to himself and other Grand officers of his jurisdiction, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the new government building in this city, June 24, 1874.

Twenty-four decisions are reported, many of which are founded in the Regulations of the jurisdiction. We quote the first, and with it the remarks of Bro. WEBBER on the subject of non-affiliation :

"Question. A member of a Lodge, who is a man of good character, is in good standing and clear of all charges on the Lodge books, applies for a dimit. In his application he gives no reason therefor; but it is understood among the members, that the reason is because the work and associations of the Lodge have become distasteful and unattractive to him by reason of his peculiar views. It is understood that he does not intend to remove from the jurisdiction, nor apply to any other Lodge. Should a dimit be voted him under such circumstances.

"Answer. Art. 16, Sec. 9 of Grand Lodge Regulations provides that a dimit may be applied for, the reasons therefor being given. It was held by Grand Master MCCURDY that this application must be in writing, and this was approved by the Grand Lodge. The Regulations require the reasons for the application to be given, and this should be in writing. The reasons may be satisfactory to the applicant; and it would be sufficient for him to allege that by reason of the peculiar views held by him, the work, etc., of the Lodge was not agreeable to him. But the question still arises: Suppose his application in writing, with the reasons given also in writing; should the Lodge vote him a dimit unless he proposes to join some other Lodge? On this, while I agree fully with those who hold membership to be a duty, yet I do not hold that non-affiliation merely, is such a Masonic offense as will subject the non-affiliated to Masonic charges. The strength of a Lodge consists more in the unity and harmony of its members than in their number. If, therefore, any become, for any reason not affecting moral character, disaffected, and wish to withdraw, it is better to allow them to do so, the Lodge is strengthened by so doing. But in such case the Brother withdrawing is not entitled to a certificate. The vote of the Lodge on the Brother's request severs the membership. The certificate can only be useful in case he desires to unite with some other Lodge. When the reasons given are such as to show the absence of intention to unite with another Lodge, no certificate or written dimit should be given."

NON-AFFILIATION.

"How to enforce affiliation seems to be a question which is now attracting much attention throughout the different Grand Jurisdictions. From the remarks of some on this subject, one might suppose that the principle object of the creation of Lodges was to collect dues. In one State they have provided that unless all non-affiliated Masons within their jurisdiction, within three months after notice, connect themselves with some Lodge, the subordinate Lodge shall expel them from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and others have gone nearly as far in this direction. They should go a little farther to be consistent, and *require* Lodges to receive them on application. But to be Masonic, they should cease this warfare against non-affiliated

Masons. Masonry existed before Lodges, and Lodge dues were not thought of until a recent period of our history; and I think it is but proper to say that this crusade against non-affiliated Masons is an innovation in the body of Masonry. Non-affiliation is an evil, but it is one that cannot be corrected by force.

"When we undertake to correct it by force or arbitrary rules, the result, doubtless, will be to increase the number of non-affiliates and suspended members. Masonry is not founded on force. It does not exist by force or compulsion. Let us make Lodges attractive. Let us so conduct our Lodge meetings that the rights of membership will be worth having, will be appreciated, and only those will remain non-affiliates who are kept away by force. It is true that our Lodges must have a certain amount of income in order to pay their necessary expenses, but that income should not come as an enforced tax—it should be the voluntary, free, and equal contribution of members. If any one be poor, his dues should be remitted. If any one, not being obliged by necessity, shall neglect or refuse to pay his share of the expenses, we should not dimit him on that account. But he, by this act, proves himself unworthy of being a Mason. He proves that when he declared, before being made a Mason, that, 'unbiased by friends and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, and influenced solely by a desire of being serviceable to his fellow-creatures,' he freely and voluntarily offered himself as a candidate for our mysteries, and desired to become a member of the Lodge, promising a compliance with our usages, he stated that which was not true, and he should be expelled from Masonry as material received under a misapprehension as to its quality. In our Fraternity, the law of force, except as it is applied to cut off unworthy members, has no place. Brotherhood is maintained and strengthened by the law of love, but is destroyed by force. If this fact should be remembered and acted upon, it is confidently believed that the evil of excessive non-affiliation will cease. Again: the mere fact of non-affiliation cannot be regarded as an injury to our order, nor as conclusive evidence that the brother is not a lover of the Craft. There is a distinction between the rights of Masons, as such, and the rights of membership. If a Mason is willing to renounce the benefits of his membership, and become non-affiliated, he is still entitled to his rights as a Mason. There may be special reasons in his particular case, reasons, perhaps, connected with the peace of his family, or other causes that we know not of, and that we have no right to inquire into, that lead him to take his course. Why should we assume to judge him harshly? As the connection originally was voluntarily formed, so let it be voluntarily continued, and if he desires to sever his membership, I think the Fraternity is more strengthened by allowing him to do so than by retaining him against his will. Ceasing simply to retain membership, he does not cease to be a Mason, nor does he necessarily cease to practice Masonic virtues.

"I agree entirely that 'every Mason ought to be a member of a Lodge.' This is declared as a duty resting upon him. In the exercise of that charity toward our brethren, which we profess, I think we are bound to assume that every Mason will be a member of a Lodge unless he has a good reason for not being. Let us hold non-affiliated Masons strictly to their duty, and require of them an observance of the moral law, and in case of their failure in this regard, treat them as members of Lodges in a like case should be treated, with discipline, even to the extent of expulsion, if it be necessary to purge the Craft; but do not let us put the non-payment of one, two, or three dollars a year as dues, in the same scale as to punishment as we put an offense against the moral law, unless the non-payment be wilful, in which case the question enters the forum of morals, as an offense against brotherhood and good fellowship."

We made a brief allusion to this topic in our notice of Utah, intending with an opportunity like the present, to state as near as possible the ground occupied by our Grand Lodge, and then have done with the matter. It is of no consequence to us

what was the practice of "Operative Masonry." Speculative Masonry cannot have an organic existence without financial support; and for this reason we find it fundamental, that the applicant for degrees, if accepted, pays to the Lodge a stipulated sum, and thereafter an annual amount which experience has determined is necessary to carry on the work. Every initiate perfectly understands this; and further, *obligates* himself to support the regulations which govern the organization. This *pledge* covers the whole ground of these relations to the Fraternity, and is just as obligatory as any other part of his obligation. He is not to cheat, *wrong* or defraud. Every member of a Lodge has a perfect understanding of all this. He has voluntarily assumed those obligations, and is not ignorant of the fact that when he neglects or refuses to pay his dues, without a reasonable apology, he violates a solemn pledge, and thus *wrongs* the Fraternity. On these points we cannot discover any legitimate ground for controversy. If, then, we are correct, what should be the status of the non-affiliate? We say, emphatically, that when a member of a Lodge *voluntarily* ignores a contract into which he entered of his own free will, the Lodge cannot, and maintain one particle of self-respect, decline to recognize the departure. The only thing it can do, is to let him off from every *claim* with which a faithful compliance with *all* his obligations invested him.

We are treating of facts and not theories. In doing this, we are forced to say things that are not palatable. We do not believe in the doctrine of reserved rights, that a Mason can trample with impunity upon one vital feature of the organization, and still *claim* a right which inheres from another. Masonry must be taken as a whole. We have no right to select from it that which is simply comment, and reject that which enjoins and expects from us sacrifices for its maintenance; when we do this, we commit an *offence* which *demand*s the infliction of a penalty.

We are forced to these conclusions from a long and varied experience in all the branches of Masonry. We make the assertion without fear of successful contradiction, that ninety per cent. of non-affiliates are not in sympathy with the Fraternity. Curiosity in some, avarice in others, and in the majority, a combination of both, prompted them to knock at the door of Lodges. A few weeks of intercourse with the brethren, satisfied the first, and in the second place assured them that Masonry was not an insurance association, for their benefit, but on the contrary, that any favors from the brethren would only accrue from a well ordered life and faithful devotion to their obligations. These dimit, or as is law in some jurisdiction allow themselves to be "stricken from the roll." It is true that a small percentage of non-affiliates dimit for reasons which they believe to be sufficient. For these we entertain the warmest sympathy, and for this reason we are of opinion—

First.—That a non-affiliate has no *claims* upon the Fraternity.

Second.—That Grand Lodges should allow constituent bodies to be the judges of what fraternal courtesies should be extended to non-affiliates, either in life or death.

Third.—That a dimit should be granted upon application in writing, stating reasons therefor. If the applicant declined to furnish such reasons, the dimit should state the fact.

"Question.—Is a brother Mason, who is quite an intemperate drinker, and frequently gets on a spree, so as to unfit him for business, and after several days drunkenness, commits suicide, entitled to Masonic burial?

"Answer.—The case you put is a sad one—sad for your lodge, and sad for the one who, from causes of which I am not informed, and which, perhaps, no one can appreciate, is led to take his own life, probably while in such a mental condition as not to be responsible for his own acts. It is a sad case for the lodge, because if a lodge permits a member to remain such, without charges, while he is 'an intemperate drinker, frequently getting on a spree, so as to unfit him for business,' the lodge is guilty of a wrong to that brother and to the Fraternity, which should close its mouth against complaints after his death. A lodge owes it to herself, to the Fraternity, and particularly to the brother who is thus misbehaving himself, to cause him to be brought before the lodge, and to be dealt with in proper Masonic manner for his wrong. It may save him from a fearful fate—a drunkard's death. If it does not have that effect, but if, on the contrary, he is hardened so that he will not heed the advice and admonitions of his brethren, then the lodge owes it to itself, and to the Fraternity, to sever the relations which exist between them, so that the Fraternity will be free from responsibility for his evil acts and his evil example. I cannot answer your question either yes or no. The mere fact that the brother took his own life would not, of itself, be sufficient to justify the lodge in refusing to give him Masonic burial, provided the circumstances under which he took it were such as to indicate the belief that he was not responsible for his own acts at the time."

Bro. WEBBER "cannot" answer the question. Under such circumstances, we, being Master of a lodge, should certainly decline to give the suicide a *formal* Masonic burial. We would see to it that his remains were cared for, but we do not believe that *his* relation to the Craft demands that which, in the eyes of the world, is an endorsement of a vicious life. No, no! We give the remarks of our brother in the hope that this subject may attract the attention of our lodges.

M. W. Bro. GEO. H. DURAND elected Grand Master; R. W. Bro. FOSTER PRATT re-elected Grand Secretary.

The report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence is from the fertile brain of Bro. PRATT. It is unnecessary to say that the report is worthy of attention. His notice of Illinois is fraternal.

MICHIGAN.

Special Communication, May 29, 1876, at Detroit, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Public Library Building, erecting in that city.

M. W. G. Master G. H. DURAND, presiding.

The ceremonies were of the customary interesting character.

The address of the G. M. is an excellent production—full of that spirit which we always expect to find in a true Masonic heart.

The Thirty-second Annual Communication was held in Grand Rapids, Jan. 25.

M. W. Bro. GEO. C. DURAND, presiding.

Lodges represented, 310; Lodges chartered, 316; Lodges U. D., 14; Total Lodges, 330; Membership, 26,704.

The address of our M. W. Brother is of much interest. Dignified and courteous in tone; clear and distinct in its utterances, it commands our attention, and fraternal consideration for its author.

Nine authorizations have been granted for new Lodges. He reports fourteen decisions:

“Question.—The service of a summons on a brother who resides within the jurisdiction of the Lodge was made by mail, and he acknowledges that he received the letter containing it. Is the service sufficient?

“Answer.—No. The brother may, however, accept service in writing, which would obviate the necessity for a more formal service; or if he should appear before the Lodge, and go to trial without objecting to the form of service, the objection would undoubtedly be waived, and the Lodge would acquire jurisdiction. In all other cases a proper service of the summons must be made.”

We cannot see the propriety of this decision, except it be founded in the statutes of the jurisdiction.

A Mason must obey all regular summons, even if “*sent to him.*” If sent to him, and it is of proof that he received it, we cannot understand why he is not bound to obey.

We are glad to place upon record the following:

“Question —The by-laws of a Lodge provide that members who are six months in arrears for dues shall not be entitled to vote or to hold office in the Lodge. Is such a provision valid?

“Answer.—No. It conflicts with Sections 2 and 3, Article 5, of G. L. R., and is void.”

“Question. Has a Lodge the right to attend the funeral of a deceased member in a case where the funeral ceremony is not performed by it, but is conducted by the order of Knights Templar?

Answer. The principle involved in the question propounded is one that has caused much discussion among learned and distinguished Masons in many of the Grand Jurisdictions in this country. It has been very uniformly held that a Lodge has no right to take part with any other organization in conducting a funeral ceremony, thereby creating a ceremony which is partly Masonic and partly the ceremony of some other order, and in this conclusion, so wisely arrived at, I most heartily concur. At this point, however, I must stop. After a most earnest and careful examination of the subject I am unable to concede the correctness of the rule established by some decisions which prohibits a Lodge from simply attending the funeral of a deceased member, as a mourner, when the ceremony is conducted entirely by some other organization. The unity of the organization of the Lodge is not thereby destroyed, nor the beautiful ceremony of our institution marred, or the dignity of Masonry lowered. The Lodge in such a case as a unit simply marches in procession to the grave, and although taking no part in the ceremony, pays that decent respect to the memory of a departed brother, which not only brotherly love but ordinary humanity dictates. Having done this—having dropped the sympathetic tear upon his grave, and shown a kindly regard and affection for a brother whom death has taken—the Lodge still preserving the unity of its organization, returns to the place from whence it started to take such other or more formal action as may be deemed appropriate in view of the bereavement it has sustained.

“I am sorry to be obliged to render a decision which seems to conflict with much respectable authority upon this subject, but I cannot in conscience do otherwise. I think that to prohibit a Lodge from appearing as a mourner at the funeral of a deceased member, simply because the funeral ceremony is performed by another and different organization is illiberal and inhumane, and in every sense opposed to that spirit of kindly affection and fraternal regard which Masonry teaches. I shall, therefore, hold that a Lodge may, if it chooses, attend the funeral of a deceased brother as a mourner, no matter by whom the funeral ceremony is conducted: provided, however, that it shall not unite with any other organization in conducting such ceremony: and, provided further, that its unity shall be preserved in procession, and during the service, in the same manner and to the same extent, as if the ceremony was performed by such Lodge.”

Never apologize for a decision that bears the impress of the beautiful tenets of our profession. Doctors of the law may look askance, but brotherly love will come promptly to the rescue when such doctrine is assailed.

He devotes considerable space to the “social relations of Masonry.” We like his ideas; nevertheless, we are firmly of the opinion, as we have said in another part of this volume, that the attainment of a more exalted social position for Masonry is impossible with the present dangerous multiplication of lodges.

“The mere fact that a man is made a Mason, does not change his social relations in life—he is still the man, the husband, the father, the brother, the friend, according as his condition may be, and should lodges make it a fixed custom to have frequent social gatherings, would not that fact alone cause the members to be unusually careful about the quality of the material from which they would make Masons? In examining into the character and qualifications of the applicant for Masonic honors, in order that they may become convinced that he is worthy and of good report, will they not be more careful to give full force to these terms, and before voting to admit him, satisfy themselves most thoroughly that he is in possession of those positively good qualities which make it desirable to bring him into the closest social relations, not only with the members of the lodge Masonically, but also with their wives, sisters, daughters and friends, socially? Now if a man has about him that large preponderance of positively good qualities which entitle him to be made a Mason, and to be received into our brotherhood, he is a proper person to be admitted into the most

friendly social relations, not only with us but also with those whom we hold most dear in life, and that too without regard to what his worldly wealth or honor may be, for Masonry does not regard a man for the gilding which wealth or fame alone can give him. It does, however, regard the nobility of his manhood, and therefore, if the applicant be a mere negation, a man of such negative qualities, that no one can know either good or bad about him; if he be one of those peculiar nobodies who has never developed sufficient force of character to make himself a recognized integral of the great world of positive men, he is not made of that material which can profit by Masonry, and he should never be admitted into our ranks.

"I have sometimes thought that a nerveless negative man, who is simply good, because he has not sufficient physical or mental energy to be otherwise, and who drifts listlessly along through life in any sea in which circumstance or fortune may have placed him, does as much harm to any institution he belongs to, as the man who develops some positive badness of life. In any event such a man can reflect no credit upon Masonry. He is a dead weight and an incubus while he lives, and when he dies he is 'unwept, unhonored and unsung.'

"To me nothing sounds more uncomplimentary than to hear a brother say of an applicant for Masonic honors, that he has known him for years; that he always seems like a quiet sort of man; that he never has seen anything wrong in him, and has never heard anybody say anything either for or against him; and yet I fear that men have been made Masons with no better recommendations than this. Such a recommendation as this could be given to almost any human nonentity, and very much the same thing could be truthfully said of many kinds of almost brainless, bloodless things."

M. W. Bro. CHAS. F. STAMBURY, of D. C., was present with the claims of National Monument Society. They were referred to Committee on Finance, who reported a resolution, urging subordinate lodges to make liberal contributions.

We do not find a report from the Committee on Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. MATTHEW H. MAYNAN was elected Grand Master; R. W. ELLERY I. GARFIELD, Grand Secretary.

MINNESOTA.

The Twenty-third Annual Communication of our sister jurisdiction assembled in St. Paul, July 11, 1875.

M. W. Bro. CHARLES GRISWOLD, presiding.

Lodges represented, 91; total Lodges chartered, 115; total Lodges U. D., 8; Membership, 5,967; dispensations granted for new Lodges, 5.

The address of G. M. GRISWOLD is an elaborate production; devoting eight pages of twenty-seven to "Colored Masonry." We are acquainted with his inclinations in this direction. He says, "I have been told that there are at present but two colored Lodges in this State." We do not intend to prolong this discussion, but will

simply ask Bro. G. by what authority these colored Lodges invaded the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Iowa? We make this inquiry because he does not seem to question the legitimacy of these Lodges. Does he recognize two jurisdictions in Iowa?

We are glad to make the following quotation from his address :

"In this connection, allow me to call your attention to a practice among Lodges in this jurisdiction, which is altogether too common, and which should be speedily corrected, to-wit: the recommending of petitions for new Lodges by brethren who do not really believe that the good of Masonry would be enhanced thereby. A certain number of brethren in some new locality desire to organize a Lodge—they draw up their petition in due form—sign it, and then hand it in to the nearest Lodge for their recommendation; the desired endorsement is obtained, and in due time the petition finds its way to the Grand Master, but perhaps through the mail which brings the petition comes a letter from the W. M. or Secretary of the Lodge which gave its endorsement, marked 'confidential;' or a brother is sent to see the Grand Master in person and say to him, *privately*, the Lodge desires that the petition be not granted, that their endorsement was given for the sake of preserving peace and harmony, knowing that a refusal would result in discord; and that while they have given their written endorsement, yet they do not believe that the establishment of the proposed Lodge is for the good of the order. Now, brethren, allow me in all candor to ask, is the course above described—and the practice of which has been by no means exceptional in this jurisdiction—honorable? Is it manly? Is it in accordance with the teachings and principles of Masonry for any one to shift responsibilities which properly belong to him upon the shoulders of another? Of course, to ask such questions is to answer them. Again, the recommendation of the nearest Lodge is required before granting a dispensation as a means of obtaining information upon which to form right conclusions. But by the course above referred to, for this purpose they are rendered nearly worthless. I would not impugn motives. I am willing to admit, that in taking the course to which we allude, brethren sometimes think that they are doing that which is for the best, and are very honest in their conclusion, and yet I think that an impartial view of this matter must convince them that if eventually they carry up such specimens of their skill for the inspection of the Grand Overseer, their work will be pronounced neither good, true, nor square, and will be thrown over among the rubbish. I have received during the year an unusually long list of applications for new Lodges, most of which were refused, for reasons which to myself seemed good and sufficient, and with the details of which I will not weary your patience."

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, M. W. Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON, chairman, is worthy of careful consideration. He does not appear to have received the proceedings of this jurisdiction for 1874. Perhaps our Grand Secretary has been just a trifle careless.

In his review of Arkansas, he says--

"Few, very, very few Masons are willing that Masonic death, even for the time being, should be visited upon a brother with whom they are in daily association, for his neglect to pay his dues, and yet they feel that he should not have *all* the privileges that they possess; and hence, when sentence of suspension is declared, seek to define it, as the Arkansas committee have done, overlooking the fact that the O. B. recognizes no grade or distinction."

We have had "our say" on this topic in our notice of Michigan.

Bro. PIERSON speaks our mind in the following—

“Our position on the question of making Masons of negroes, is—and we believe that we are in accord with a very large majority of the Masons, in this jurisdiction at least—that every lodge has the perfect right to select its material ; is the sole judge of the qualifications of those it accepts upon whom to confer the degree, subject only to the Ancient Landmarks. That any lodge has the undoubted right to accept and act upon the petition of any man, without reference to the color of his skin, and that all petitioners should be subject to the same ordeal ; ‘the only proper door to Masonry is through the ballot-box.’ ”

Leave this entire question of “colored Masonry ” to lodges, and the vexing and interminable discussion will soon end.

He concludes his able report with the following fraternal advice to Ohio—

“A few years since, the American Grand Lodges were again called upon to act to sustain the principle that there could be but one Grand Lodge in a given territory, and that a lodge in such territory holding a warrant from any other authority was clandestine. The Grand Lodges of the United States unanimously sided with Louisiana against the Grand Orient of France.

“This latter case, and the efforts of Bro. FINDEL to bring about the recognition of the colored Grand Lodges by those of Europe, has induced the European powers to examine the question, and the why’s and wherefore’s of the American doctrine. The best Masonic minds in Europe are becoming convinced that our position is not only a necessity with us, but that the efficiency of the institution would be enhanced by their adoption of the same position.

“Hamburg, ambitious to establish lodges everywhere, claiming that she has a right to establish lodges in any town, city or State, where there are Germans, is using her utmost endeavors to prevent the adoption by the other Grand Lodges of the American doctrine, and, to that end, as a part of its machinery, is endeavoring to induce the European Grand Lodges to recognize the colored Grand Lodges of America, as independent bodies ; well knowing that, if such recognition should be acquiesced in, it would be the death-blow to the progressive movement in Europe, and she could go on her way rejoicing, establishing lodges all over the United States with impunity, so far as Europe was concerned.

“The adoption of the resolution proposed by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, would be playing into the hands of that of Hamburg, breaking the American phalanx, destroying our system of Masonry, opening the door to Hamburg and other European powers to establish their lodges wherever they chose in this country, *and all for what ?*

“Unfortunately, Ohio would not be the only sufferer ; there is not a State in the Union but that would share in the devastation brought upon the country by her suicidal course.

“This is not the question of the negro, but of the perpetuity of Masonry in America. The negro question can be solved without rending the American system into fragments, and *more satisfactory to the better informed of those interested*, than that proposed.

“The negro question can be solved without doing violence to any of the landmarks, laws, customs or usages of the Craft, perchance the ambitions of neither color would be gratified.

“The question has never come before the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. If it does, or when it does, the Grand Lodge will be prepared to meet it. The other

question has, and the Grand Lodge of Minnesota stands pledged to sustain and maintain the position, that she is, and must of necessity be, sovereign within the bounds of the State.

"If Ohio in the past has done wrong—and from her own showing it appears that she has—let her make amends. Do it Masonically, but not in a way that, while not benefiting the colored man, will do more injury to the Craft than all the Oberlinites could do in a thousand years—injuries that time can never rectify."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. T. C. PIERSON, Chairman.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 11th, 1876.

M. W. Bro. J. C. BRANDEN, elected Grand Master; M. W. Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON, re-elected Grand Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI.

The brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction convened in Grand Lodge at Jackson, February 2d, 1876.

M. W. A. H. BARKLEY, presiding.

Lodges represented, 261; total chartered Lodges, 313; Membership, 11,205.

The address of the Grand Master is a comprehensive paper, giving us ample assurances of his well directed zeal for the welfare of the Craft.

He reports ten decisions.

We are pleased to note this: "I congratulate myself in being able to report that I have, during the past year, granted but one dispensation for the formation of a new Lodge."

Again he says:

"Occupying, as Freemasonry does, a prominent position among the recognized institutions of the land, and which has for its ultimate end the amelioration of the condition and elevation of mankind, it is to be expected that the combined efforts of the Fraternity would be directed to the final accomplishment of this laudable undertaking. Founded on the purest principles of morality, and enforcing its tenets, as Freemasonry does, by precepts, based upon and deduced from the divine law, we have sufficient grounds to foster the hope of great results from the united efforts of those whose lives are linked together by an indissoluble chain of sincere affection." Viewed simply in the light of a social institution it has claims upon society which call for serious thoughts and calm investigation. But if we would understand and appreciate its true mission, our thoughts must take a wider range and grasp those nobler objects which are the legitimate offspring of the great principles on which the institution rests. The foundation of every virtue is truth. To be good and true is the first lesson which Masonry teaches. To know and do the truth is the grand end proposed, and when this shall have been accomplished, then, and not until then, will the true mission of the institution of Masonry have been fulfilled."

We should not have troubled our readers with this quotation, but for the purpose of spreading before them the gratifying fact that our M.: W.: Bro. is in *earnest*. Preaching without practice is cheap and worthless. During our labors, we have perused a score or more of homilies, well charged with ostentatious rhetoric, but we have not before been advised of *action* like the following :

CHARTERS ARRESTED.

"There are some evils which can only be cured by the administration of the most rigid discipline. The judicious enforcement of law promotes a healthy growth in the body Masonic. In some instances I have simply executed the orders and carried out the instructions of the Grand Lodge, whilst in others I have been forced to exercise my own better judgment, and apply that remedy which the circumstances of the case and the good of Masonry require.

ACACIA LODGE NO. 246.

"I arrested the charter of Acacia Lodge No. 246, February 26th, and appointed Bro. F. CHAPMAN Receiver, and ordered him to take possession of the charter, books and funds, and forward the same to the Grand Secretary. The jewels having been purchased by private subscription, I ordered him to hold the same in trust for the Grand Lodge, until further orders. This Lodge had held no meetings for the year 1874, and the W.: M.: reports it impossible to get a quorum, although he had repeatedly made the effort.

WAYNE LODGE NO. 102.

"Through the R.: W.: Grand Lecturer, whom I had appointed to visit this Lodge, I learned, on the 6th of March last, that such was the condition of things in this Lodge, that in the opinion of many of its members, it would be impossible to resuscitate it. He reported that the stands and furniture had been removed from the Lodge room—the Hall appropriated as 'a ball-room and place of meeting for holiday organizations,' and that the fastenings of the Lodge were insecure. In April I instituted an investigation by a series of interrogatories addressed to one of the most reliable members of the Lodge, and became fully satisfied that the facts as stated were true. Hoping that this investigation might serve to arouse the membership and instill new life into the Lodge, I postponed further action until the 4th of September last, and on becoming satisfied that no steps had been taken to revive the Lodge, I arrested the charter, and appointed Bro. W. H. PATTON Receiver, and ordered him to take possession of the charter, jewels, books and funds, and forward the same to the Grand Secretary.

"December 27th. I received information from the Grand Lecturer, through the Grand Secretary, that Bro. PATTON had neither received my edict arresting the charter of the Lodge, nor notice of his appointment as Receiver. On the 1st of January, 1876, I issued a second edict arresting the charter, and appointed Bro. PATTON Receiver, with instructions as before stated. I presume the order has been obeyed."

If space permitted we should be glad to present the entire report of Bro. THOS. S. CATHRIGHT on the "Objective Features of Masonry." He opens thus—

"As an evidence of our real condition, I would call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the amount of good we are doing in this State. It is not necessary for brethren to boast of a stand-still benevolence. This is not progress. I will propound one or two questions to every Mason who hears me, and to every one who may read the address: Are you progressing? What good thing have you done?

'It is sufficient for the rocks to say we do no harm.' Are you improving your mind by the acquisition of useful knowledge? Are you relieving distress? Never mind about what other Masons are doing: what are you doing? Are you subduing your passions? A truthful response to these queries, audibly spoken on this floor, would, I fear, chill the whole Grand Lodge.

"These reflections induce me to speak of the

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF MASONS.

"Every Mason is personally responsible for the character of our beloved Institution. No one can avoid it. He who is always ready to admit that Masonry is much abused, should address himself as one to the corrections of his own thoughts and acts. He should study the history and genius of Masonry. *Official brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction and members of the Grand Lodge, should be sure to act as exemplars as well as counsellors and legislators.* They should instruct their less-informed brethren, and do it as brethren, and not as self-appointed monitors."

Italics ours.

Numerous questions of Masonic law were before the Committee on Jurisprudence, but we do not observe any *startling* digression from generally received views.

The Report on Correspondence, by M. W. Bro. CATRRIGHT, is an excellent review of the proceedings of forty-three Grand Bodies. For some reason Illinois is not alluded to.

Of Ohio, he says:

"We have received a pamphlet of forty eight pages, issued by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, on the subject of colored Masons in general, and of the colored Grand Lodge of Ohio, in particular.

"We have little disposition to discuss this subject, and will say but little. We must say but little, but that little *must* be said, because we are just who and where we are.

"We recognize the universality of Masonry; and nothing can be found in our Constitution or laws at war with that declaration. The negro occupies the same civil and political position in Ohio and Mississippi. This our Grand Lodge has not ordained, nor will it attempt to destroy or defeat. With that actuality we, as Masons, have nothing to do. It is not proper to discuss the expediency, regularity, irregularity, or wisdom of the action which fixed the political status of the negro.

"Certain fundamental questions of a purely Masonic character present themselves, and these must not be dodged. First: Has the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, as it has been organized for fifty-eight years, exclusive jurisdiction in this State, over the three first degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry? Second: If the Grand Lodge of Mississippi has this jurisdiction over these degrees, within the borders of the State, how must all lodges working under charters granted by other authority be regarded, and what must be the status of all Masons made in such lodges? Third: Should the Grand Lodge of Ohio divide or yield a portion of its jurisdiction over persons of a particular color or race, to another Grand Lodge within the borders of the State of Ohio, what would be the effect upon the rights and prerogatives of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, and upon Freemasonry in general, as now organized?

"In answer to the first question, we take the position of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi has exclusive jurisdiction over the three first degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, within the geographical and civil limits

of the State, and has had that jurisdiction for fifty-eight years; and Second: That any and all Lodges operating in the State without the warrant or charter of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi are *clandestine*, and all Masons hailing from these lodges are *clandestine*.

"The third question deals with more complicated relations; but these relations are not less easily marked and defined. The great principle of exclusive jurisdiction is the settled law of the Craft, on this continent; and its integrity is committed to all of us, as we all have a common interest and a common responsibility in maintaining it inviolable. If then, Ohio recognize the colored Grand Lodge in that State, simply by substituting 'African' for colored, the common trust committed to one Grand Lodge and to every Grand Lodge, is violated; and we, my brethren, cannot stand by without concern. Should the Grand Lodge of Ohio, however, decide to heal every colored Mason in the State, by causing him to go through the prescribed course that all 'brothers and fellows' have done, in just and regularly constituted Lodges, Mississippi has no right to interfere or complain. A process of healing, however, which avoids due inquiry into fitness and the secret ballot, is no healing at all. Prince Hall, nor any other Prince, has a right to make innovations upon the body of Masonry; and we do not intend to be led into the mazes of a discussion involving the origin, progress, and full growth of this settled question of jurisdiction, nor to review our action in recognizing the present Grand Lodge of Ohio or any other Grand Lodge with which we are in correspondence. With us these questions are settled forever. Were we disposed to examine the pamphlet before us in the light of history, facts and legitimate inferences, the conclusion would be irresistible, that every colored Lodge in Ohio is a clandestine Lodge, and every colored Mason not initiated, passed and raised by a Lodge working under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, or by a Lodge working under some other recognized Grand Lodge, is clandestine. We do not wish to array or bring into the consideration of this question the Centennial, with its associations, antecedents or consequents. We have no desire to consider the action of Governor Andrew or anybody else, in making soldiers of negroes. These are topics upon which Masons should be silent. They add to nor take from the merits of this subject. At this meridian, affections are warm, memory is dear, love of country is sacred, and the unknown occupant of an unmarked Confederate grave is as dear to the people as though he slept beneath the arch of a monumental pile; still it is not proper, in considering a purely Masonic question, to surround it with considerations of personal affection or material glory. We prefer not to consider any Masonic questions burdened by suggestions so much calculated to obscure the object in view.

"In the event that Ohio recognizes the colored Grand Lodge of that State, it would be incumbent upon it to extend fraternal recognition to any Grand Lodge that the half-dozen so-called colored Masonic Lodges may establish in Mississippi, or that may be established in any other State; and out of that action might grow a disturbance that would spread over the continent.

"Free Masonry being universal, any discrimination against a *man* who has the necessary qualifications and passes the scrutiny of the secret ballot, is wrong, no matter what may be his color or race. Any discrimination in favor of one man above another, merely on account of the color of his skin, is wrong. There are corollaries growing out of the general proposition of universality. No man has any claims on the institution of Freemasonry; no man has any right to demand admission into its mysteries; but his qualities of head and heart, and not the color of his skin, should commend him to the favorable consideration of the Craft. This being granted, this committee can see no impropriety in establishing or recognizing Grand or Subordinate Lodges for the special benefit of any race or color of men.

"In reply to the argument of prejudice, it is only necessary to state, that Masonry takes humanity as it finds it. Its landmarks are immovable, and its requirements

are inflexible. Men are more or less made up of prejudices, and, if divested of these, we should approach a state not dreamed of in the slumbers of our fathers. King Solomon belonged to a race of men who were the most exclusive people on the earth; and this fact is in harmony with our present idea of the institution. Masonry is not for the multitude, but should be a bond between good men and true. We do not hesitate to say, that there are thousands of white men in our Lodges, whose alienation from the Fraternity would work it great advantage. This, however, does not admit that selections can be based on the idea of color, but upon those internal qualifications which should recommend a man to be made a Mason.

"In what has been said we trust nothing can be found to have arisen from prejudice against the negro race. He is an African, and has been sinned against, in that he has been enslaved in this country, for two centuries, yet, when we look at his race in his native land, and then look at the average negro, who was here born in bondage, we feel that the sin of his transportation 'from Africa's sunny fountain,' which does not, however, lay at our door, is compensated and atoned for, by his improved condition. Mississippi Masons do not fear the negro, do not desire his degradation, but sincerely hope for his elevation to any attainable altitude in morals and intelligence. If his exclusion from Masonry among them be desirable, the taint of bondage at his birth secures that, in respect of nearly every one, who could approach the Masonic altar whilst those of us, who now live, conduct its ceremonies. After that, the unanimous ballot will suffice for our successors. It is believed that more of whatever damage may arise from the social equality, involved in the fraternal blending of the two races, will be felt in Ohio than in Mississippi. No temptation is offered this committee to descend upon the generally received opinion of the negro's capacity. The poor African has been the source of more bitterness and discord between two sections of this great and favored country than has all other elements combined. Upon the quarrel engendered by his presence, in our country, was suspended the lives of millions of brothers of a common country, and in the adjustment of that quarrel, those lives were sacrificed. The old institution, so conservative in principle, so venerable in years, so charitable in practice, is now approached by this subtle question, and we regard the pamphlet under review as a shadow of coming events. To avert all calamity, we exhort Masons, everywhere, to let negroes take their chances in Masonry, as do our most favored race, and let us all contribute, in a spirit of benevolence and philanthropy, to the progress of this unhappy race.

"We think we have asserted clearly that we do not fear contact with the negro. Against that we are fortified, in the present, by the logic of facts—in the future, by the inflexible requirement of a unanimous ballot. It may be that all fortification may be rendered unnecessary, in the next generation, by the growth of the colored man, in all those qualities which shall render him a desirable companion, in social and Masonic intercourse.

* We fear that the action, foreshadowed by the disposition of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, may beget strife, which shall distract our counsels, estrange our brethren, and mar that harmony which now obtains from the Lakes to the Gulf—from ocean to ocean. Once unsettle the integrity of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, as it is now recognized, in the United States, and an Iliad of woes will fall upon our beloved Fraternity, that admit of no distinction among men, from which can, legitimately, spring one particle of discord. We conclude these observations by repeating that Masonry is universal, and cannot and must not so divide its jurisdiction as to recognize a necessity for one Lodge for a white man, another for a red man, and another for a black man. Masonry is for manhood. So let it be, and let it march along in the dignity of its glorious past, accomplishing, gradually but surely, its grand destiny, of uniting in one great common brotherhood, all the colors and races of men, and in that shape and fullness to constitute the new Temple."

M. W. Bro. JOHN Y. MURRY was elected G. M.; R. W. Bro. J. L. POWER re-elected G. Sec.

MISSOURI.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Communication of this Grand Body convened in St. Louis, October 12th, 1875. M. W. Bro. JOHN W. LUKE, presiding.

Lodges represented, 179; total lodges, 489; membership, 22,822; charters surrendered, 3; dispensations for new lodges, 2.

The address of Grand Master LUKE is an elaborate document, covering nearly twenty-two pages of closely printed matter, including about seven pages of decisions on Masonic law.

One cannot read this address—the *thirty-four* appeals before the “Committee on Grievance,” and the reports of D. D. G. Masters—without entertaining the unpleasant impression that Masoury, in many sections of this jurisdiction, is being severely tried in the house of its friends.

Grand Master LUKE says—

CONDITION OF THE CRAFT.

“In commenting upon the condition of the lodges through this jurisdiction, I should be delighted to do so in unequivocal terms, as to their moral and material prosperity, and so close this address; but I cannot faithfully discharge my trust without an allusion to the symptoms of disease which may, without due care, become incurable, and not only imperil the existence of individual lodges, but through them affect the whole body of the Craft.

“The present hot-bed production of Masons is showing its consequences in the bickerings and dissensions to some extent so prevalent, the electioneering for office, the disgust manifested by unsuccessful aspirants for office, and the formation of cliques to promote the interests of their respective candidates; the displeasures shown openly by friends of a petitioner because some one or more members dared to exercise their undoubted right to reject a petitioner, no matter how estimable his character might be in the opinion of all his acquaintances; the suspicious scrutiny to ascertain, in violation of all law, who the rash offender may be, and, worse still, a determination to make reprisals by steadily black-balling every petition afterwards presented, and in some cases compromising with objectors by mutual agreements to vote for my man if I will vote for yours. Add to these the election of officers unqualified for their positions, and their abortive attempts to confer degrees, the meanings of which are unintelligible alike to teacher and pupil, and which the candidate can be, therefore, safely depended upon never to reveal to others, and for the fees paid by him he does not learn enough to be able to visit any other lodge. And should ignorance lead to the violation of moral and Masonic law, the fault is mutual on both sides.

“As an indication of moral status, note the numerous trials constantly occurring in lodges for gross unmasonic conduct. Though they may justify the belief that

members are determined to enforce discipline, there are many other cases which should be brought to trial, but for want of sufficient direct evidence, from a partisan spirit among members, or the prominence of station or popularity of the supposed offender, or the too great elasticity of the mantle of charity, they are not undertaken. It is not often that discipline is necessary upon those who have been members for many years, but it is upon those who have been swept in, as it were, with a drag-net, during the past few years—some of whom have acquired a foothold, for confusion amongst us, that it is not easy to dislodge.

“The question would arise: Why should there be so many occasions for discipline in an institution that professes only to admit good men and true? Does admission into it make men worse? And, as the world outside makes the character of the worst members its standard of estimate for the whole, our lodges gain or lose accordingly the respect of the communities in which they are situated, and, with it, all their influence for good.

“The foregoing evils are the result of individual neglect and carelessness, in committees and at the ballot-box. Legislation cannot eradicate them, nor laws make good Masons out of bad material; and, when any of these evils become chronic in a Lodge, justice to the Fraternity at large requires that that avenue of admission into it should be closed—if not voluntarily by the members themselves, then by higher authority. I speak as unto wise men: judge ye what I say.

“In a material point of view, there is also something to be said. Some of you doubtless know of lodges the approach to which is up a rickety staircase outside of the building, not very safe for persons who may have been imbibing too much in a saloon not far distant; the entrance into the lodge-room being through an ante-room seemingly a receptacle for all sorts of rubbish, into another with a floor covered with dirty saw-dust interspersed with cigar stumps and tobacco—furniture all shabby in proportion, and air redolent with tobacco smoke, which is not dissipated even when the lodge is open. How could a visitor suppose that any teaching of profound moral truths would be effective in such a place? Surely, if cleanliness is next to godliness, such lodge-rooms are the very antipodes of it; and it may be an excuse for them, if they do take in bad material, that they cannot get any decent persons to go to such dirty places.

“If I were searching for an argument in favor of the Adoptive Rite, it would present itself in the beneficial effect that visits to our lodge-rooms from the other sex would have in teaching us the fifth cardinal virtue of cleanliness.

“In portraying thus the condition of some of our lodges, I do so with mingled hopes and fears—hopes that these remarks may apply to but few lodges, but fears that these evils exist in too many of them. But if they exist in however small a degree, to know a fault is the first step towards its correction; and though I am fully aware that these remarks will never be heard by those whom they are principally intended to reach, and, if heard, will pass unheeded, as similar ones have done from year to year, still this occasion should not pass without their being again presented.

“From this dark side of the picture I turn with a feeling of relief to a brighter one.

“Taking the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters for my guide, confirmed by my own experience and other information, there is every reason for hope and encouragement. There is a large proportion of our lodges in a sound and prosperous condition. These, so far as has come to my knowledge, are not located in sparsely settled districts, at cross-roads, where future greats are expected to spring up, or in railroad towns that came up like Jonah's gourd and decayed about as rapidly. If the reports of District Deputies, with others of a statistical nature which

will be before you, do not show much increase in membership, it may be attributed in some measure to the stringency of the times, and very much, it is to be hoped, to a wiser discrimination as to the character of applicants.

"Brethren, my labors are nearly over, and before you enter upon the regular business which is to come before you, I would say a few words to you whilst the opportunity offers.

"From my standpoint I view Masonry in its principles—its symbols and allegoric character, as one thing; as managed in its institutional character, as another. The first, being based upon eternal truths, is recognized and respected throughout the civilized world: the other depends for such recognition upon the laws, character, ability and zeal of its members. As a means towards this end and the success of our institution in this two-fold nature, no better form of organization than ours, of lodges, etc., can be found; and, like delicate machinery, if properly adjusted, it will show the influence of its workings by the moral improvements of its members, and their examples amongst those with whom they dwell. If dirt and trash is allowed to come into this machinery, or bad material introduced for its appliance, the machinery will become deranged, jarring and discord ensue, and the motive power, however pure itself, be useless until the machinery is cleansed of the destructive matter that had accumulated therein.

"I have dwelt at length on matters that directly affected us through our lodge organization—the machinery, so to call it, of the institution. These come within the sphere of your duties as legislators.

"Masters and Wardens of lodges, you are, by virtue of the position you hold in your respective lodges, their representatives in the Grand Lodge for the purposes of legislation; but I now address you as individuals—not as legislators, but as teachers, in your lodges. An opportunity presents itself to you of consulting together upon the best mode of advancing the moral interests of your lodges. Do not lose this opportunity.

"Upon you, after all, devolves the great work which is above legislation, the proper teaching and impressing upon the mind true Masonic knowledge, and I need not say that for this purpose learning and study are requisite on your part; that it will not suffice to go through the form of a ceremonial, however perfectly, unless the lessons it is intended to convey are fully explained. Make your meetings attractive, in the absence of any regular work, by interesting remarks upon some Masonic topic. Be punctual in your own attendance, and let your members understand that a lodge is not intended merely as a loafing place for a few hours, interspersed occasionally with a caricature of a ceremony, or varied by the much abused term of refreshments, or as an excuse for absence from home until late hours at night, but as a place where the profoundest truths of morality are to be taught in soberness and earnestness, and that its precincts should never be invaded by evil speaking or long discussions of any kind."

This condition of some organizations, *called* lodges, is not peculiar to our sister jurisdiction.

It does not require a very tenacious memory to keep in view Lodges and "high Masons" of Illinois whose lives are no credit to the Craft.

It is time, brethren, that true Craftsmen speak plainly on these topics. "Sweet and bitter waters do not flow from the same fountain." We have no disposition to be censorious, neither have we any desire to dictate a policy for others; but do say, that unless Grand and Subordinate officers devote more attention to the practical,

fundamental matters of Masonry, and less to LAW and externals, we shall soon see "the beginning of the end."

Vice and Masonry have no affinities. One is certain to supplant the other; and when ruin, profanity or licentiousness gains the mastery in a Lodge, it ceases to be Masonic—more than this, it becomes the foe of humanity, and should be *stamped out*.

Grand Masters are, in a measure, responsible for the conduct of their subordinates. We do not want tyrants for Grand Masters, but we do want brethren of irreproachable lives—that view Masonry as an active, living principle, and with nerve enough to maintain the dignity and honor of the Fraternity at *every hazard*.

We recently saw a friend with an excrescence developing near some of the most vital organs of the body. He exhausted the prescriptions of his medical advisers in a vain effort for its extermination, till finally it was *excision* or *death*. He preferred the *first*, and now lives. We advise this class of treatment.

DECISIONS :

FIRST.

"A petition for the degrees should not be received from a person who has lost the use of one eye.

SECOND.

"A petition for a dispensation for a new Lodge should have the signatures of the petitioners written by themselves.

THIRD.

"A petition for the degrees, signed with a crossmark, cannot be received. Petitioners must be able to write their names.

FOURTH.

"It is the right of a visitor of a Lodge, should he desire it, to be assured of its being a legal Lodge by an exhibition to him of the charter, but not before he has been properly vouched for, or has passed a satisfactory examination.

FIFTH.

"It is improper for a Lodge, as such, to attend the funeral of a deceased brother, except to perform the last rites (Masonic) at the grave, or to escort the remains to the place of embarkation whence they are to be conveyed out of its jurisdiction for interment.

SIXTH.

"The widow of a Master Mason, when she marries a profane, loses thereby all claims on the Fraternity. Should the decree of a court of law grant her a divorce from her second husband, it cannot make her in fact a widow, or restore her Masonic privileges.

SEVENTH.

"When a case is up for trial in a Lodge, should the original copy of charges and specifications be missing or mislaid, a verbatim copy of the same as entered in the Record Book of the Lodge, duly attested by the Secretary, will suffice for the purposes of the trial.

EIGHTH.

"When the by-laws of a Lodge require that the election or installation of officers should take place on the 27th day of December, Feast of St. John the Evangelist, or the 24th of June, Feast of St. John the Baptist, should those feast days happen on Sunday, it will be legal if Lodge is opened and that work done on the previous Saturday, or the following Monday or Tuesday, the time selected to be by vote of the Lodge at the previous regular meeting.

NINTH.

"Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts who have become residents of another State are entitled, under the decision of 1870, to a certificate, unless charges are preferred against them. The decision of 1871, page 15, is applicable only to changes of Lodge jurisdiction within this State.

TENTH.

"When a trial has been concluded, and the verdict and penalty, if any, announced, the jurisdiction of the Lodge over that particular case is ended, and there can be no re-opening of it, or setting aside the result, by the Worshipful Master, or the unanimous vote of the Lodge on the plea of illegality, or for any other cause, unless so ordered by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

ELEVENTH.

"A waiver of jurisdiction over an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft in favor of a Lodge specially named in it, is, to all intents and purposes, a general waiver, should the Lodge named therein reject the petition of the brother presenting it, or he should conclude to apply elsewhere for the remaining degrees. It is a habit that has obtained of naming a special Lodge when such a waiver is granted, without any thought of restricting the privilege of that particular Lodge, or any good reasons that I can conceive why such an arbitrary selection should be made.

TWELFTH.

"The report of a committee of three on a petition for degrees or membership being due, only one member reports. The Worshipful Master proposed to substitute two other members to report forthwith.

Decision.—That it would be virtually appointing a new committee, which, according to the spirit of the law, would require another month for investigation. A similar substitution of one member to make a full report, if two of the original members are ready to report, would be an unsafe precedent and unnecessary, as the decisions of the Grand Lodge recognize the reception of the report of a majority of the members of a committee.

THIRTEENTH.

"When a petition for application is about to come up for final action, a request in writing to defer balloting on it, coming from a member whose absence from the jurisdiction or other unavoidable cause will prevent his attendance at the meeting, should be complied with.

FOURTEENTH.

"No rule of the Grand Lodge requires that the members of a Lodge should be either summoned or notified to attend a regular meeting for election of officers. If that meeting is provided for in the by-laws, members should know when it takes place if they take any interest in the affairs of the Lodge, and if the attendance of any is confined to election nights, they deserve no such consideration. I believe that the practice is productive of more evil than good.

FIFTEENTH.

"A candidate for advancement, if objected to by a member of the Lodge, the objection being in writing or verbal and duly recorded, is not in the same position as a candidate rejected by ballot, or objected to for initiation, and therefore cannot proceed further until the objection is removed.

SIXTEENTH.

"*Question.*—A. has been regularly elected and initiated; an objection in writing is afterwards interposed to his further advancement. Is A. to be considered as a rejected candidate, and can he apply for advancement at every subsequent regular meeting?

"Most Worshipful Brother J. D. VINCIL, in 1869, decided that an applicant for advancement was arrested in his progress by an objection until that objection was withdrawn, which decision was approved by the Grand Lodge.

"Most Worshipful Brother S. H. OWENS, in 1873, made a similar decision, which was also approved; such, therefore, is the law of the Grand Lodge."

Bro. Grand Secretary GOULY presented a "special report on Scotland."

It appears that one Mr. JOHN BURNSIDE, a citizen of Missouri, but a native of Scotland, had been (sometime prior to 1868) "rejected" in St. Joseph Lodge No. 78. Subsequently, while on a visit to the place of his nativity, he applied for and received the "degrees" in St. Merron Lodge No. 129.

The correspondence on the subject, quite voluminous, was referred to a special committee, whose report embodies the main features of the case:

The Special Committee reported as follows—adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Missouri:

"The Special Committee appointed to investigate the question of jurisdiction between the Grand Lodge of Missouri and the Grand Lodge of Scotland, submit the following report as the result of their deliberation:

"This question was raised by the Grand Lodge of Missouri in the year 1868, upon information that a citizen of Missouri, while on a visit to Scotland, was made a Mason in a Lodge working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. He returned to his home, made his Masonic claims known, and our Grand Lodge refused to recognize him as a Mason. The Grand Lodge of Missouri, believing that its jurisdictional rights had been infringed by this act of a foreign Grand Lodge, promptly took the case in hand, and ordered a correspondence of enquiry and explanation to be opened with the Grand Lodge of Scotland. This correspondence and the various reports upon it have been conducted by our Grand Secretary and the officers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, with an exemplary exhibition of forbearance and fraternal regard on both sides. But, after years of earnest, patient

effort, the question at issue, as it stands now, is no nearer settled than it was in 1868. We have, however, arrived at a thorough understanding of all the conditions and interests involved, and may, we think, proceed safely and honorably to an amicable settlement of this long-pending case. The whole matter rests solely with us, and we owe it to ourselves and Masonry to treat it in such a manner as shall but promote the harmony and good fellowship which are distinguishing characteristics of the Masonic Order.

"We presented our side of the question with Scotland, as involving a fondly cherished principle of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, for the integrity of which we have had many serious controversies. Scotland had made a Mason of a citizen of Missouri who was temporarily sojourning in the country, and in view of the principle at stake we condemned the act, and entered protest against the practice.

"Scotland, fully understanding our position on the question of jurisdiction, still claimed the right to make a Mason of a temporary sojourner, be he a citizen of the United States or any other country, provided he was found worthy. Citizenship had nothing whatever to do with the right of any Lodge in Scotland to make Masons under their own laws and usage. The same usage and exercise of right prevailed in England and in all the Grand Lodge jurisdictions of Continental Europe, and this is, and always has been, their practice. They respect territorial jurisdiction so far as planting Lodges is concerned, but do not recognize any vested or acquired rights of jurisdiction in citizenship. They firmly denied our right to dictate to them whom they should not make Masons on their own soil, in accordance with their own long established usage, and did not propose to interfere with us in similar cases. Of course our laws prohibit us from accepting this interchange of Masonic civilities under like conditions, and this brings us to the American system of Grand Lodge jurisdiction. It is distinctly and exclusively American; is unknown and finds no recognition among Grand Lodges of any foreign country. It was simply rendered necessary here for protection, in view of the roving character of our population.

"Now we come squarely face to face with the situation and vital issue between the Grand Lodge of Missouri—a comparatively young organization—and the Grand Lodge of Scotland, one of the oldest and most noted Masonic *Landmarks* in the world. We differ upon a question of jurisdictional rights and usages. There are just two modes of settlement, and we may choose either. One is to *break up* our fellowship with the Grand Lodge of Scotland. By this course we lock our doors against Scotch Masons, and in consistency and effect debar ourselves from visiting any Lodge wherein a Scotch Mason is admitted. We also go so far as to disturb the fraternal intercourse of the Masonic world. Let us avoid this. The other way is fraternal concession, and without any sacrifice of our Masonic principles. When the question was raised we were not so familiar with this foreign usage as our correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Scotland has made us. We have lived and learned. Let us profit by our knowledge. Let us not try our good old Scotch brethren by new and peculiar American laws, in an effort to force Scotland's recognition of an essentially and exclusively American usage and regulation.

"We yield this point of jurisdictional right so far as the Grand Lodge of Scotland and other European jurisdictions are concerned, while reaffirming the principle and usage in our relations with American Grand Jurisdictions; thus asserting anew the cosmopolitan spirit of our wide-spread brotherhood.

"We recognize the Universal Jurisdiction which has so long prevailed among the Grand Lodges of Europe, without yielding or in any degree compromising the principle which is one of the safeguards of the Order in America, and firmly adhering as ever to a resistance of any Grand Lodge planting Subordinate Lodges within the jurisdiction of any other Grand Lodge whose sovereignty we have recognized, and which principle has been so properly recognized also by the Grand Master of Scotland in his letter of March 29th, 1870.

"This view and disposition of the case involves a recognition of the citizen of Missouri, who was made a Mason while a sojourner in Scotland, as a legally made Mason."

Fraternally submitted,

THOS. E. GARRETT, }
R. E. ANDERSON, } *Committee.*
S. W. B. CARNEGIE, }

The report on Correspondence is from the prolific pen of Bro. GOULEV, reviewing proceedings of forty-nine Grand Bodies.

MONTANA.

The Eleventh Annual Communication of this Grand Body assembled at Helena, October 5, 1875.

R. W. Bro. HARRY R. COMLY, D. G. M., presiding, in the absence of M. W. Bro. ED. S. STACKPOLE, who was prevented from being present in consequence of the sudden death of his child.

Lodges represented, 16; total Lodges, 20; membership, 656.

The annual address of the G. M. was read by the Secretary, when the following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The sad intelligence has reached us that our M. W. Grand Master has suffered recent affliction in the loss of his infant and only child, compelling his return while already on his way to attend this Annual Communication; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the members of this Grand Lodge deeply sympathize with our M. W. Grand Master in this sudden and overwhelming bereavement, that changes the day of his anticipated pleasure into one of sorrow, and robs us of the joy of his presence and the guidance of his counsels.

"That we tender to him and his sorrow-stricken companion the only consolation that avails for such a loss—the assurance of faith in a resurrection and a Redeemer; of a wise Ruler who often smites in love, never in wrath, and who is able, out of seeming ill, to evolve eternal good. God gave, and God has taken away. He never errs and never willingly afflicts."

We quote from the address the following decisions:

"1. I also decided that re-installation of an officer of a Lodge was unnecessary, unless one or more terms intervene between the present and former elections.

"2. I also decided that an actual member may, by vote of the Lodge, become an honorary member and hold both relations to the Lodge."

We confess a want of appreciation of this class of *dual* membership.

Very little business was transacted. The following report was concurred in :

To the M. W. Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M., Montana :

“ Your Committee appointed to devise and report a plan for a Masonic insurance association, respectfully report that, owing to the limited time at their disposal, they are unable to prepare any suitable plans for the organization of said association, and therefore request that said committee be continued, with instructions to obtain all the information possible, and report at the next Communication of this Grand Lodge.”

J. M. KNIGHT,
H. M. PARCHEN, } *Committee.*
JOS. A. HYDE,

With all respect for the opinions of our Montana brethren, we would advise that, as a Grand Lodge, they do not have anything to do with “ Masonic insurance associations.”

We have such organizations in Illinois, but *entirely disconnected with our Grand Lodge.*

The report on Foreign Correspondence, by R. W. Bro. HEDGES, is a good document, and full of elevating thought. Illinois receives pleasant notice.

M. W. Bro. HARRY R. COMLY, elected G. M. ; R. W. Bro. CORNELIUS HEDGES, re-elected G. Sec.

NEBRASKA.

The Eighteenth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge assembled in Lincoln, June 23, 1876.

M. W. Bro. FRANK NELCH, presiding.

Lodges represented, 50 ; total chartered Lodges, 54 ; total Lodges U. D., 7 ; membership, 2,238.

The Grand Master's address is brief, without allusion to any topics but those of local interest.

An oration was delivered by Bro. WILLIAM H. MORRIS, Grand Orator. He presents us much food for reflection, from which we select :—

ORATION.

“ Once again has the revolving wheel of time brought us together, to attend the important duties of our several stations—again are we found in our places—and as the pot of incense is an emblem of a pure heart, as it glows with fervent heat, so should our hearts continually glow with gratitude to the Great and Beneficent Author of our existence for the manifold blessings we enjoy.

“ In the beginning GOD created the HEAVENS and the *Earth*. And the Earth was without form and void ; and darkness was upon the face of the deep : and the

Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters—and GOD said let there be LIGHT: and there was LIGHT.' In the words of another: Bright and beautiful beyond comparison was the rising of the sun on that day, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy. A wild enthusiasm of holy and happy feeling pervaded the vast creation. The Great Artificer of all things, well pleased with His own creations, pronounced them good. He smiled upon the world, and it was glad. All things, animate and inanimate, reflected back to the Giver their satisfaction. Sun vied with star; angel with man; and tree, shrub, flower, warbling bird, singing waterfall, dripping rock, mountain's misty top, and all created things, struggling for precedence, in native melody of undissembled joy seemed to express gratitude to Him who had blessed them *so wisely and so well*. Man walked superior amid the glad creation, upright and God-like—upright, because pure and holy; God-like, because made in the image of his God, and because commissioned in his sphere to exercise some of the attributes of the deity. All things upon earth were beneath his feet, and subject to his control. A perfect being, he stood before his Maker, and in louder and more melodious notes than the tallest arch-angel, who with lays of love had chanted his master's praise, he praised his Friend, his Father, and his God.

"Another morning came with dawning blush, and the sun rose feebly out of the east with clouded face, and looked upon a dismal world. Since his last setting the trail of evil and sorrow, of anguish and despair, had passed over the fair face of nature, and sin and woe were, with nervous rapidity, hurrying in quick march, scattering desolation where before all was peace and happiness. High above might be seen the form of Wrath, with countenance severe and brow begirt with storm, his right arm with living thunder clad, and prepared to take vengeance upon the transgressors.

A voice is heard, of mingled pity and command—
Spare, spare, for a time, a ransom shall be found.

"Hope, Sorrow and Repentance came down to earth to struggle with Sin, Guilt and Woe. Mercy, weeping her tears of pity for man's sad fate, blotted out the dark marks of the Recording Angel's pen ere the record was made. The deadly battle now begins. Man, dejected, sad, woe-begone, walks the earth, despised of himself. He is the stake for which fierce contention is now made. Avarice, Ambition, Lust, Envy, Fear and Hate drag him from the past, and with syren songs delude by promise of future joy. On the other hand, Hope, like a tender mother, ever watchful, points to the fair fields beyond the sin; and Faith, with sweet instruction, calls attention to the voice that stayed the arm of Wrath when about to smite, and says: Through me you shall be justified, and regain what your transgression lost. Three sisters are we before you—Faith, Hope and Charity. Follow our guidance, and fear no danger. Man wisely accepts the proffered aid. Now, just audible to a listening and attentive ear—soft, fading, dying, and indistinct, like a gentle strain produced by, and yet not being on, the chords of a harp, upon which sighs the gentle south wind of a calm summer's evening—is heard the same strains that were given by creation's orchestra upon the primeval morn.

"*God threw His bow athwart the sky.* Beneath its arch stood FAITH, HOPE and CHARITY: before them, man, to receive his first lessons in the arts of life, his first instruction in science, and, under the divine guidance, to found an institution, through which, by which, and in which, until SHILOH shall come, man may grope his dark and gloomy way through time to a happy eternity. How great the occasion; how august the event; what momentous results hang upon the hour. Methinks I see Hope, with beaming countenance and eye of light, addressing man with words of generous encouragement: Look up, look high. Let not your mighty powers be cramped by servility, sordid policy, ignorance, indolence, or fear. All nature is in your hand. The winds, the rolling waves, the elements themselves, all proclaim

aloud for what you were created. The divine energy itself is within you. God made you to be great, like Himself, beneficent and active. Receive for yourselves, and transmit to those who shall come after you, three grand principles of relief—Faith in God, Hope in immortality, and Charity with all mankind; of these you are to be the guardians and promulgators. Your charter is divine; your field, the world; your reward, if your mission be well performed, an eternal seat in the celestial mansion—a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

“Man, with resolution strong, bows himself to the work before him. Hope encouragingly points the way; Faith makes strong his heart; and as he commences the ascent to the realms of light and purity, of high resolves and noble purpose, Charity skillfully throws her mantle over him, covering his deficiencies even from himself.

“It may seem that I am claiming too high antiquity, and too remote a starting point, for the foundation of the Institution of which I am to speak. But History bears us back many centuries on Time's ladder; we easily climb, century by century, beyond Noah and the flood; and tradition, like the glimmering of a light from some cottage on one of our broad prairies of a dark night, though feeble, shines, and quite distinctly marks the path, taking us back almost to the period when Time sprang a *living thing* from the womb of Eternity. This institution thus formed, ever attacked and never vanquished, is a perpetual miracle, and a shining testimony of the immortality of its principles. Amidst the various agitation of human affairs, she maintains herself erect and triumphant, with an invisible power, so that we can without interruption trace her back, more or less distinctly, and find her united to the prophets and patriarchs.”

We have heretofore entertained some grave doubts as to the antiquity of our Craft.

The Report of the Committee on Correspondence, by Bro. I. N. WISE, is a document worthy of much consideration.

M.: W.: Bro. ALFRED G. HASTINGS was elected Grand Master; R.: W.: Bro. WM. R. BOWEN, re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was held at St. Johns, September 22d, 23d and 24th, 1875. M.: W.: Bro. JOHN V. ELLIS, Grand Master; and WM. F. BUNTING, Grand Secretary.

On the second day of the session, ROBERT T. CLINCH was elected Grand Master, and W. F. BUNTING re-appointed Grand Secretary.

The annual address of M.: W.: Grand Master ELLIS exhibits well-directed zeal for the interest of the Craft; and gives assurances of harmony and gratifying prosperity throughout the jurisdiction.

Much of this excellent paper is devoted to the striking events of the past year. Noticing particularly the organization of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island;

the installation of his Royal Highness, the PRINCE OF WALES, as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England; and the dedication of the Masonic Temple in New York.

The fraternal allusion of our M. r. W. r. Brother to the losses sustained by sister jurisdictions, in the death of some of their honored and representative past officers, is highly suggestive of the loss sustained by our New Brunswick brethren by his refusal to again accept the position that he has filled for the past three years with such distinguished ability.

For the consolation of some of our radical brethren, he says—

"I would earnestly impress upon the Worshipful Masters of Lodges the duty of a strict compliance with the Laws of Grand Lodge and the general requirements of the Craft in respect of Masonic burial. In one case a Lodge buried with Masonic honors a brother who had never affiliated with the Craft in this jurisdiction, and who was not a member of any Lodge; in another case the Grand Secretary was applied to for information as to whether a dispensation would be issued to bury a brother who had been suspended for non-payment of dues; other applications have been made for dispensations to bury unaffiliated Masons. In one case a brother had accidentally shot himself, and there was much public sympathy with his family. In another a brother had withdrawn from his Lodge, had resided some time in the United States, and had not rejoined on his return. The burden or responsibility, or even trouble, of a decision in such cases, should be thrown either upon the Grand Master or the Grand Secretary, but the Master of the Lodge, no matter what the local reasons pressing him to a contrary course, should manfully do his duty, as is clearly prescribed by the Constitutions. No unaffiliated Mason can be lawfully interred with Masonic honors—and no affiliated brother ought to be so interred unless at his own request. Our Constitutions make a liberal provision to meet the case of the stranger-brother who may die within our jurisdiction. No Master of a Lodge should ask for a dispensation to hold a Masonic funeral procession unless he is fully satisfied in his own mind that the circumstances of the case will justify a compliance with his request."

We shall have occasion to notice this subject hereafter.

We quote again—

"At the last session of the Grand Lodge a resolution was adopted making the production of a Grand Lodge certificate a pre-requisite for examination, from brothers hailing from another jurisdiction, desiring to be received as visitors into Lodges in this Province. I invite Grand Lodge to a further and fuller consideration of this subject. If it is desirable to continue this regulation, it should be made a constitutional enactment; and, it appears to me, that if continued, it should be made to apply to brothers hailing from Lodges in our own Province, as well as to those coming from other jurisdictions. The European practice is to insist upon the production of a Grand Lodge certificate, as a proof that the applicant has been made a Mason in a regular Lodge. On this continent the production of the certificate is not generally required, though it is in some places. However, the brethren have now had several months' experience of the practice, and they ought to be able to say whether its continuance is or is not desirable."

The following resolution was subsequently presented for consideration, but received a negative vote:

"That this Grand Lodge reconsider the regulation adopted at the last Annual Communication, requiring all visitors to Lodges to produce a certificate of a Grand Lodge previous to undergoing an examination."

Take your papers, brethren, when you go to New Brunswick. They also adopt the following :

“Resolved, That while, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, a Mason is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Fraternity, until he be suspended, excluded or expelled, after having undergone a regular trial, there is nothing in the general regulations of the Craft to prevent Lodges, if they desire to do so, enacting a by-law, providing that brethren in arrears of dues on the night of the annual election in their Lodge shall not be eligible to vote at such election or to hold office.”

We find this provision incorporated in a large majority of the by-laws of subordinate bodies. We do not believe, however, that a Lodge can deprive a member of the *inherent* right of *voting*, except on conviction for a Masonic offense.

Nineteen Lodges were represented, with a total membership of 2,209.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This Grand Body assembled in Semi-annual Communication at Manchester, Dec. 29, 1874.

The Eighty-seventh Annual Communication was held at Concord, May 19, 1875.

Their amended constitution is as follows :

“SECTION 9. At the Semi-Annual Communication no business shall be transacted but the exemplification of the Work and Lectures, excepting that any business may be presented and ordered to lie over to the next Annual Communication, or be referred to a committee, but without debate.”

M. W. Bro. NATHANIEL W. CUMNER, G. M. ; R. W. Bro. JOHN A. HARRIS, G. Sec.

Lodges represented, 55 ; total chartered Lodges, 71 ; total Lodges U. D., 1 ; total, 72. Membership, 7,712.

Grand Master CUMNER, in his address, presents a beautiful tribute to the memory of four deceased brethren of his jurisdiction :

M. W. JESSE CARR, born Oct. 6, 1783 ; made a Mason in 1809 ; Grand Master in 1834 and 1835, and died Nov. 19, 1874.

M. W. HORACE CHASE, born Dec. 14, 1788 ; made a Mason in 1815 ; Grand Master in 1851 and 1852, and died March 1, 1875.

R. W. HARRISON G. HARRIS, born 1790 ; made a Mason in 1815, and D. D. G. Master in 1821 and 1822 ; died March 8, 1875.

R. W. WILLIAM P. RIDDLE, born 1789 ; made a Mason in 1823, and D. D. G. M. in 1841 ; died May 18, 1875.

We are a little surprised that Bro. CUMNER should have found it necessary to grant *nine* dispensations, "permitting the ballot to be spread upon applicants for the degrees within less than the constitutional time."

HIS DECISIONS.

"That as Masons we should be exclusive in all our actions.

1. "That subordinate Lodges should, if possible, comply with the request of the parent body, and not occupy their halls in common with other societies. That the action of the Grand Lodge, in 1868, upon this subject, is not compulsory, but in the form of a request.

2. "That it is the duty of a Lodge to grant a dimit, when the applicant has paid all dues and assessments, unless he be under Masonic discipline, or that reasons exist for the same. In the latter case the officers should at once put the brother upon trial for the offence. A Mason cannot be unmade, nor deprived of his rights and privileges as such, except by expulsion, and then only after due trial for unmasonic conduct.

"Two stated communications having been held upon the same evening, we embrace some of the facts under which the meetings were held that our conclusion may be better understood.

3. "SPECIFICATION.—It appears that the Master arrived at the Lodge room on or about 7:30 o'clock, the usual hour for opening the Lodge, and stated to some two or three of the brethren present that if there were no objections he would not open the Lodge until after the close of a meeting then being held at the Town Hall, and not hearing any objections absented himself from the Lodge room. Soon after the Wardens arrived, and the Master not being present, the Senior Warden opened the Lodge for the transaction of the regular business. After its completion closed the same. At the close of the meeting at the Town Hall, or very soon after, the Master and several of the brethren went to the Lodge room and found it closed. The Master on making application for the keys was informed that the stated communication of the Lodge had been held by the Senior Warden and the business thereof transacted. The Master, after consulting with the brethren, concluded to enter the Lodge room, open the Lodge and do the regular business just the same as though no other meeting had been held.

"CONCLUSION: Therefore we conclude that the first meeting held by the Senior Warden must be recorded as the stated communication. The second meeting held by the Master cannot be recorded, and hence must be considered informal and therefore null and void."

We think that the last clause of No. 2 should read "except by expulsion," or *suspension*. A suspended Mason is certainly "deprived of his rights and privileges" as a Mason. The conclusion is doubtless correct—that Master *limped*.

The jurisdiction is divided into five districts. District D. G. Masters have been faithful, as their reports demonstrate. They show gratifying prosperity, and much harmony. Only two appeals from subordinate bodies.

We regret to notice this:—

"The committee to whom was referred the application for aid to the Washington Monument Association, recommended that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed, which report was accepted and adopted."

Bro. CUMNER was succeeded by M. W. Bro. WILLIAM BARRETT.

R. W. Bro. JOHN A. HARRIS was continued G. Sec.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. NATHAN P. HUNT. It is an elaborate paper of 100 pages, containing reviews of proceedings of 47 Grand Jurisdictions. He touches Illinois lightly.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Body convened for the eighty-ninth time in Raleigh, Dec. 6, 1875.

R. W. Bro. GEORGE W. BLOUNT, presiding.

Lodges represented, 166; total Lodges, 240; membership returned, 9,685, resident Masons not Members, 2,384—total, 12,069.

The Grand Master delivered an excellent address; noticing in appropriate terms the decease of several estimable brethren, including P. G. M. JORDAN.

He records twenty-two decisions.

In connection with remarks on the subject of uniform work, he says:

"Our Lodges are becoming too much enlightened to be satisfied with parrot teaching, and will not brook instruction from persons who cannot do more than give the mere verbiage of the ceremony. If we cannot have instructions of the right kind, if our intelligent young men, who are daily coming into our ranks, cannot be made to see something more in our rites than mere ceremony, if they are not so instructed as that the beautiful and holy principles of Masonry will be unfolded and made to shine through every symbol, the whole becomes to him unmeaning jargon, and he votes the Lodge-room a bore and Masonry a cheat. That follows complaints of lukewarmness in all activities which engage the Masonic heart and hand, inattention to the plainest requirements of duty—then defection and Masonic crime."

This is sound talk, and deserves more than a passing notice. As a rule, our Lodges present to the candidate the *superficials* of Masonry only. An intelligent man is not satisfied with this, and the consequence is, that scores of good men are, practically, lost to the Fraternity. Then again, there is a growing tendency to lumber up Masonry with non-essentials. We do not believe that Masonry is made up of "Jurisprudence" and "work." We look upon it as an active living principle, founded in God's gracious designs for the welfare of His creatures. To the devoted brother it is a tower of strength; to the careless and unappreciative, useless; because he sees no beauty in it, not found in imposing ritual.

We are glad to know that this subject is attracting more general attention.

In connection with the foregoing, he says—

"I find that in matters of discipline Lodges are alarmingly loose. There is too much disposition to wink at the short-comings of their members. It must be

remedied. Our halls must be purified—purged of that which gives offence to the pure Masonic principle. One Lodge with twenty pure men, exemplifying in their walk the doctrines we profess, is worth more than fifty with hundreds on their rolls, immoral, dissolute, inattentive to Masonic duty, contemning Masonic requirement. With proper enforcement of discipline by the Lodges we would hear less complaint about luke-warmness of the membership. Our halls would become attractive retreats, and the great object we profess to foster would flourish, and good men who are now kept out of our councils would flock to us. Want of familiarity with procedure, I am satisfied, has been the reason for much neglect of discipline. That reason should now vanish, for there is now furnished the desideratum."

We are right glad to know that our M. : W. : has been re-elected. Give us such brethren as Grand Officers and we have no fears for *Masonry*.

Nine dispensations granted for new Lodges.

In regard to their Orphan Asylums, he remarks—

"It is gratifying that every year we see manifested more interest in its success in every quarter. Churches, conventions, associations, conferences, the press, all now lend their aid in furthering the work. And I cannot leave this part of the address without grateful notice of the act of the Governor calling attention to this object, in his thanksgiving proclamation, as one worthy of the thank-offerings of the various congregations of the State, and to return thanks for the liberality with which response was made. May we not hope that it may be the precursor of more material endorsement and aid?

"Let us not abate in zeal for this, the crowning glory of North Carolina Masonry, but rather let us push it with the energy which its importance demands, and its sacredness and our honor require. Let us persevere until all shall recognize, aid and encourage the manumission of the helpless orphan from a thralldom which, in some instances, is ignoble and degrading."

We do not find any Report on Correspondence, but hope to another year.

R. : W. : Bro. DONALD W. BAIN, re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

The Eighty-ninth Annual Communication of this Grand Body assembled in Trenton, January 19th of the present year.

M. : W. : Bro. WILLIAM A. TEMBROOK, presiding.

Lodges represented, 143; total Lodges, 145; membership, 12,013.

The address of our M. : W. : Brother contains much valuable suggestion. His decisions are as follows:

"1. All applications for admission to membership, whether by initiation or affiliation, must be signed by the applicant.

"2. When a Committee of Investigation, or a committee appointed for any other purpose, fail to report within a reasonable time, such committee should be discharged and a new one appointed.

"3. In granting permission to another Lodge to receive an application for initiation, a unanimous vote of the Lodge having jurisdiction is not necessary. A majority vote is sufficient.

"4. When a Lodge in this State, at the request of a Lodge in another jurisdiction, grants permission to confer the F. C. and M. M. degrees on an E. A., such permission is equivalent to a surrender of Lodge jurisdiction, and the brother, after again passing the ordeal of the ballot, becomes, in accordance with the laws of this jurisdiction, a member of the Lodge in which he is raised. The Lodge in which he is initiated cannot be required to return any portion of the fee paid prior to initiation, though it is optional with them to do so.

"5. After a candidate has been elected, if objections are made to his initiation, the initiation should be stayed and a Committee of Investigation appointed. After the report of the committee, the Lodge may decide the question of initiation by a majority vote. If it be decided in the negative, the proposition fee should be returned.

"6. Neither an oath nor an affirmation should be required from a Master Mason summoned to testify in a Masonic trial. His testimony should be taken upon his honor and his obligations as a Master Mason.

"7. Conviction in a civil court does not set aside the necessity of a Masonic trial.

"8. Neither the signature of a Master nor the seal of the Lodge should be appended to certificates of good standing other than dimitts; those only excepted which are given to the family of a deceased brother, and those which are issued for use in traveling. A traveling certificate should be surrendered to the Secretary of the Lodge on the return of the brother to whom it was given.

"9. A Lodge has the right to enact a by-law which will exclude, during the time of the annual election of officers, any who are not members of the Lodge in which such election is being held."

Personally, we regard "Nos. 3 and 5" as correct doctrines. Our views on No. 5 have been stated in another place. We shall be glad if our Grand Lodge will give these matters further consideration.

We make the following quotations to show the tendencies of the Craft :

"Among the many qualifications which are requisite in the Master in order to promote the real prosperity of a Lodge, I would mention the following: *First*, he should be a good man—one whose character is beyond reproach, thereby challenging the admiration and commanding the respect, not only of the brethren over whom he has been called to preside, but also of those with whom he daily associates. He should be possessed of a sufficient amount of intelligence and judgment to enable him, not only to acquire, but thoroughly to comprehend our ancient and impressive ritual, and thus be able to impart a true knowledge of its significance and meaning. While appreciating the high honor conferred by his brethren—an honor which is to be prized—he should carefully avoid too much elation, and have constantly in view the service which the office demands. In presiding, let him be firm and decided, yet always courteous. His reproofs should be dictated by friendship, softened by candor, and enforced with mildness and affection; in the whole of his deportment he should combine dignity with affability and ease. Such a course will endear

a Worshipful Master to his brethren, promote his usefulness, and leave to his successor a model worthy of imitation. A Lodge with such a Master, and composed of brethren who are constantly engaged in endeavoring to further the grand work of our brotherhood, and who, with untiring zeal and devotion to the true principles of the Fraternity, are earnestly laboring to promote the good of their fellow-men, will not only exert an influence marked in its effects, unlimited in its extent, and of untold value in its results, but will also attain the highest standard of perfection in a work, even better than our ritual—the *standard* of true moral excellence. Surely, brethren, such considerations should prompt us to greater diligence and a more faithful performance of our Masonic duties, and stimulate us to a personal exemplification of the virtues which Masonry enjoins. Thus we shall secure, not only the high esteem of all wise and good men, but that which is of infinitely greater importance—the approbation of that God whom we reverence at our altars, whose favors are better than life.”

It affords us sincere pleasure to note such evidences of moral progress. Morality is the soul of Masonry, consequently when we find the “cardinal virtues” disregarded; we are certain to find the seeds of disintegration and death.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters show steady and satisfactory progress.

Two dispensations for new lodges have been issued.

M. W. Bro. DANIEL B. BRUEN, Past G. Master, was presented with a jewel.

In response to this evidence of fraternal affection, he stated some reminiscences that are worthy of record:

“I was made a Mason in St. John’s Lodge, then No. 2, in May, 5817. Masonry at that time had passed the zenith of the high character which was given to it by the distinguished brethren who founded this Grand Lodge, and by their successors who for many years were the most distinguished citizens of the State, who represented their Lodges at the annual and extra meetings of the Grand Lodge. Soon after my connection with the Fraternity, ‘the Hydra-headed monster,’ anti-Masonry, had already begun to show its venom. Many of the most respectable citizens were connected with the Fraternity, and many active members ceased to attend and withdrew their membership. It was openly charged that Masons professing religion, renounced the Order, and their neglect of attending their Lodges afforded evidence, in a great degree, of the political position of anti-Masonry.

“In August, 5826, the Morgan denouement culminated, which created a formidable political anti-Masonic party, and a reign of terror to Freemasonry. Many Lodges ceased meeting, many surrendered their warrants, many Masons who were politicians renounced the Order and connected themselves with political anti-Masonry. The Grand Lodge continued to hold its regular annual meetings, the number of Lodges growing less every year. The timid became frightened, and many within our own jurisdiction, in violation of their plighted faith, renounced their obligations, and openly appeared in the ranks of political anti-Masonry. Many Lodges dwindled and died a natural death. In the year 5837, at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, when the hour of opening arrived, there were but two Representatives present. After a little delay, a third one appeared, when the Grand Lodge was opened. In the afternoon there were seven Representatives present. You must perceive, brethren, that our time-honored institution, the noble fabric, the highly respectable Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey, founded, nurtured and reared by men most distinguished in public and private life, had almost dissolved into its original elements. In eleven short years from the zenith of the Grand Lodge (as to

numbers), in 5826, with a representation of twenty-nine Lodges, we find, that in 5837, barely the constitutional number of three Lodges appeared to keep in legal existence this M.:W.: Grand Lodge. And who, brethren, were 'the forlorn hope' who were left in charge, to protect and hand down the heritage left to us by the founders of the M.:W.: Grand Lodge? There were many highly respectable names on the books of the Lodges. Brethren who figured largely in the Grand Lodge in the days of its prosperity, but in its adversity, where were they to be found? Were they counselling, advising, and aiding in sustaining our sinking institution? No, brethren, they were not like the 'good Samaritan'—they passed on the opposite side of the way, and it was left for a few obscure brethren, who, in the days of the prosperity of the Grand Lodge, were considered merely as appendages to the Order, to sustain and hold together the M.:W.: Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey; who met regularly in their Lodges (Newark, Brearly and Trenton, the principal ones), year after year, elected their officers for keeping a legal existence of this M.:W.: Grand Lodge, and faithfully fulfilling the trust reposed in them by their predecessors."

A fresh Morgan raid would present a rare opportunity for many brethren to be placed on the "unaffiliated list," in the expectation of retaining some Masonic rights.

The report of Bro. MARSHALL F. SMITH on Foreign Correspondence is brief, but amply sufficient. It gives a condensed statement of the progress of the Craft in 41 jurisdictions.

We are pleased to see that this brother is now M.:W.: Grand Master.

R.:W.: Bro. JOSEPH H. HOUGH, re-elected G. Sec.

NEW YORK.

The proceedings of the Ninety-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge is a large and well-arranged volume, by a *large* and *well-ordered* Grand Secretary.

Lodges represented, 663; total lodges, 715; membership, 83,594.

The address of M.: W.: Bro. ELLWOOD E. THORNE is not lengthy, but a pointed and finished business paper. Twelve dispensations have been granted for new lodges.

He thus speaks of the "Colored Masonry" monstrosity—

"Another question has been presented, not for immediate action, but for calm consideration, by the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

"At the annual communication of that body last October, a special committee reported favorably on a proposition to admit a number of confessedly clandestine organizations and to divide the jurisdiction of the State with such irregular bodies. The point of the whole matter is, that this is simply a proposition on the part of the

committee of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, to abandon the American law of sole jurisdiction, claimed by Grand Lodges on this continent, and, if adopted, to open the whole of our territory to the incursions of such organizations as may choose to invade it, and thus by destroying our authority at the same time put an end to the peaceful and harmonious progress we have so long enjoyed.

"No action appears to be required at this time, because the Grand Lodge of Ohio has not definitely passed upon the report of its committee, and, it is to be hoped that when it does, it will remain in full accord with the other American Grand Lodges, and with the best interests of Masonry on this continent.

"Meanwhile, I repeat, it should receive your careful attention, so that, *if action should be taken in Ohio, adverse to the general well-being, your duty may be plain and your action prompt.*" Italics ours.

Twenty-five decisions are reported, nearly all of which are founded in the local law of the jurisdiction. The transactions of the Committee on Hall and Asylum Fund have been severely criticised. Some malcontents have gone so far as to send their strictures by circular to the Lodges of that obedience.

The proposition of W. Bro. I. I. COUCH to separate the financial management of the Hall and Asylum Fund from the "politics" of the Grand Lodge, met with favorable consideration. A committee was appointed to secure the necessary legislation.

We believe that our brethren of New York will surmount every obstacle to an early liquidation of their liabilities. They must expect grumblers, disappointed Masonic politicians. They are the "unwelcome presence" in every jurisdiction of any considerable extent. *All* members of the Fraternity are not *Masons*. These expend a life-time of effort in the furtherance of ambitious projects relating solely to self. Give them a "wide berth," and let "offices seek the brethren." When you find a brother seeking an office, let him "severely alone."

The report on Foreign Correspondence by Bros. SIMONS, JOHNSON and SACK-REUTER, makes fraternal allusion to Illinois. Of Bro. ROBBINS' African tendencies they say:

"He favors the absorption of the African element, about which he and others will find our say under Ohio."

Here it is:

"At the quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, held December 6, 1786, it was *voted*, That no Lodge can exist in this State but under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

"While this is, beyond doubt, the earliest assertion of the principle of the Grand Lodge jurisdiction for which the American Grand Lodges are now contending, though it was again asserted in 1829, and at various times since, it also antedates the formation of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and that of the so-called Grand Lodges of colored persons. The position thus taken by our Grand Lodge has never been relinquished, and, we feel justified in saying, never will be. True, there have been times when through dissensions in the Craft two governing bodies have temporarily existed at the same time in this State, yet the wide-spread and enduring conviction of the brethren that but one Grand Lodge ought to exist in the same jurisdiction,

has always been the basis of adjustment, and thus the continuous existence of the Grand Lodge has been a continual assertion of the principle of exclusive jurisdiction.

"Admitting, as we freely do, that African Lodge No. 459, of Boston, was duly constituted by a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, which, though granted in 1784, only became operative by reaching those for whom it was intended in 1787, waiving any discussion of its subsequent demise, its assertion in 1827 of absolute independence of all authority and its imitation of what, it must be admitted, had been done before in Europe, namely, erecting itself into a mother Lodge and granting warrants to parties in other States in which regularly established Grand Lodges were already in existence and occupancy, we assert that its invasion of the State of New York in 1828, which State had been lawfully occupied by a regular Grand Lodge since 1781, was precisely the same act in nature as that since perpetrated by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and that in both cases the invaders are clandestine, and without a shadow of claim or color of right in their proceedings.

"Precisely the same state of facts exists in Ohio, and when its committee made its report recommending that Grand Lodge to annul its previous history, to cancel its claim to its well established right of jurisdiction, and to recognize as regular, Clandestine Masons, and then divide its jurisdiction with them, it in terms proposed to overthrow the whole labors of a century, and to open our territory to every set of adventurers, who, proclaiming themselves to be a Grand Lodge, should choose to occupy our ground and dispute our authority.

"The object of the promoters of this precious scheme seems to us to ignore all the laws and usages of Masonry, to break down the only possible safeguard for our continued existence, and to substitute chaos and confusion for the symmetry and order we have hitherto known. And this, too, not because their proteges are better men and better Masons than we are, not because they can do anything for the Fraternity or its advancement we cannot do, but simply because they are colored men, as if that had anything possible to do with the question. Masonry has no color line; makes no distinction of rank, caste, nationality, religion, politics, or color; its doors are open to every respectable man possessing the needed qualifications, and who can successfully pass the scrutiny of the ballot, and that failing him, we know of no legal way by which he can be 'resolved' into the Fraternity.

"The inference from the report under consideration is, further, that if the persons whom the Grand Master of Ohio and his committee hold up to us for sympathy, even to the violation of laws made to secure our own existence, were white or green, they would have no chance in Ohio more than elsewhere; the argument really being, that because they are of African descent we must overlook their total irregularity, their unwarranted invasion of the several State jurisdictions where their so-called Grand Lodges exist, and give up every principle for which we have contended.

"We cannot consent, because we should by that act legalize the buccaneering of Hamburg and France, and practically relinquish our right to govern our own families in our own homes. Having at one swallow taken in our share of these twelve thousand clandestines, we should in all fairness be forever estopped from complaining of an occasional invasion from abroad, and so in a few years our respective territories would have as many conflicting jurisdictions in each as there might be found outside parties willing to grant a semblance of authority to applicants.

"Masonry in the State of New York, so far as its superintendence and government is concerned, belongs to us, having descended in direct and unbroken line from our fathers, and we deny the claim of any body of men proposing to share our

heritage with us. We shall deny in the future, as we have in the past, the validity of any warrant located in the State of New York, not granted to seven or more regular Masons by our own Grand Lodge; and what we claim for ourselves we shall maintain to the extent of our power for all of our peers.

"We cannot, therefore, give our assent to the Ohio proposition, and trust that that jurisdiction will continue in the ranks of the legitimate upholders of American Masonry by refusing to mistake sentiment for law, and by avoiding entangling alliances with clandestine and unauthorized associations calling themselves Masons.

M.:W.: Bro. JAMES W. HUSTED was elected Grand Master; R.:W.: Bro. JAMES M. AUSTIN, continued Grand Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA.

We have before us a large volume containing the proceedings of five emergent Communications, and proceedings of its Tenth Annual Communication, held at Halifax, June 2, 1875.

M.:W.: Grand Master J. WIMBURN LAURIE being absent, attending the dedication of the New Masonic Temple in New York, R.:W.: Bro. ALLEN H. CROWE, D. G. M., presided.

Forty-two Lodges were represented.

Total No. chartered Lodges, 63; total No. Lodges U. D., 5; membership, 3,295.

The address of M.:W.: Bro. LAURIE is a business paper devoted to local affairs. The following are his decisions:

"I have embodied several decisions given by me in the simplest and plainest form—that of question and answer. It will be noticed that the answers were generally based on and immediately drawn from the constitution.

"*Question.*—Is it compulsory to vote on the election of a candidate for the degrees?

"*Answer.*—Yes; the ballot must be unanimous.

"*Question.*—Is it necessary to take the ballot when the investigating committee have reported unfavorably?

"*Answer.*—Yes; the ballot must be held, whether the petition be reported on favorably or unfavorably. (Standing resolution, No. 4).

"*Question.*—Is it requisite that an applicant residing beyond ten miles from the Lodge be recommended by six members of the Lodge to which he applies for admission?

Answer.—Yes; section 43, chapter 14, prescribing the jurisdiction of a Lodge as extending ten miles, I am of opinion that in accordance with the latter part of section 43, every applicant residing beyond that distance must be recommended in writing by six members of the Lodge to which he applies.

Question.—A Lodge enquires, ‘can we suspend By-Law No. 7 of our Lodge of our own accord?’

Answer.—No; sec. 47 of cap. 14 of the Constitution of Grand Lodge forbids it.

“The W. M. elect of Acadia Lodge No. 14 having declined to be installed as such, I issued my dispensation authorizing the Lodge to proceed to the election and installation of a W. M. for the ensuing year.

“I have adhered to the decisions of my predecessors and have declined to shorten the period between first and second degrees.

“I have refused permission to a Lodge to initiate a candidate unable to read and write.

“I have refused permission to initiate a candidate having a cork leg.

“I have declined to issue a dispensation to a Lodge to install its officers in public.”

Will our M. W. Brother tell us why he objects to public installations?

We have read with much pleasure the report of R. W. Bro. CROWE, D. G. M. He has made a goodly number of official visitations, and with beneficial results.

The reports of D. D. G. Masters exhibit a prosperous condition of the Fraternity throughout the jurisdiction.

M. W. Bro. LAURIE was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. BENJAMIN CURREN, G. Sec.

OHIO.

The Sixty-Ninth Annual Grand Communication of this jurisdiction was held at Columbus, Oct. 19, A. L. 5875.

Bro. CHARLES A. WOODWARD was elected M. W. Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. JOHN CALDWELL, Grand Secretary.

The address of the retiring Grand Master, Bro. BATTIN, is brief, embodying, however, matters of more than ordinary interest to the Craft. His recommendations in regard to the unfraternal “paragraph 4, page 59, Grand Lodge proceedings for 1874,” practically excluding other branches of the Masonic family from participating in the funeral ceremonies of a deceased M. M., or occupying quarters with them, were sustained.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence made the following reports, which were concurred in :

“ Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence respectfully report :

“ 1. That no Lodge under this jurisdiction shall participate in the funeral of a brother unless the same be under the exclusive control of a Lodge of Master Masons, or one of the Masonic organizations which recognize the degrees of E. A., F. C., and M. M., and make the possession of said degrees a pre-requisite to admission into such organizations, and that, when more than one Masonic organization attends the funeral of a deceased brother, but one funeral service shall be performed, but that in case the funeral be under the control of the Knights Templar, and their funeral service be performed, nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Master Masons present from depositing in the grave the emblem of immortality and explaining its significance according to our ritual. And they recommend the adoption of the following :

“ *Resolved*, That paragraph No. 4, and the explanation thereof on page 59, of the printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge for 1874, be, and the same is hereby rescinded.

“ Also, the following :

“ 2. That, on the trial of a brother on charges of unmasonic conduct, the production of the record of his conviction in a court of criminal jurisdiction of a violation of the civil law involving a Masonic offense is *prima facie* evidence of his guilt, which, unexplained, is sufficient to warrant conviction, but, like other mere *prima facie* evidence, may be explained by any competent testimony.

“ Which was adopted.

TRIAL FOR CONTUMACY—FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

“ 3 Your committee concur in the views expressed by the Grand Master of the time when a brother is in arrears for dues to his Lodge, and to his decision as to the time when a brother should be suspended for non-payment. And your committee are of opinion that, before a brother is expelled for non-payment of dues, charges should be preferred against him, and the same proceedings had as in other cases of trial for Masonic offense.

“ Also, the following :

“ 4. No subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction shall permit its Lodge-room to be used by any other society or order whatsoever, nor shall it occupy any hall or room jointly with any other society or order, except by the special permission of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master; but nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prohibit a subordinate Lodge from using rooms jointly with a chapter of Royal Arch Masons, a Masonic Council or Commandery, or other Masonic body.

“ Also, the following :

“ 5. The jurisdiction of subordinate lodges is determined by the enactments of the Grand Lodge, and while the subordinate Lodge may, under the powers conferred by the Grand Lodge, surrender its jurisdiction over an individual, a subordinate has no power by agreement or otherwise, to alter or change, without the consent of the Grand Lodge, its territorial jurisdiction. A subordinate may enter into an agreement with a sister Lodge, altering their jurisdiction as affecting the mutual

rights of the Lodges so consenting, but no such agreement is binding until reported to, and approved by, this Grand Lodge."

This is all good doctrine.

The noticeable feature of the proceedings of our sister Grand Lodge, is the subordination of everything to the "Colored Grand Lodge of Ohio." As we intend to give some attention to these so-called "Colored Masons," it is proper that M. W. Bro. BATTIN's remarks on the subject should be presented. Here they are—

COLORED LODGES—THE COLORED GRAND LODGE OF OHIO.

Address of Bro. A. H. Battin, M. W. G. M. to M. W. G. L. of Ohio.

It is well known to us all that the coming year is the centennial of the nation. One hundred years ago our patriot fathers proclaimed to the world those noble words embodying great truths, that shook the thrones of monarchs as an earthquake. "*All men are created free and equal.*" endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which is life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They were the foundation of a great Republic, which, having stood the test of time, the shocks of foreign and intestine wars, is now at the close of its first century, greater, stronger, more powerful than ever before, and, like the Temple of Solomon, the wonder and admiration of the world. Our people are indeed free. Prejudice has given way to reason, passion to judgment, and all men of every race, without regard to previous condition, are invested with equal rights and immunities. The summit of perfection in free government has been reached, not only in theory but in fact, by liberating the bondsmen and placing all upon an equality in rights.

"That which is true of the nation should be of the great Masonic Brotherhood. For near a century there has existed in this country an organized body of men who are generally known as 'Colored Masons.' They claim to be in possession of the same secrets with us; that the principles and objects of their organization are identical with ours; that they derive their authority from legal sources, and are, in every sense of the term, legal Masons. For many years they have been seeking recognition at the hands of their sister Grand Lodges; and while but making little progress in our own country, their claims have been recognized by Grand Lodges in other jurisdictions. The United Grand Lodges of Masons of Germany, at their meeting in Darmstadt, in the month of May last, adopted the following resolution:

"'With regard to the motions made by the Grand Lodge, 'Prince Hall' (Massachusetts), and the Grand Lodge of Ohio (colored), the convention of Grand Lodges declares that these Grand Lodges appear properly constituted; and that the German Lodges will accord the members of those Lodges and their sister Lodges, *without reserve and joyfully*, acceptance into their Lodges.'

"It will thus be seen that the Colored Masons of America are securing that recognition abroad which is denied them at home; and, it seems to me that, upon the anniversary of our nation's birth, the time has come when it is not only proper but right that we should take some definite and decisive action in good faith to ascertain the actual status of these organizations. I have not had time or opportunity to examine the question as I should have done, owing to the long illness of my father, to whom I devoted my whole time for weeks in August and September; but it is very apparent to every one either that they are Masons or they are not. If they are such, the fact can be readily ascertained; if they are not, it can as easily be determined. If they are possessed of the same knowledge which we claim, then the legality of their organizations become involved; and here a question arises that can probably never be settled in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Masonic world.

But whatever may have been their origin, their existence is undisputed; their Grand and Subordinate Lodges are in our midst; they are recognized as Masons by Grand Lodges of respectability abroad; they are asking recognition at the hands of the Grand Lodges in America, and the question must be met by us. Brethren, why should we longer defer it? Shall it be because his skin is not colored like our own we shall spurn the colored Mason with contempt? or shall we not rather examine into the condition of the organization of which he is a member and in which he has received light, with a view to effecting a complete union of the great Masonic family in our country, when each may recognize the other as a brother, traveling the same great highway of life to a common destiny? I am aware of the prejudice against the African race. I am not entirely free from it myself. We all have our passions and prejudices, and we should use our utmost endeavors to keep them within due bounds. But whether he comes from the jungles of Africa, the swamps of Carolina, the plains of Hindoostan, the sands of Arabia, the snow-capped summits of Norway, the Emerald Isle, the sunny fields of France, or from whatever nation or clime he may have traveled, *if he is a Mason*, and can prove himself such, he should be welcomed as a man and a brother into our Lodges, and entitled to equal rights in our great brotherhood. The boast of Masons has been that its votaries possess the same mystic language in every clime, that its language is universal, entitled to recognition wherever heard or manifested, and that all Masons, in the character of Masons, stand upon the most perfect equality. At present, in our own country, we cannot recognize Masons receiving light in Colored Lodges. We are presented in our own State with the anomaly of two Grand Lodges, each with a great number of Subordinate Lodges, all teaching the same great truths, speaking the same language, and yet the one not permitted to recognize the other, and all intercourse between the two prohibited. In this great centennial year, whilst liberty and equality are shed abroad through our great nation, is it not right and proper that we, as Masons, shall at least attempt to bring about, by proper means and in a legal manner, a union of these two Grand Lodges in one State? If there is any illegality in the organization of either, let it be healed. It has been done before, and it can be again. Let us, then, with that charity and liberality which characterizes all Masons, extend the fraternal hand of fellowship to our brethren of every nation, clime, race, and kindred under heaven. And let it be, too, not only in name, but in spirit and in truth. Let us illustrate our teachings by example. And as the crowning glory of republican government is the equality of all men before the law, so should the crowning glory of our Mystic Temple be the equality of all men without regard to race or previous condition. Brethren, this question must be met. We may, for the present, pass by on the other side, we may look upon it, fold our mantles around us, and pass on; but the Good Samaritan is coming, has come, and is pouring the oil of fellowship into the wounds, binding up the bruises and taking the sufferers to his own house. Why should we longer delay? I am vain enough to believe that we are capable of meeting it fairly. I have faith in our people. I have faith in their sense of justice and magnanimity. I cannot believe that many years can elapse before the great body of Colored Masons will be recognized as a part of the great Masonic family, and accorded their rights as such. I have candidly expressed my opinion, and I leave the matter to you for your consideration, earnestly hoping that you may have wisdom to devise some means by which the Masons of Ohio may be united into one family and brotherly love prevail. If within the great centennial year this result can be accomplished, or measures taken looking to such result, we shall have reason to rejoice that the march of progress is onward and upward, and the universal brotherhood of man, on the Western Continent, fully, fairly, and unchangeably established, and the world made better by our example.

ASA H. BATTIN, *Grand Master.*

COLUMBUS, O, October 19, 1875."

This part of his address was referred to a Special Committee, of which, Bro. CARSON seems to have been the soul. His report is as follows :

PROPOSED RECOGNITION OF THE COLORED GRAND LODGE OF OHIO.

"Your Committee to whom was referred so much of the annual address of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and accompanying documents, as relates to the so-called Colored Lodges, and more especially the Colored Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio, have given the subject careful consideration, and respectfully submit the following :

"We do not propose, nor do we deem it necessary at this time, to enter into the history of the origin of the so-called Colored Freemasonry in this country. That subject has been fully discussed in nearly all the Grand Lodges and Masonic periodicals of this country, for more than twenty five years past.

"Your committee deem it sufficient to say that *they* are satisfied *beyond all question* that Colored Freemasonry had a legitimate beginning in this country, as much so as any other Freemasonry ; in fact, it came from the *same source*.

"Your committee will not attempt, at this time, to investigate as to the transmission of this legitimate beginning down to the present time, when we find more than forty subordinate Lodges and a Grand Lodge of so-called Colored Freemasons, and an aggregate of more than eight hundred members in the State of Ohio. Your committee have only to say that such is the fact.

"Your committee have the most satisfactory and conclusive evidence that these Colored Freemasons practice the very same rites and ceremonies, and have substantially the same esoteric or secret modes of recognition as are practiced by ourselves and by the universal family of Freemasons throughout the world.

"The question of the recognition of these colored Freemasons has long been before this Grand body, and your committee feel that its importance is pressing upon us, and demanding prompt, serious, and decided action.

"Your committee, therefore, offer for adoption the following resolution :

Resolved, By the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio, that this Grand body will recognize the so-called Grand Lodge of Colored Freemasons of the State of Ohio as a legitimate and independent Grand Lodge, on condition that the so-called Colored Grand Lodge shall change its constitutional title, so that it shall read as follows : '*The African Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio.*' And if the said so-called Colored Grand Lodge shall accept this recognition and make the suggested change in its constitutional title, then, and in that case, upon said action being reported to the M. W. L. Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, under the seal of said body, then the M. W. L. Grand Master is hereby authorized and instructed to issue his proclamation to the subordinates to this Grand Lodge and to the Grand Lodges throughout the world, with which we are in fraternal correspondence, recognizing the said so-called Colored Grand Lodge as an Independent Grand Lodge in the State of Ohio, under the title of '*The African Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio.*'

Respectfully submitted,

L. V. BIERCE,	} Committee.
E. T. CARSON,	
F. WILMER,	
C. A. WOODWARD,	
L. H. PIKE.	

The most remarkable thing about both of these documents, is that they start off with the singular assumption that these colored gentlemen are Masons—that the “Colored Grand Lodge of Ohio” is a legitimate organization, and demanding prompt recognition. The committee seem “satisfied *beyond all question*, that Colored Freemasonry had a legitimate beginning in this country, and that these Colored Freemasons practice the very same rites and ceremonies.” We will not stop to inquire how this committee became possessed of this knowledge. If a brother of this jurisdiction made the assertion that he *knew* that Colored Masons practiced our rites, and had the same secret modes of recognition, we should certainly feel called upon to place him in a position that would force him to reveal the source of his information, or *force* him from the fraternity.

Again, our Ohio brethren assume that the color of the skin of these so-called Masons is the only bar to their recognition. We can only speak for Illinois. Of us it is *not true*. If Bro. CARSON, Bro. CALDWELL, or any other brother, can satisfy us that these colored Lodges of Ohio are lawful Masonic bodies, we shall be prompt to recognize them as such. We want the proof, brethren, and have a right to demand it. We want “lawful information,” otherwise we cannot accept your statements. The harmony—yes, the very existence of the Craft, is in jeopardy if you act upon *presumptions* only. Can you afford to do this?

In the first place, we do not believe that “Prince Hall Lodge” was *ever* a *legitimate body*. In support of this position, we shall produce as testimony the proceedings which we are now reviewing. We quote—“1774, December 2d, Lodge 243, “on Registry of the Grand Lodge of *Ireland*, in Fifty-ninth Regiment, JOHN REA, “Master, was taken under the protection of the Dr. Warren Grand Lodge. In this “Army Lodge, *no doubt*, did PRINCE HALL and companions receive their degrees.” Italics are ours.

Again—“This Lodge started in a British Army Lodge when the British evacuated, “continued to meet as a Lodge thereafter in Boston, *without any warrant or “authority*, until May, 1787. *Although some suggestion had been made that they “had an earlier dispensation.*” Italics ours.

In 1784, application was sent to the Grand Lodge of England (*not Ireland*) for a charter. Now hear what PRINCE HALL says, writing to the English Grand Body:—“I would inform you that this Lodge hath been founded about *eight years*. *We have “had no opportunity to apply for a warrant before now*, though we have been imported to send to France for one; yet we thought it best to send to the fountain-head *from whence* we received the light for a warrant.” Which, by the by, was from *Ireland*, not England. Italics ours.

Right here, let us review these quotations.

In the first, “there is ‘*no doubt*’ but that PRINCE HALL and companions received their Masonic degrees in this Army Lodge, holding their authority from the Grand Lodge of *Ireland*.” In the second, “this Lodge started in a British Army Lodge.” Now bear in mind, that this Army Lodge No. 243, on the registry of the Grand

Lodge of Ireland, was taken under the protection of the Dr. Warren Lodge, Dec. 2d, 1774. Yet, with this fact, there is *no record whatever* that PRINCE HALL and his companions *ever* received a Masonic degree. Our Ohio brethren say there is "*no doubt*" about it, but what of the proof? Would Bro. CALDWELL admit a visitor to a Lodge on such testimony? We do not believe it; then why ask us to swallow a whole Colored Grand Lodge because you *believe* that its progenitors were Masons. Is it a reasonable supposition that a dozen or more colored men could have been made Masons in that "Army Lodge" without any record of the fact either in that Lodge, the Grand Lodge of Ireland, or the Dr. Warren Grand Lodge?

Now for that notable charter. PRINCE HALL and his associates applied for it Sept. 29, 1784, but it did not arrive at Boston *for nearly three years*, May 6, 1787, and *was not placed* on the registry of the Grand Lodge of England till 1789. Very singular, this! Is it not true, that the officers of the English Grand Lodge were ashamed of their invasion of the rights of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts? They had not only invaded her jurisdiction, but had granted a charter to a number of men who, upon their *own confession*, had been a *clandestine body for eight years* prior to 1784, and up to 1787! The best of men are fallible; and it is not unlikely that the inevitable bitterness growing out of the conflict between the mother country and her colonies, had something to do with this strange procedure of the English Grand Body. Be that as it may, let us inquire, by virtue of what law can a Grand Lodge organize a legitimate Lodge from a body of clandestine Masons? Grand Lodges can heal irregularities, but they have no more authority to do an illegal act than has a subordinate Lodge. PRINCE HALL and his associates had been at work up to 1784, in defiance of the Provincial Grand Lodges and Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, to whom *they could have applied* for recognition *if they had been Masons*. It is not at all remarkable, that under such circumstances, neither the Provincial Grand Lodges, or the later Independent Grand Body of Massachusetts could recognize their Masonic claims.

Then "colored Masons" might have been justified if they had lawfully received their degrees, in organizing a Lodge, and working even eight or twenty-eight years, if they had been so situated that legal authority, for the time being, could not have been obtained. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was organized March 8, 1777. PRINCE HALL and his associates did not apply there for Lodge powers. No; they went to England in 1784, seven years after. We have read with some attention Bro. GARDNER's address of —, and the criticisms of our Bro. ROBBINS 1871. There is a generosity in both that excites admiration. Nevertheless, Bro. R. seems to have so much of his political notions mixed up with his Masonry, that he ignores the equitable claims of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts of 1777, to be a sovereign Grand Lodge. Why? Because other Lodges, having a legitimate existence, would not recognize its authority. Now turn to the records of our own State, and what do we find? We find this,—that at the organization of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in 1840, there existed several Lodges within the jurisdiction, holding authority from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and who would not and did not surrender their charter for some years after. Now, will any one claim that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was authority for the creating of Lodges in Illinois,

because she, Illinois, was not a *sovereign body*. It may have been that there were many irregularities attending the organization of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, doubtless there were, nevertheless the men who composed it were Masons, and whatever of irregularity was mixed up with their earlier history, finds a solution in the present distinguished Grand Body of that State. If the "Prince Hall Grand Lodge" is the legitimate body, what becomes of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts? One or the other is legitimate—which will you recognize?

We have given more attention to this matter than we had intended. Our belief is, that if our brethren of Ohio are determined on suicide, we cannot prevent it; nevertheless we ask them in all good feeling and candor to show reasonable justification.

We have said more on this subject than we had intended. Preferring that the reader should make careful examination of what is said by Bro. DRUMMOND, of Maine, whom we quote in full.

M. W. Bro. CHARLES A. WOODWARD was elected Grand Master; R. W. Bro. JOHN D. CALDWELL re-elected Grand Secretary.

OREGON.

The Twenty-Fifth Annual Communication convened at Portland, June 11, 1875

Fifty Lodges were represented.

M. W. Bro. J. B. CONGLE, G. M., presiding, who was re-elected; together with R. W. Bro. R. P. EARHART, Grand Secretary.

Bro. CONGLE's address is full of evidence of his zeal for the Craft. His visitations have been numerous—twenty-two Lodges. Peace and harmony prevailing.

DECISIONS.

"I decided: That it is an offense for any brother to divulge anything that is done in the Lodge to any one not qualified to receive the same. It is true that the expulsions are published in our proceedings, but that is done by order of the Grand Lodge.

AMENDMENT OF A DECISION.

"Corvallis Lodge No. 14, forwarded to me a copy of a resolution offered in that Lodge by Past Grand Master J. R. BAYLEY, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master be most respectfully requested to review the decision of Past Grand Master T. McF. PATTON, No. 3, of his printed decisions in the proceedings of 1874, and give his opinion thereon.

To which I replied as follows :

" I would state that after carefully reading the decision, I am of the opinion that it is entirely too broad, and would entitle a Master Mason's widow to relief, no matter what her conduct might be, even were she so far to degrade herself as to become a prostitute ; it should therefore be amended so as to read as follows :

" The refusal of a Master Mason's widow to allow the Fraternity to perform the burial service, and neglecting other kind offices tendered her in her hour of desolation and affliction, will not debar her at any subsequent time, so long as she remains his widow, to claim relief when in distress, for herself or children. The right of relief inures to her by virtue of her husband's good standing at the time of his death, and the claim should be respected ; provided she leads a just and virtuous life, as should become the widow of a worthy Bro. Master Mason. The children, however, cannot be debarred from any claim they may have on the Fraternity through any reprehensible conduct on the part of the widow.

" This is not an official decision of mine, as I did not wish or deem it right to amend a decision approved of by you. I would suggest that this receive your attention, and if deemed right, that the decision be amended.

" Upon the application of *Williamette Lodge No. 2*, I made the following decisions :

" *Question*.—Can a Mason who has been duly summoned to appear before his Lodge to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of members for non-payment of dues—he being at the time one year or more in arrears—and by a vote of his Lodge is stricken from the roll for an indefinite period of time, reinstate himself to membership at any time, without the consent of the Lodge, by simply paying to the Secretary the amount of his arrearages ?

" 2. *Answer*.—A Master Mason who has been stricken from the rolls for non-payment of dues, can reinstate himself to good standing at any time he sees fit, by paying to the Secretary the amount of dues which had accrued up to the time he was stricken from the roll, but not for the time during which he was debarred the privilege of visiting his Lodge, and from the privileges arising from the right of visitation, for it would not be just to demand payment from him of dues which accrued while he was denied the right of a voice in the Lodge. A Master Mason stricken from the rolls for non payment of dues is to all intents and purposes still a member *under dealing* of the Lodge which struck him from the rolls ; and were it necessary to spread a ballot on the question of reinstating him, after he had paid up his arrearages, it would place him upon the same standing as an indefinitely suspended Mason, which he is not really ; for no Lodge can deprive any of its members of *all* their *inherent rights* until after due trial and a two-thirds vote of the Lodge. I therefore hold that he can reinstate himself at any time he sees fit, by simply paying his dues to the Secretary.

" *Question*.—Is a Mason who has been stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues entitled to any of the rights or privileges appertaining to the membership of a subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction ?

" 3. *Answer*.—Section 9 of Article X. of the Grand Constitution, reads : ' Nor shall he be entitled to Lodge privileges ; ' that is to say, he is debarred the privilege of visiting his own Lodge, for the vote of his own Lodge to strike him from the rolls is virtually an objection to his sitting in that Lodge until he has complied with its by-laws ; and as the Lodge by its vote has *merely stricken him from the roll for a violation of its by-laws* he, by that vote, cannot be deprived of *all* his inherent rights as a Mason, and one of the inherent rights is that of visitation, he can, therefore, visit any other Lodge he may desire to, providing, of course, that no member of the

Lodge objects to his visiting. The Lodge which struck him from the rolls, however, *retains power and jurisdiction over him*, as it is *through that Lodge, and that Lodge alone*, that he can *reinstate* himself to *all* the privileges of Masonry. A member stricken from the rolls can at any time, if his necessity requires it, call upon any Brother Master Mason for assistance in case of distress, as this is a right of which he cannot be deprived except after due trial and conviction.

“ *Question.*—Is a majority vote sufficient to strike the name of a member from the rolls ?

“ 4. *Answer.*—Section 9 of Article X of the constitution provides, that ‘ the name of any member who may be in arrears for one year’s dues may be stricken from the roll of members,’ which would seem to imply that it does not require any vote of the Lodge. I would, however, recommend that in all such cases the sense of the Lodge be taken, and as the brother cannot be suspended, a majority vote would be sufficient.

“ *Question.*—What course is to be taken with brethren largely in arrears for dues, who are absent from this jurisdiction, when impossible to communicate a summons to them, their place of residence not being known ?

“ 5. *Answer.*—If the residence of the brother is unknown the Lodge may proceed *ex parte*.

“ *Question.*—Has Willamette Lodge No. 2 the power in her by-laws to exempt any member from paying the stated fee of three dollars per quarter into the funds of the Lodge ?

“ 6. *Answer.*—The by-laws of a Masonic Lodge can never deprive it of the power of doing a charitable action; for subjects of charity always have precedence over any other business; and what is more charitable than to extend our hand to a poor, distressed brother and forgive him his past indebtedness, or even when, for instance, a brother had for a number of years regularly contributed to the Lodge, and when old age and misfortune had crept on him, to make him an honorary member for life. Masonry should not be mercenary, on the contrary it should be merciful. A Lodge can at any time, in part or whole, remit the dues of any of its members, when such act shall be meritorious.

“ Upon the application of Pacific Lodge No. 50, to know :

“ Has a Master Mason, a member of a subordinate Lodge the right to object to the advancement of a candidate in another Lodge having concurrent jurisdiction ?

“ 7. I decided: He can, but must give his reason therefor, either to the Worshipful Master, or to the Lodge, who shall decide as to the validity of his objections.

“ Upon application of Baker Lodge No. 47, in answer to the following questions :

“ What is the difference between the expressions, ‘ stricken from the rolls,’ and ‘ suspended for the non-payment of dues ?’ What does the one involve that the other does not ? After notice to the delinquent brother for not paying his dues as prescribed by the by-laws, what is the proper motion and entry to be made when he fails to show cause or appear in answer to the summons—should the motion be ‘ stricken from the roll,’ or ‘ suspended for non-payment of dues ?’ What is the meaning in the expression of the law, which states that it is not competent for a Lodge to suspend a brother from all the rights and benefits of a Mason for non-payment of dues ? I decided :

"8. The payment of dues is a modern regulation, rendered necessary from the fact that we are merely Speculative Masons, whilst prior to 1703 our Order was almost entirely composed of Operative Masons.

"When a profane offers himself as a candidate for the mysteries of our Order, and pays the necessary fees to the Lodge, is accepted, initiated, passed and raised, he thereby secures to himself all the rights and privileges of Masonry, *i e.*, visitation, charity, relief and assistance for his widow and children, and burial; *and of these inherent rights he cannot be deprived, except after due trial and conviction for some Masonic offense.*

"Having thus secured the universal rights of Masonry, *he, by the additional payment of dues* for the support of a particular Lodge, *secures additional privileges and benefits*; these are, the right of a voice in the management of the affairs of the Lodge, of ballot, of holding office, and a claim on *the Lodge* for charity.

"When he ceases to contribute to the support of the Lodge for more than one year, he should be summoned to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of members (see Sec. 9, Art. X. of the Constitution), or, in other words, why he should not be excluded from the particular Lodge. Should he fail to appear or to show cause, the Lodge *can, by a majority vote, strike him from the roll, and thus debar him from the privileges, which the payment of dues secures him*: BUT NOT FROM ANY OF THE UNIVERSAL PRIVILEGES. Under our Constitution, however, he is debarred from visiting that particular Lodge.

"Having once been accepted as a member of that Lodge, and inasmuch as he has not committed any heinous crime against Masonry, nor overstepped any of the ancient landmarks, I hold that he can, at any time, by paying to the Secretary the amount of dues he owed at the time he was stricken from the rolls, reinstate himself to good standing in the Lodge, without any vote on the part of the Lodge. The Lodge cannot claim dues for the time during which he was excluded from the Lodge, for it would not be just to demand of him payment for privileges of which he was denied.

"Should a brother, who has been duly summoned to appear before his Lodge for any cause whatever, fail to obey said summons, he can be tried for a violation of his obligation, and if on trial found guilty, punished accordingly.

"As this question, as to the status of a Mason stricken from the roll, is at present greatly agitating the Masonic mind, I deemed it advisable to submit to the Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence the two decisions I had made, with a request for him to submit a report thereon at this meeting."

No. 1 is well enough; nevertheless we cannot see why the expulsion of a member should not be promptly made public.

Amendment of decision:—We have not the means of knowing what was the decision of Grand Master PATTON. He seems to have had a feeling for widows that our brethren of his jurisdiction are not willing to endorse. Bro. CONGLE is quite too liberal. If the widow, from conscientious convictions alone, or for other good reasons, is adverse to a *formal* Masonic interment of her husband, and so expresses herself, she would be entitled to the aid and sympathy of the Fraternity. But on the other hand, if her objections to public or private expressions of sympathy and aid are founded in hostility to the institution, she thus, by her own election, waives every claim she has upon it.

If our enemy hungers and is naked, we will give her food and raiment ; but we emphatically deny that such an one has any *fraternal claim* upon us.

It has frequently occurred in our city, that brethren, in their last hours, have been forced to renounce Masonry before their religious advisors would administer rites peculiar to the communions with which they were connected—their widows have shut the door in the faces of brethren who generously proffered aid and fraternal consolation ; yet Lodges and brethren have foolishly contributed to the support of these cheeky widows, in the belief that they had a *lawful claim*. *They have no such claim*. No. 5 is good law.

On the rights of Master Masons “stricken from the rolls for non-payment of dues,” our Oregon brethren seem much mixed. As this subject occupied a large share of their attention, we have given Bro. CONGLE’s decisions, together with the following report :

“ Bro. S. F. CHADWICK, from Committee on *Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, submitted the following report, which was adopted :

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF OREGON :

“ Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, to whom the decisions of the Grand Master were referred, state that after a careful examination of the same, the following are the conclusions of the committee :

“ The decisions are approved of except the answer to the following question :

“ ‘ Is a Mason who has been stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues entitled to any of the rights and privileges appertaining to membership in a subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction ? ’ ”

“ Which your committee deems insufficient under Sec. 9 of Art. X. of the Constitution of Oregon. Your committee are of the opinion that a brother stricken from the roll as in said answer stated, is deprived of all Lodge privileges including the right of visitation within this jurisdiction. As a right, and out of respect to the jurisdiction of the subordinate Lodge thus striking the brother from the roll for non-payment of dues, the Section of the Constitution aforesaid deprives the brother of all Lodge privileges within the Grand Lodge jurisdiction. In other respects the decision is deemed sound.”

The practice authorized by our Grand Lodge is stated in our review of South Carolina.

R. W. Bro. DOLPH, Grand Orator, in behalf of the brethren of Portland Lodge No. 55, presented M. W. Bro. CONGLE, one of their number, with a beautiful Past Grand Master’s jewel. Served him right.

Bro. CHADWICK, chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presents a well digested report. It is full enough, and gives a concise and well written summary of the transactions of 41 Grand Bodies.

PENNSYLVANIA.

This volume of proceedings embrace a record of two Quarterly Communications, and the Annual of Dec. 27, 1875.

R.:W.: Bro. ALFRED R. POTTER presiding.

At the Quarterly of Dec. 1st., R.:W.: Bro. ROBERT CLARK was elected Grand Master. Bro. POTTER declining a re-election. R.:W.:Bro. JOHN THOMPSON was, of course, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The addresses of both Bros. POTTER and CLARK, assure us of the improved financial condition of the Grand Lodge. This would not be so worthy of particular mention but for the fact that our brethren of Pennsylvania have erected a costly and magnificent Temple—known wherever Masonry has an existence—and we are extremely gratified to know that the jurisdiction is responding to the demands occasioned by that investment. No decisions are reported, and we find but one case before the Committee on Appeals. It appears that one D. B., made application for the degrees. Prior to any action on the part of the Lodge, the petition was withdrawn. The applicant then applied to another Lodge, was elected and made a Mason. The Master of the first Lodge, at the election and initiation, was present, and knowing that there were insuperable objections to the admission of the applicant, did not make them known. For this, after the expiration of his Mastership, charges were preferred against him; but his Lodge, after finding charges sustained, refused to inflict a penalty for the offence. The Committee reported the following resolution, which was concurred in:

“Resolved, That Lodge No. — be directed to expel ——— from membership.”

Served him right.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, by brethren UHLE and MITCHELL, is voluminous, and well prepared.

Since writing the foregoing, we came upon a Quarterly Communication of March 1, 1876, exclusively devoted to the approval of a Special Report of the Correspondence Committee, submitted by R.:W.:Bro. RICHARD VAUX, Chairman.

There is so much of Pennsylvania Masonry in this document, including many recognized principles of our Craft jurisprudence, that we find it impossible 'to give the reader any very clear understanding of the sovereign instincts of our brethren of the Keystone State, without presenting the entire document:

“The Committee on Correspondence, composed of Bro. RICHARD VAUX, P.G.M., Bro. GGO. BAKER, Bro. J. C. UHLE, and Bro. WM. H. HOOPER, by its Chairman, made the following Special Report, which was approved and ordered to be printed:

SPECIAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE.

"The Right Worshipful Grand Master directed the Committee on Correspondence to make, at this Communication, a Special Report in regard to the Grand Lodges with which this Grand Lodge held fraternal relations, and also those to which Masonic recognition should be extended. The Grand Master was actuated in giving this direction by the desire to extend to the brethren of other jurisdictions who might be present in this jurisdiction during the year, and were entitled to receive it, such Masonic welcome as became the honor and character of the Craft, and the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and at the same time to protect not only the Grand Lodge, but all its subordinate Lodges, and the brethren who are members thereof, from demands for recognition and fraternal greetings by those who were not entitled to them.

"The committee, in complying with this direction, has had imposed on it the duty of carefully examining the questions which are involved in the determination of so important a subject.

"It is admitted as a primary Masonic principle, that Freemasonry is limited by neither latitude nor longitude, but over the world it may exist as an institution, subject to no laws but those which it makes for itself. The autonomy and the jurisprudence of Masonry are the results of the Masonic power exercised within the circumference of the Landmarks. No human authority outside of the jurisdiction of the fraternity can legislate for it, either as to the scope of authority, or the basis on which it rests.

"To stop for a moment seriously to consider if profane governments can exercise control over Freemasonry in its established organizations, recognizes a question that would imperil the very foundation of the Craft. It cannot be entertained as a possible question, and if it is ever propounded as possible, the prompt and positive negation of any such claim, ends all further notice of it.

"Whenever it can be shown that the institution of Freemasonry is subject to the dominion of secular power, it ceases then to be a Masonic institution, whatever else it may be called.

"The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has solemnly asserted 'that Freemasonry is a law unto itself,' and the expression of this principle formulated into a Masonic axiom, is now incorporated into the very existence of the Masonic institution. It is part of the organic law, and excludes the possibility of the existence with it of another principle, which permits it to be destroyed. The exercise of any secular power, either as protective, adverse or hostile, is an assault on the organic structure of Freemasonry, alike formidable and fatal.

"The establishment of a Grand Lodge is by Masonic authority solely and exclusively. There is no other power that can be invoked to sanction or protect a Grand Lodge but that which creates it, and which, when so created, it legitimately and Masonically represents.

"A Grand Lodge, when established and its jurisdiction declared according to the principles of Masonic jurisprudence, is the sovereign and sole Masonic authority within the territory over which it asserts its supreme Masonic dominion.

"If the territory covered by a Grand Lodge is subdivided, or alienated, or its allegiance changed for secular reasons, or by profane governments; or if the soil is disposed of by treaty, and it ceases to be under the power of the nation or government to which it belonged, or owed allegiance when the Masonic jurisdiction was attached, that Masonic jurisdiction is not ousted. There can be but one process to change it. Masonic jurisprudence acts on its own principles, in its own way. This is known to

the Craft as beyond objection now, for any other principle would destroy the integrity of all Grand Lodge titles to sovereignty. Territorial jurisdiction in contemplation of Masonic law may be demarked by lines established by secular governments, but they become Masonic boundaries only, when they are Masonically so ordained by Masonic law.

A Grand Lodge is created by Lodges. When three or more lawfully warranted and duly constituted Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, constitute and establish a Grand Lodge, these Lodges confer on this Grand Lodge those powers which are necessary to make it a controlling Masonic power. The territorial jurisdiction then attaches. The Grand Lodge having been organized, its jurisdiction declared, and the Grand Lodge out of whose former jurisdiction the New Grand Lodge has claimed jurisdiction, recognizing it, then and there such Grand Lodge has breathed into it the breath of sovereign and supreme Masonic life and powers.

"It is deemed essential that the Grand Lodge out of whose jurisdiction the new Grand Lodge has demarked its territorial limits should recognize it. Till then it is not to be recognized by any other Grand Lodge. If the Grand Lodge from which the new Grand Lodge takes jurisdiction, fails or refuses to recognize it, the grounds for such refusal must be so utterly unmasonic and untenable that other Grand Lodges are not to be governed thereby in their action in that case. But great caution is absolutely necessary.

"There is but one example of a creation of life, like unto it, and that was the creation of man. The body was first made, shaped, formed, endowed with its functions, and then there was breathed into it the vital principle which constituted it a living body with an immortal spirit. So it is with the creation of a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. It is the recognition, the acknowledgement of its vital powers that consummates the fullness, completeness, the entirety of a Supreme Grand Lodge of the Craft.

"These are the elemental principles, stated with sufficient precision to make them not only comprehensible to the Masonic mind, but also the more easily to apply them in all cases, where innovations, or attempts to introduce hostile or antagonistic principles are sought to be imposed on the usages, customs and landmarks of Free masonry.

"It becomes of singular importance, plainly and positively, to assert this primal principle of Masonic jurisprudence, so that no doubt may exist as to the exact meaning which it is intended to convey to all the Masonic world.

"The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was among the first of the Grand Lodges long ago to proclaim this principle, and she feels that so much has been gained, not only to the permanence, security and harmony of the Craft, but to the dignity and responsibility of Grand Lodges, that adherence to it is one of the most solemn and imperative of Masonic duties.

"To consider a body of Free and Accepted Masons claiming to be a sovereign and supreme authority, which is subject in any sense to the jurisdiction of a political government, or liable to its jurisdiction as a Grand Lodge of the Craft, is a contradiction, a denial and a renunciation of the very foundation on which it can exist, and the principles by which it can be recognized.

"The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has ever been so decided in the assertion of this principle of Masonic jurisprudence, this law unto itself of Freemasonry, that it has refused, again and again, to be a participant even in considering the propriety of establishing a General Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the United States, because it might attempt to exercise power which solely and exclusively attaches to a sovereign and supreme Grand Lodge. It cannot then fail to assert,

that if a body of Free and Accepted Masons which admits, or permits, a secular power to have any, or the least participation in, or control over it, or its inherent exclusive powers, it cannot be recognized as a supreme sovereign Masonic institution. If the permission of a political government of any nation is asked to sanction, or that government is permitted to prescribe the manner of organization, or assumes or usurps any control over the administration of a body of Freemasons, it is not a Grand Lodge, but simply a department of such secular government, and its only claim to be recognized as Masonic, consists in the fact that it is composed of members that have some knowledge of a right which is declared to be Masonic.

"To attempt to prove that a Grand Lodge must be both sovereign and supreme is a work of supererogation; it is a proposition which demonstrates and proves itself. These words express their own exclusive meaning. The highest power is the supreme power, which possesses the functions of declaring law and enforcing obedience. Sovereignty is that supreme authority which demands allegiance and compels the duty involved in it. There can be no argument which more strongly demonstrates these prerequisites in Freemasonry, than the simple statement of the absolute necessity of these attributes in a Grand Lodge. Without them, no Masonic authority could exist. Confusion, contention, and conflict would be the degrees in all Masonic institutions which recognize any other government than that each may establish for itself.

"One of the surest tests of the peculiar inherent powers of the Masonic institution is, that it has all its rights and privileges in entirety. There can, therefore, be no subdivision of these peculiar rights. They constitute the essential element in Freemasonry. Any Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons which professes, or claims to be a supreme sovereign Masonic authority, cannot part with, surrender, grant or alienate any of its inherent rights, and essential principles outside of itself. The act of surrender is the act of self-destruction. If any one right or power is granted by a Grand Lodge to any other body, Masonic in name, style or title, that body is a clandestine assembly of, it may be Freemasons but it is clandestine in Freemasonry.

"The reason is patent. To surrender part of sovereign powers destroys the supreme authority in so far as the power surrendered is vested in some other organization, and there cannot be a greater and lesser supreme power in any jurisdiction. If the power to surrender Masonic, supreme, authority is wanting in a Grand Lodge, but it nevertheless does surrender part of its inherent sovereign authority, the body exercising this granted Masonic power, exercises it unlawfully, and that is the essence of 'clandestine' as applied to Freemasonry.

"It is to be observed that the true meaning, the Masonic interpretation of *clandestine* is, that it is unlawful. Whatever is without the seal of lawful Masonic authority is clandestine. Whatever act or proceedings, claiming to be Masonic, and tried and tested from inception to conclusion, must be Masonically lawful or lawfully Masonic, or they are clandestine.

"It is not pertinent or important to consider when, where or how, these primary, organic, essential, elemental principles were first ordained as the landmarks of Masonry. They are now recognized almost universally as the constituents of all Masonic organizations. It only concerns us that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has declared them to be the governing principles in her jurisdiction. Our Grand Lodge has placed on the records her devotion to them, and her unalterable determination to maintain them. It is her law unto herself, and she will not permit question, or objection, or controversy from any quarter. She is supreme and sovereign within her jurisdiction, and will neither permit, nor tolerate any interference from any other Masonic authority.

"So decidedly has our Grand Lodge spoken her opinions on these subjects that in the year 1799 the Grand Lodge of South Carolina invited the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to unite in forming a Masonic Convention for the purpose of instituting and organizing a Superintending Grand Lodge over this continent. This communication was referred to the Committee of Correspondence, which reported unanimously,

"*Resolved*, That the constituting of a Federal or Supreme Grand Lodge to have jurisdiction over the respective Grand and other Lodges throughout the continent, as proposed by the Grand Lodge of Georgia, is inexpedient, and appears impracticable, &c.' And in the year 1800 the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania gave its reasons in an address to other Grand Lodges.

"In 1802 the Committee of Correspondence of Pennsylvania stated that the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Virginia and New Hampshire agreed with the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania that a Superintending Grand Lodge for all North America 'would not be expedient or wise.'

"In 1807 the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania persisted in the opinion. To show how sensible she has ever been on the question of jurisdiction, it is here thought well to insert the following:

"In 1820 the Grand Lodge of Delaware stated that they had received a petition for a warrant for a Lodge at Kennet Square, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and asked Pennsylvania if she had objection. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania then resolved that the Grand Secretary inform the Grand Lodge of Delaware that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania cannot consent to any other Grand Lodge granting a warrant in the State of Pennsylvania, as it is apprehended that consequences injurious to Masonry in general would inevitably result from any Grand Lodge interfering with the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge.'

"From 1780 to 1859 there were sixteen efforts to establish the Federal idea in Masonry on this continent, and the last was 1859. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has refused ever to sanction so inexpedient, impracticable and unwise a Masonic institution, and the reports to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania by its Committee of Correspondence are plain and positive on the subject, especially the reports of 1860 and 1861.

"In all the foreign relations of our Grand Lodge the same opinions have been frankly, freely, but most fraternally communicated to all the Grand Lodges with which she had ever held Masonic intercourse. The Minutes of our Grand Lodge are replete with approvals, commendations and endorsements of those Masonic principles. It is no new doctrine that is here for the first time enunciated—far from it. Nothing herein contained is other than the re-assertion of the deliberate convictions of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, expressed over and over again, when suitable occasion required such declarations. It cannot be supposed for a moment, that any circumstances can arise which could induce the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to reverse her own convictions of duty, or to reform her opinions, or to violate her principles, or indeed to attempt to destroy the landmarks, even if the consequent result should be, that other Grand Lodges ceased to remain in fraternal relations with her. She might deplore such disruption of Masonic ties, deeply deplore it; but rather than abandon what she conceives to be these great principles of Masonic life, which gave vitality, power and sovereignty to her, in her jurisdiction, she will grieve over these temporary sorrows, but maintain her Masonic integrity, that neither jot nor tittle shall be destroyed.

"There appears from the elaborate, most masterly and able reports of Bro. JAMES GIBSON, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of the Most

Worshipful Grand Lodge of New York, presented to that Grand Lodge on the 4th of June, 1874, and that of Bro. HENRY L. DECHERT, Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania presented, St. John's day, 1872, that a most unfortunate state of affairs exists in some of the so-called Grand Lodges in Europe, and elsewhere. These brethren have devoted great care and exhaustive examination into the facts they developed. From the evidence they present there is an inherent confirmation of the conclusions they reached, from the facts themselves. It would be too tedious to recount all the heresies that are now existing in many of the so-called Grand Lodges, or Orients, on the continent of Europe. It would appear from a careful reading of the proceedings of most of them, that the essential principles of Freemasonry are ignored, or so mutilated, or watered with isms, that they can, with difficulty, be recognized.

"Eight bodies claiming to be Masonic Grand Lodges in Europe have formed a Masonic Diet, or grand governing national Masonic authority, which assumes powers over, and regulates the rights and privileges of the inferior bodies that have surrendered these rights to this Diet. Among the extraordinary powers claimed by this German Masonic Diet, or League, is 'the right of jurisdiction,' or a control over it. This Diet has the disposition it would seem, to go into any Grand Lodge jurisdiction of the States of the United States, and set up Lodges, under the plea of nationality, that Masons so organized into a Lodge are Germans, or work in the German tongue, and therefore owe allegiance to this German Grand Diet. This appears to be the logical deduction from a claim of the 'right of jurisdiction.'

"It is also claimed by this Diet that 'the object and aim of this League is to secure and promote the unity and Masonic joint action of the Lodges in Germany, and to assume in common a Masonic attitude toward the Grand Lodges outside of Germany;' that 'it is exclusively the business of the German Grand Lodge League to determine whether new alliances shall be formed with Grand Lodges outside of Germany, and whether those already formed are to be dissolved.' The Grand Lodge Diet is the organ of the Grand Lodge League, and this Grand Lodge Diet consists of the eight Grand Masters and the two Master Masons, elected by each Grand Lodge.

"The Grand Lodges which are assumed once to have been supreme and sovereign bodies, but have now surrendered some of their inherent powers which are inseparable from Masonic sovereignty, are:

"I. The Grand National Mother Lodge of the Prussian States, zu den drei Weltkugeln, at Berlin.

"II. The Grand Lodge of Saxony, at Dresden.

"III. The Grand Lodge of Hamburg, at Hamburg.

"IV. The Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union, at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

"V. The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Germany, at Berlin.

"VI. The Grand Lodge of Freemasons zur sonne, at Bayreuth.

"VII. The Grand Lodge of Prussia, called Royal York, zur Freundschaft, at Berlin.

"VIII. The Grand Lodge zur Eintracht, at Darmstadt.

"Whatever may be the future relations of this Diet with lawfully organized Grand Lodges, it is very evident to every member of our Grand Lodge, that there can be no longer any Masonic intercourse with, or recognition by, the Right Worshipful

Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, and the Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, of either this Diet, or the emasculated Masonic bodies that are its present constituents, during the existence of this Diet with its present character.

"The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is old enough and wise enough to understand her own duty, and no greater benefit can be conferred by her on her sister Grand Lodges, both in the States of our Union, and wherever Masonry is to be maintained on the landmarks, than by declaring in her conservative action, that no recognition can be given to this Diet, or its constituents. All time has proven that the abandonment of Masonic law brings its own condemnation.

"Your committee have also to report that the so-called Grand Orients of Italy, France, Brazil, Portugal, Hungary, Egypt, the Association called the Grand Lodge of Polynesia, the so-called Grand Lodge of Indian Territory (U. S.), the several associations called Lodge of Memphis, the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and Grand Lodge of Australia, are not in such a Masonic condition as to justify the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania recognizing them as Masonic Grand Lodges, and such recognition is hereby withheld. Your committee offers the following resolution :

"Resolved. The report be accepted, approved and printed."

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD VAUX,

Past Grand Master, and Chairman Committee of Correspondence.

MARCH 1st, 1876.

Total Lodges Dec. 27. 1874. 357; membership. 38,137.

QUEBEC.

The sixth annual communication was held Sept. 22, 1875.

M. W. JAMES DUNBAR, presiding.

Lodges represented, 51; total Lodges, 62; Membership, 2,704.

The address of the Grand Master is a creditable paper. In his notice of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, he says:

"Two important events in the history of Masonry have occurred since our last meeting. The first was the installation, in the month of April, of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Freemasons of England. This ceremony took place under circumstances of unsurpassed splendor, in the presence of 8,000 brethren. In this Dominion, and especially in this Province, where His Royal Highness Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, the grandfather of the Prince of Wales, honored the Fraternity by accepting the office of

first Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of Masons in Lower Canada, the announcement that the Heir Apparent to the Throne of the great British Empire had openly patronized our mysteries and joined our assemblies, was received with feelings of peculiar gratification and pride. It affords the highest testimony to the merits of our Society, and is the best answer to those who endeavor to traduce and detract from it, not knowing its legitimate objects or benefits. That auspicious occasion enabled Most Worshipful Brother, the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, thus to speak:

"Freemasonry presents many titles to respect, even in the eyes of the outer world. It is, first, of great antiquity—an antiquity extending into the sphere of immemorial tradition; secondly, it is known and practiced in every country, in every clime, by every race of civilized men; and lastly, in this country, above all, it has associated itself with human sympathies and charitable institutions. Let me say further that, while it has changed its character in some respects, it has lost nothing which can claim the respect of men who formerly, through the dim periods of the middle ages, carved its records upon the public buildings, upon tracery of the mediæval windows, or the ornamentation of palaces. Now it is content to devote itself to works of sympathy and charity, and in them it finds its highest praise and reward. Let me draw one further distinction, and that is an important one. In some other countries it has been unfortunately the lot of Freemasonry to find itself allied with faction and intrigue, with what I may call the darker side of politics. In England it has been signally the reverse. Now the Craft here has allied itself with social order and the great institutions of the country, and, above all, with monarchy, the crowning institution of them all."

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales also stated in unmistakable terms his opinion of the Craft, saying:

"It is difficult for me to find words adequately to express my deep thanks for the high honor that has been bestowed upon me—an honor which has already been bestowed on several members of my family, my predecessors—and, brethren, in whose footsteps it will always be my most ardent and sincere wish to walk, and by God's help to fulfill the duties of the high office to which I have been called to-day in the same way that my illustrious predecessors fulfilled them. It would, brethren, I feel sure, be useless for me, at a moment like this, to recapitulate anything which has ever been so ably told you by the Pro. Grand Master relative to Freemasonry. Every Englishman knows that the two watchwords of the Craft are 'Loyalty' and 'Charity.' As long as these are our watchwords, and as long as Freemasonry keeps itself from being mixed up with politics, so long will, I am sure, this great and ancient order flourish, and its benign influences tend to maintain the integrity of this great Empire."

"I make these extracts of words advisedly spoken, because much misapprehension exists in this Province as to what Freemasonry really means under our system. We know it inculcates the practice of every social and moral virtue, and conduces to make all those honorable who are strictly obedient to its precepts. Let us so act then that, if its credit cannot be advanced with the prejudiced, it will not be lessened by us who belong to the Order."

The reports of District D. G. Masters show a fair degree of prosperity, with entire harmony.

In an examination of the transactions of the "Board of General Purposes," we are pleased to note the fact that this Grand Body deals liberally with the widows and fatherless. Other Grand Lodges would do well to "follow suit."

We should be pleased to give the address of Grand Chaplain NYE in full. We must be satisfied, however, with this extract :

“Again, a consistent Masonic life is characterized by *unselfishness*. This is a point on which there is much misunderstanding in the unenlightened world. The popular conception of our Fraternity is that it is a vast mutual benefit society, to which each member contributes a certain portion of his time, talents and means, in the expectation, in certain contingencies, of reaping corresponding advantages,—in a word, they suppose that when a man becomes a Mason he does so solely with a view of using his new position as a stepping-stone to his own personal welfare and aggrandizement. I need hardly say to you, my brethren, that such a view is entirely contrary to the tenets of our Order, and directly opposed to its teachings. ‘To do *good* and to *communicate*,’ not to grasp any advantage for oneself, is the great lesson we are set to learn in our Lodges. He is the true Mason who is ever ready to forego his own for his brother’s interests, and who looks at all questions, not with the microscopic vision of the miserable self-pleaser, but with the broad, comprehensive view of one who has grasped the great principles of the universal Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man.”

M.:W.: Bro. JOHN HAMILTON GRAHAM, G. M. ; V.:W.: Bro. J. H. ISAACSON, G. Sec.

RIIODE ISLAND.

A Festive Communication was held at Newport, June 24, 1875. As we perused its doings, we felt that it would have been good to be there. Grand Orator CHEEVER was particularly interesting. St. John’s Lodge, No. 1, spread the banquet, or as Grand Secretary BAKER would say, “the festive dinner.”

The Semi-Annual Communication convened Nov. 16, 1874. M.:W.: NICHOLAS VANSLYCK presiding.

Three specials were held; Jan. 6th, 14th, and March 25, 1875.

The Annual convened in Providence, May 17, 1875—*eighty-five times*—old, but by no means infirm.

Lodges represented, 26; total Lodges, 30; membership, 4,100.

The address of the Grand Master and District Deputies, represent the Craft prosperous and harmonious.

We have appropriated a fine likeness of M.:W.:Bro. VANSLYCK, also one of P. G. M. OLIVER JOHNSON; both of which we find in these proceedings.

M.:W.:Bro. VANSLYCK re-elected Grand Master; R.:W.:EDWIN BAKER re-elected Grand Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Annual Communication at Charleston, Dec. 14, 1875.

Chartered Lodges represented, 162 ; Lodges U. D., 9 ; Total, 171.

M. W. Bro. WILMOT G. DESAUSSEON elected Grand Master, and Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY, Grand Secretary.

The address of retiring Grand Master HOYT is brief, and devoted largely to local matters. He notices a circular from the Grand Master of Florida, suggesting the propriety of an assemblage of Grand Masters of the United States for the purpose of securing uniformity of Masonic Work. Without stopping to discuss the feasibility of such a movement, we think that a Masonic Congress composed of the Grand Masters of symbolic Masonry in our country and the British Possessions, to establish a uniform code of Masonic law, is worthy of much more consideration. This we want. It is marvelous to notice the increase of Masonic lawyers. A Specific code, sanctioned by our Grand Bodies, would put an end to the interminable discussions now going on. We never expect to see uniformity of Work, but we cannot see why constitutions and laws cannot be uniform. It has been a matter of surprise that this subject has not received more extended consideration. A considerable portion of M. W. Bro. HOYT's address is devoted to

NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

"One of the most fruitful sources of vexation within our own limits, is the subject of non-payment of dues, which so often results in the permanent unaffiliation of Master Masons. As the law at present stands, when a brother is in arrears for more than one year, the Lodge has power to erase his name from the roll, after due trial, if two-thirds of the members voting concur. He is then no longer a member of that Lodge, and can only obtain re-admission by a regular petition, reference to a committee, and unanimous ballot in his favor. I quote the exact wording of the law, not so much for your information, as to make use of it as an illustration hereafter. The hesitancy of Lodges to enforce this provision of the Constitution, in many instances, arises from the lenient disposition of members, who are not disposed to lessen their numbers by erasing good men from their rolls for non-payment of dues, when a brief indulgence is likely to result in speedy payment, in their opinion. But the law requires that such action shall be taken, and if it is obnoxious or unwise, a strict enforcement will secure an early abandonment of its provisions.

"A lax construction, too, frequently induces Lodges to retain names upon their rolls, not only beyond the time specified in the Constitution, but extending from year to year, until the arrearages are of such magnitude, that the brother in such a condition becomes careless, indifferent, or positively averse to discharging an obligation now grown to burdensome proportions, in his estimation. This statement agrees with the experience of many members of the Grand Lodge, who have been perplexed to devise proper means for checking a constantly growing evil. In my judgment, the main difficulty arises from the severity of the law in regard to reinstatement of brethren erased from the roll for non-payment of dues. True, a decision of one of my honored predecessors admits the right of a brother thus erased from membership to secure a dimit, upon paying the amount due to the Lodge of which he was formerly a member, but this would often result in permanent non-affiliation, in cases

where the brother did not desire to make application to another Lodge, or it was inconvenient for him to do so.

"The remedy most desirable, in the majority of cases, must secure payment of arrearages and reinstatement to membership. Unless non-payment of dues is declared to be a Masonic offense, I do not perceive the necessity for such stringent legislation in regard to reinstatement, and it would appear reasonably proper that an offender against the by-laws of Lodges should be regarded as a violator of Masonic obligations, or else, for a mere infringement of local regulations, not affecting his general standing in the Craft, he should be dealt with less harshly than one who has been convicted and punished for graver offenses. Yet, under the law now existing in this jurisdiction, a Master Mason, who has been indefinitely suspended for a crime against the general laws of Masonry, may be restored to membership by a vote of two-thirds, after due notice given of the intention to restore, while a brother, who has been erased from the roll for non-payment of dues, is required to petition, wait one month's probation and receive a unanimous ballot in his favor before restoration is complete. Either horn of the dilemma will relieve the embarrassment of this perplexing question, but it is preferable to yield the point of making it so difficult for an erased brother to resume his status in the Lodge, 'and with this view' it is recommended that the law be so amended as to make it compulsory on the part of Lodges to erase every member who shall be in arrears more than twelve months, and at once notify him of this action; if within a reasonable time thereafter, as the law may provide, or the Lodge itself be left to determine, the member thus erased does not discharge so just an obligation, it would subject him to indefinite suspension, thereby working an absolute forfeiture, for the time being, of all Masonic privileges. Proof of inability from poverty, or other excusable cause, to pay dues, ought certainly to be admissible, and the power retained by the Lodge to remit the dues altogether, and allow the brother to continue his membership. This may not be the wisest or most effective plan, but the chief object in view is to bring this important subject to the attention of the Grand Lodge, by which the law may be definitely settled, that every Mason within the jurisdiction may know exactly his duties and responsibilities as to payment of arrearages. The Constitution in this respect lacks distinctness and plainness, besides open to the objection already given as to the mode of reinstatement."

We give it entire, because in Illinois we insist that a voluntary delinquent is guilty of a Masonic offense. He is in the first instance notified of his delinquency. If he disregards the notification, he is then summoned to appear and show cause why the penalty of suspension should not be inflicted. Should he disregard the summons, he is liable to expulsion. If a suspended brother desires reinstatement, he must liquidate the claims of the Lodge; after which he can, on motion, be reinstated to his former Masonic standing by the same vote that suspended him.

We believe in this regulation, because we insist that *one part* of an obligation is equally binding with *another*, that we are obligated to abide by the laws, rules and regulations of the Lodge. One of which is that we shall pay into the treasury, annually, a specific sum for its maintenance. If all should neglect or refuse to do this, Lodges would soon become extinct. This regulation is founded in necessity. Lodges must have homes, paraphernalia, and money for the relief of the distressed, otherwise the fraternity would be an incoherent mass without aims or purposes. It is true, that in some instances, a brother is without the ability to meet the demands of his Lodge, and suffers suspension rather than reveal his destitute condition. This class cannot be reached till they learn that brethren are only too glad, when they

know of a case of the kind, to remit dues, speak words of encouragement, and lend a helping hand to those less fortunate than themselves.

Five decisions are reported, three of which are founded on local law. The fourth and fifth we give because it is refreshing to know that in the absence of a "Masonic Congress" there are some points of Masonic law which are generally concurred in :

"4. In the absence of the Master and Wardens, a Past Master cannot open the Lodge. The charter is peculiarly entrusted to the Master, and, in his absence, to the Wardens alone. A past Master, in this respect, has no superiority over his brethren .

"5. The territorial jurisdiction of a Lodge extends, *in an air line*, to a point equally distant from the adjacent Lodge."

The Committee on Jurisprudence occupied much of the attention of the Grand Lodge. Their first presentation was the following, which was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That when a candidate has received a favorable ballot, the naked objection of a member not present at the ballot will not prevent the degree balloted for, being conferred. The objector is required to assign a reason for his objection, or prefer charges as the case requires, and upon the validity of which the Lodge shall pass."

Our own Grand Lodge, at its session of 1874, adopted the following :

(Sections 2 and 3, Article XVI., By-Laws).

Our South Carolina brethren go further than we, by insisting that a candidate who has been "elected to receive a degree," has some right which Masons are bound to respect. Personally, we sympathize with them in their view of the subject, and have never been able to see the propriety of giving one member of a Lodge the absolute power to defy the unanimously expressed will of his brethren.

There is no *Masonry* in the simple *obitu dictum* of one who only says, "I object." The Lodge has or should have the right to know wherein the favorable report of a committee and subsequent ballot were erroneous.

An experience of nearly thirty years establishes conclusive proof that ninety-eight of every hundred "objections," come from brethren who give little or no attention to the affairs of a Lodge. They hear of the election of a candidate, and for the first time, perhaps, in six months or a year, rush for the Lodge, and "object." We think it would be a desirable regulation that resident members of a Lodge should be notified of applications for the degrees or membership.

Reports of D. D. G. Masters exhibit a gratifying condition of the Craft. Peace and harmony prevailing.

The report of Bro. INGLESBY, Grand Secretary, on Masonic Correspondence, embraces a review of fifty-two Grand Lodges. It is an able document. Illinois comes in for a share of his fraternal regards. What he says of Bro. ROBBINS finds an appreciative response throughout our jurisdiction.

Hear him :

"Bro. ROBBINS presents another one of his unsurpassed and unsurpassable reports on Correspondence, covering 234 pages, and reviewing the forty-seven American

Grand Lodges ; South Carolina coming in for fraternal greeting. It is impossible to begin reading such a report and stop before you reach its conclusion, and puzzling in the extreme, amidst such a profusion of good things, to make selections."

TENNESSEE.

The Sixty-second Annual Communication of our Fraters of this jurisdiction assembled in Nashville, Nov. 8, 1875. M.:W.:Bro. A. J. WHEELER, presiding.

Lodges represented, 345 ; total Lodges chartered, 390 ; Lodges U. D., 9 ; membership, 17,994.

The address of the Grand Master is devoted to local matters. Five dispensations have been issued for the organization of new Lodges. He recommends that "this Grand Lodge require that all petitions for new Lodges shall be signed by at least *fifteen* Master Masons." This suggestion was endorsed by the Grand Lodge.

We are glad to see that our M.:W.:Bro. does not flinch, when duty to the Craft is demanded. He has closed up two Lodges for "*gross unmasonic conduct*." Right. He expresses, in beautiful language, fraternal sorrow on the death of Bro. ANDREW JOHNSON, Bro. W. R. ROSS, and Past Grand Master JOHN W. PAXTON.

The Committee on Correspondence, through Bro. A. J. WHEELER, presented their report, which was received and "filed." A resolution to appoint Grand Secretaries was not concurred in. An effort was made to permit Lodges to "strike from the roll" for non-payment of dues. The Committee on Jurisprudence very properly refused to recommend the change, on the ground that "striking from the roll is a punishment, and that no punishment can be inflicted without proper charges being preferred."

M.:W.:Bro. J. C. CAWOOD, elected G. M. ; R.:W.:Bro. JOHN FRIGELL, G. Sec.

UTAH.

The M.:W.:Grand Lodge of this Jurisdiction convened in its *Fourth* Annual Communication at Salt Lake City, Nov. 9, 1875.

M.:W.:CHARLES W. BENNETT, presiding.

Lodges represented, 6 ; membership of jurisdiction, 365.

The address of Bro. BENNETT, though brief, embodies some thoughts worthy of particular consideration. The Fraternity is in a prosperous condition, and entirely harmonious. Only three decisions are reported, and these not of sufficient importance to occupy attention.

He says :

"While I would not indulge in a homily on morality in this address, I must be permitted, as akin to the subject last treated, to urge on you all, especially on the officers of all subordinate Lodges, to use every means in your power to elevate as much as possible the moral standard among your members. If any of our teachings stand out in bold relief above all others, they are those which inculcate the practice of morality and virtue. Temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice, are the four principal virtues which we inculcate, and upon the practice and observance of which we lay greatest stress ; but, brethren, do we adequately practice, and enjoin on others to practice those virtues ? Do we exercise that 'due restraint upon the passions and affections which renders the body tame and governable, and frees the mind from the allurement of vice.' Sadly, I must say, we do not. Intemperance and its kindred vices, are far too common amongst us ; in many cases our precepts are belied by our practices to the disgrace of Masonry, and it becomes the duty, as it should be the pleasure of every good Mason to enforce our teachings by mild advice and entreaty, if he can, by the harsher means provided him by our laws, if he must."

The remarks of Bro. BENNETT are to the point. There is no Masonry in drunkenness, profanity or licentiousness. We have not one particle of faith in the Masonic professions of any man who tramples upon cardinal virtues. He is a disgrace to the Fraternity, and when friendly fraternal admonition is unavailing, he should be expelled. Masonry cannot afford to retain these blisters on its surface, for soon, by contact, they induce others, till often a whole Lodge becomes corrupted—a hideous carbuncle upon the body of the Fraternity. Year by year the brethren of our jurisdiction are taking higher grounds on this subject ; and it is rare indeed to find a corrupt man who now exerts even a local influence.

The report of the Grand Secretary shows a gratifying financial condition of Lodges. More than this, it shows that our brethren in Utah have charity, marked and well defined.

The *six Lodges* of this jurisdiction have contributed, in their relief work, \$1,336, and have now on hand, collectively, \$6,312 70.

The following was incorporated in their by-laws :

"Any member in good standing may withdraw from membership for the purpose of joining another Lodge outside of the jurisdiction of this Lodge, or by reason of leaving the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Utah, or by helping to form a new Lodge, by paying his dues and notifying the Lodge to that effect at a regular meeting ; but should such withdrawal be for the purpose of uniting with a Lodge within this jurisdiction, no dimit shall be granted until after the member desiring such dimit shall have been elected to membership by the Lodge petitioned.

Our Utah brethren, with some other Grand Lodges, do not seem to realize the truth, that when a member wants to withdraw from a Lodge, the *best* thing to do is to let him go. See "Colorado."

M. W. Bro. EDMUND P. JOHNSON, elected Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. DIEHL submitted a very comprehensive report on "Foreign Correspondence."

Illinois comes in for a large share of his attention :

"Notwithstanding all this, he (Bro. ROBBINS) is not infallible, and we cannot agree with every one of his points and arguments. For instance, he opposes any legislation regarding non-affiliates, and we hold it to be a necessity, in our part of the world at least, if for nothing else but self-protection, which, in our opinion, is a very essential law of nature, that no man and no society can disobey without after punishment. He holds that a member cannot be suspended for non-payment of Lodge dues. We dissent. At the time the brother was made a Mason, he was told that he had certain duties to perform, one of which is the payment of Lodge dues, and if he neglects to perform that duty without good cause, he ought to be suspended. When a newly made Mason attaches his name to the by-laws of his Lodge, he signs a contract, and only so long can he claim the benefits of that contract as he abides by its demands; but from the moment he ceases to act his part his rights cease. The laws of Masonry are based upon common sense, and if this is not common sense, we don't know what the word means. If we understand the articles of Bro. HUGHAN on this subject correctly, the Lodges in England do so decide, and act accordingly."

We believe that a Mason *violates his obligations* when he refuses to pay lawful dues to his Lodge. He pledges himself to the support of the *laws, rules and regulations* of the Lodge of which he is made a member, or with which he may subsequently unite. Nicely digested theories on what has been a practice, or what brethren two hundred years ago adopted for their government, have no weight in determining the construction of *my Masonic obligations*. These are plain, and cannot be tortured into meaningless abstractions.

We clip the following standing regulation :

"13. *Resolved*, That all non-affiliated Masons in this jurisdiction shall have the privilege of visiting Lodges for the period of six months, but such non-affiliates shall petition some Lodge within thirty days thereafter for membership, or contribute to some chartered Lodge in this jurisdiction its regular dues, and in case of non compliance, shall be debarred from all Masonic rights and privileges, as follows :

- 1st. They shall not be allowed to visit any Lodge.
- 2d. They shall not be allowed to appear in any Masonic procession.
- 3d. They shall not be entitled to Masonic charity.
- 4th. They shall not be entitled to Masonic burial.

They shall be deemed drones in the hive of Masonry, and unworthy our protection as Masons.

Again, says Bro. DIEHL—

"On this point we stand and fall with Bro. ROBBINS, and it is a great question in our mind whether Bro. ROBBINS believes in 'the resurrection of the body' at all. We know that we don't—landmark or no landmark—and we don't hold back in telling this either, and we do not think that our Masonic standing will be impaired by our disbelief, at least not in Utah. We have read and studied in our early days, too much the works of our great German philosophers, more especially Humboldt's 'Cosmos,'

and we will never betray them in our manhood. Humboldt's portrait hangs in our room, and his eyes look upon us while we write this, and he need not now, nor ever shall he, be ashamed of his humble countryman. Furthermore, we advocate 'cremation,' and do believe that when cremation of the dead body becomes the universal custom, and it will sooner or later, the belief in the 'resurrection of the body,' will fall to the ground as a natural consequence."

Here is a *warm* application for our "orthodox" brethren. We make the quotation only to add our disapproval of this class of controversy being tacked on to Masonic discussion. More than this; we believe it a violation of a "landmark" to introduce sectarian dogma. Masonry is as indifferent to "Humboldt's Cosmos," as it is to "cremation," "universal salvation," or "eternal damnation." For the life of us, however, we cannot see how belief in the "resurrection of the body" is to fall with the adoption of "cremation." "Cosmos" may explain it; if not, some other great German philosopher may come to the rescue.

M. W. Bro. EDMUND, P. JOHNSON was elected Grand Master, R. W. Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Grand Secretary.

VERMONT.

This Grand Body convened at Burlington, June 9, 1876.

M. W. Bro. NATHAN P. BOWMAN, G. M.

Lodges represented, 99; total Lodges, 100; Membership, 8,396.

The address of G. Master BOWMAN exhibits a prosperous condition of the Craft. He presents a beautiful tribute of fraternal affection to the memory of M. W. Past G. M. GEORGE MORTIMER HALL, who died August 24th last.

"His work was well done. A good man and Mason has passed away. His life was a part of the history of Vermont Masonry, and a witness of the power of living principle."

We call particular attention to the following remarks:

"I feel that I somewhat appreciate the question, 'What is the true mission of Masonry?' and it is a question of great importance in this cold, money-loving and soul-forgetting age. It is friendship, love and integrity—that friendship which rises above the distinctions of society and the pecuniary conditions of life, and sees the poor, the friendless, ready to help, bless, relieve and console, and obeys that law which requires man to love God and conduct himself towards others, in all cases, in like circumstances he would have others deal with him, which is the law of mutual love, abiding faith and charity. While we do not claim Masonry to be religion, it is the 'handmaid' of christianity; it embraces all the possible conditions of life; it helps us to bear each others' burdens. In the exercise of the principles of our

institution, we see the shadow of Him who went about doing good, whose ear was ever open to human sorrow, and who was always ready to extend to the child of sickness and penury, tender consolations of fraternal sympathy. Masonry not only *inculcates* the principles of love and benevolence, not only *feels*, but acts. Nowhere in the world can a good Mason feel alone, friendless, or forsaken; the protecting arms of the institution surround him wherever he may be, ready to lend a helping hand in the hour of peril, sickness or distress, and, should he die, his brethren will close his eyes and give his body to the repose of the tomb; and the grave does not *limit* that love and sympathy, ah! no: they will not forget their duties to his family; they will throw around the fatherless children the protecting arm of the institution, and will extend brotherly sympathy to the weeping wife. She is encouraged by hope, and feels stronger to enter the battle of life, knowing that around her and over her and her little ones is an efficient earthly friend.

"My brothers, are we living the principles of our institution? Do we not find some among us who seem to have joined the institution for selfish purposes, and when they find themselves disappointed in not being able to turn it to pecuniary benefits, go out and, in many cases, disgrace the cause of Masonry? Are we all careful in our dealing and daily intercourse with each other? Are we always ready to exercise charity? Are we not too apt to shed tears over the sufferings afar off, and pass by too often that real misery that meets us at every step? Do we not have too many among us who disgrace the Order by intemperance and profanity? No true Mason, who appreciates the moral teachings of our institution, will ever take the name of 'God but with that reverential awe which is due from a creature to his creator,' and to all Masons who are alive to the sense of God's goodness and purity, profanity is a revolting and disgusting practice; and every Mason who will persist in such a practice after being expostulated with, if we are all true to our convictions and cannot reform them, let them be cut off and thrown out, that the beauty of our temple be not marred with their presence, and then may we hope to exemplify the great moral truths inculcated by the Masonic institution."

Bro. BOWMAN reports 12 decisions.

"DECISION 1. Objections to the advancement of an Entered Apprentice or Fellowcraft should be based upon good and sufficient reasons; if it was for offenses before initiation, a committee should be appointed; if after initiation, charges should be preferred.

"2. No rescinding vote can be had in case of a ballot when a candidate has been once declared rejected.

"3. Members of a Lodge who become petitioners for a new Lodge are liable for dues to the date of the dispensation, and the old Lodge retains penal jurisdiction of them for the purpose of collecting the same, even after the new Lodge is constituted.

"4. It is competent for the Master or Warden, who is entitled to preside in a Lodge, after congregating the Lodge, to call to the Chair any Master Mason, and such Master Mason then preside and confer the degrees, the presence and consent of said Master or Warden being sufficient to establish such work, legal and regular.

"5. It is the right of any member of the Lodge to request a dimit, and, if expressed in respectful and proper language, the Master should entertain the request and submit it to the Lodge for action. The sufficiency of the reasons for requesting it, under the resolution of 1873, must be determined by the Lodge.

"6. The period of one year referred to in section 2 of article 18 of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, relates to the length of time the dues are in arrears, and not to the time when notice must be given. Reasonable notice is all that is required."

"7. A Lodge cannot be called from labor to refreshment for one week to do business. A regular communication is fixed by the by-laws, and if there is not time to close the business at the regular communication, it must lie over till the next.

"*Question.*—A brother being a petitioner for a new Lodge, charter granted, but the brother never signed the by-laws, is he a member, and can he be dealt with for non-payment of dues, same as though he had taken the degrees and signed the by-laws?"

"*Answer.*—If the brother's name is in the charter of the new Lodge, it makes him a member. The case is different from that of a brother who receives his degrees and does not sign the by-laws.

"9. If a Lodge surrenders its charter it ceases to be a Lodge, and the members are like unaffiliated Masons, and can be admitted by any Lodge when they can satisfy themselves that they were in regular standing in the Lodge when the charter was surrendered.

"10. A brother has a right to object to the initiation of a candidate, and if absent at the time of the balloting, it would operate as a black ball, and, until the objections are withdrawn, the Master has no right to confer the degrees on the candidate.

"11. Seven being the number necessary to form a Lodge, I consider that number necessary to form a quorum when voting is to be had.

"12. A Lodge on the borders of another State should not initiate any resident of that State without first obtaining the consent of the Grand Master of said State, and of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction the applicant resides."

Perhaps we do not apprehend the meaning of *No. 2*. If it is meant that no further ballot can be had after a "candidate has once been declared rejected," then we dissent. We hold, that after such declaration, if a brother at the communication when the ballot was spread, or at a subsequent communication, should state that he or they voted under a misapprehension as to the character or identity of the candidate, then we believe it entirely competent for the Master to order a further ballot, and if clear, confer the degrees.

In regard to these decisions, the Committee on Jurisprudence say—

"That they have examined the decisions and would recommend that the decisions one to nine, inclusive, and decision twelve be approved. They would recommend that decision ten be amended by striking out the words 'and if absent at the time of the balloting it would operate as a black ball,' and be approved as reading; 'A brother has a right to object to the initiation of a candidate, and, until the objections are withdrawn, the Master has no right to confer the degrees on the candidate,' which corresponds with the decision of Grand Master DAVIS, in 1872. They would also recommend that decision eleven be not approved. They find no precedent for this decision save that mentioned in it, but, in their opinion, this is not sufficient to establish a rule which will contravene the ordinary usage of the Lodges, which make three Master Masons constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business which may be brought before the Master Mason's Lodge."

M. W. Bro. BOWMAN re-elected Grand Master; R. W. Bro. HENRY CLARK, Grand Secretary.

Bro. CLARK spreads before his readers a comprehensive report on Foreign Correspondence. We clip the following:

GRAND LODGES OF EUROPE.

	<i>Number of Daughter Lodges.</i>
1. Grand National Mother Lodge zu den drei Weltkugeln (Three Globes), Berlin	111
2. Grosse Landes Loge von Deutschland (Grand Lodge of Germany), Berlin	77
3. Grosse Loge von Pruessen Royal York zur Freundschaft, Berlin	47
4. Grosse Loge von Hamburg, Hamburg	30
5. Grosse Loge zur Sonne, Baireuth	17
6. Grosse Landes Loge von Sachsen (Grand Lodge of Saxony), Dresden	18
7. Gr. Loge des eklektischen Freimaurerbundes (Eclectic Union), Frankfort	12
8. Gr. Loge zur Eintracht, Darmstadt	9
Isolated Lodges in Germany	5
9. Gr. Loge der Schweiz Alpina, Neuenburg, Switzerland	27
10. Gr. Lodge of Hungary, Pesth (for the 3 symb. degrees)	15
11. Gr. Orient of Hungary, Pesth (A. & A. Rite)	18
12. Grand Lodge of England, London	1334
13. Grand Lodge of Scotland, Edinburgh	504
14. Grand Lodge of Ireland, Dublin	337
15. Grand Orient of the Netherlands, Hague	73
16. Supreme Conseil of Luxembourg	2
17. Grand Lodge of Sweden, Stockholm	16
18. Grand Lodge of Denmark, Copenhagen	5
19. Grand Orient of France, Paris	321
20. Supreme Conseil of France, Paris	50
21. Grand Orient of Belgium, Brussels	60
22. Supreme Conseil of Belgium, Brussels	11
23. Grand Orient of Italy, Rome	165
24. Grand Lodge of Spain	
25. Grand Orient of Lusitania, Lisbon, Portugal	57
26. Grand Orient of Greece, Athens	8

GRAND LODGES IN AMERICA, OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, St. John	28
Grand Lodge of Canada, Ontario	281
Grand Lodge of Quebec, Montreal	38
Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, Halifax	59
Grand Lodge of British Columbia, Victoria	9
Grand Lodge of Mexico	12
Grand Orient of Hayti, Port au Prince	18
Grand Orient of San Domingo	6
Grand Orient of Cuba, Santiago	7
Grand Orient of Venezuela, Caracas	49
Grand Orient of Columbia, Bogota	
Grand Orient of New Grenada, Cartagena	223
Grand Orient of Peru, Lima	10
Grand Orient of Chili, Valparaiso	8
Grand Orient of Argentine, Buenos Ayres	12
Grand Orient of Uruguay, Montevideo	17
Grand Orient of Brazil, Lavradio, Rio Janeiro	56
Grand Orient of Brazil, Benedictinos, Rio Janeiro	48

AFRICA.

Grand Orient of Egypt, Alexandria	8
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VIRGINIA.

We have before us a large volume of 316 pages, recording the transactions of this venerable jurisdiction.

Our brethren assembled in Richmond, December 13th, 1875.

M.:W.:Bro. WM. B. TALIAFERRO, presiding.

Lodges represented, 143; Total, 195; Membership, 9,301.

Dispensations for thirteen new Lodges have been issued.

Of non-affiliates, our M.:W.:Bro. says :

"The subject of the status of non-affiliates, and the relation which they bear to the Craft, is one everywhere, more or less, exercising the Masonic mind, and is well worthy of your serious consideration.

"It is a very delicate question—that of the power of a Grand Lodge, limited as it is by the constitutions and great landmarks of Masonry, to enact laws to punish without trial any citizen of the great republic of Free Masonry. A Mason once a Mason, always until death or Masonic extinction or suspension puts a period to existence, has been the dogma long espoused by many; and it would seem to be repugnant to the great principles of our faith, that one who had retired from the active duties of the Craft, after having worked in the quarries with fidelity, and drawn designs upon the trestle-boards with distinction—honored and respected by the profane world, and held free from reproach by his Masonic friends—should be placed upon the same plane with one who has been suspended or expelled; to the extent that he is denied the rights and benefits of Masonry.

"A non-affiliate relinquishes many privileges by voluntarily dimitting from his Lodge. He ceases to exercise the right to choose the officers, as well as of being himself promoted to the honors of his Lodge—he has no right to participate with them in the social hours of refreshment and recreation—but that he should be denied the general right of Masonic association, and the privilege of Masonic burial, without any violation of Masonic obligation, seems a departure from the original design of our institution."

From his decisions, twenty-one in number, we quote :

"That the failure to obey a summons to show cause for non-payment of dues, is not such a violation of Masonic obligation as will subject the delinquent brother to trial for unmasonic conduct."

We have been educated in the belief that wilful disobedience of a summons is a violation of Masonic obligation, subjecting the offender to expulsion; and, for the first time in our experience, we find a different view entertained.

We come upon many things, new and old, among the enunciations of Grand Masters, but have not seen anything that more perplexes us than the following :

That a Lodge reporting among its members one known to be suspended by another Lodge, is liable to discipline, and if it is brought to the notice of the Grand Master, the charter of the offending Lodge should be at once suspended.

We "pass."

M. W. Bro. STANBURY, D. C., was presented to the Grand Lodge, and delivered an address in behalf of the National Washington Monument Society. The matter was referred to a committee, who reported adversely to a contribution. They, with much propriety, claimed that the funds for a completion of the Monument should come from the National Exchequer.

Here is the decision of a D. D. G. M., confirmed by Grand Lodge :

"When a Mason is tried by his Lodge for 'unmasonic conduct,' and is sentenced to be 'reprimanded in open Lodge,' the Master has no right to *summon* him to appear before the Lodge to receive the reprimand; and if such a summons be issued, and the brother neglect or fail to obey it, he is not amendable to a further charge on account of such neglect or failure."

We do not know how our brethren are to inflict a reprimand. If a brother sentenced will not put in an appearance, how are you to get him before a Lodge? It may be that a summons in such case is a prerogative of the Grand Master. Is this so?

The reports of D. D. G. Masters do not show as much prosperity as we had expected to find. Some of them make complaint of lax discipline in many of their Lodges. Vice is tolerated, and as a consequence the better class of community stand aloof from the Fraternity. A Lodge controlled by vicious men is a stigma upon the good name of Masonry, and the sooner it is *disposed* of the better.

It gives us great pleasure to say that G. M. TALIAFERRO and his subordinates are in entire sympathy with every effort to elevate the moral standard of the jurisdiction.

M. W. Bro. WM. B. TALIAFERRO was re-elected Grand Master; R. W. Bro. JOHN DORE, Grand Secretary.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Eighteenth Annual Communication convened in Olympia, Sept. 22, 1875.

Two Special Communications were held; the first, August 17, 1875, and the second, Sept. 6, following.

M.·W.·Bro. JAMES R. HAYDEN, presiding.

Total Lodges, 20; membership, 713; Lodges represented, 18.

The address of G.·M.·HAYDEN is a good paper, devoted exclusively to local affairs. He reports several decisions, none of which require particular notice.

The most notable event of the year, was the Masonic Re-union, Aug. 17 :

"On the 16th of August the Oregon Grand Lodge came to Olympia, and on the 17th were officially received with the honors so eminently their due at a Special Communication of this Grand Lodge. A grand procession was formed, P.·G.·M.· HALLER acting as Grand Marshal in which all orders of Masons were largely represented, the brethren of the A. A. Scottish Rite, under command of Ill. Bro. J. S. LAWSON, 32d Spec. Dep. S. C. A. A. S. R., acting as the escort, and the display greatly increased by the presence of the Royal Arch Chapter of Oregon. It was a matter of universal regret that our visitors from British Columbia were delayed in their arrival until Wednesday the 18th, and that Idaho was unrepresented. It was our regret, but we feel, too, it was their loss. Arrived at Capitol grounds, where a large crowd had anticipated the procession. M.·W.·Bro. J. C. AINSWORTH, one of Oregon's fathers in Masonry, presided over the vast assemblage. The exercises there were intensely interesting, consisting of an eloquent prayer by Grand Chaplain Rev. D. N. UTTER, a preliminary address by the President of the day, (Bro. AINSWORTH), address of welcome by P.·G.·M.·T. M. REED, responded to by R.·W.· Bro. J. N. DOLPH, Grand Orator of Oregon. M.·W.·Bro. ELWOOD EVANS, P.·G.·M.·, followed in an address pertinent to the occasion and in general defence of the claims of Freemasonry to popular encouragement and confidence. M.·W.· Bro. S. F. CHADWICK, P. G. M., author of the occasion, treated the Fraternity to a history of Masonry on the Northwest coast, full of incidents of interest to the Craft. On the stand was also P.·G.·M.·BERRYMAN JENNINGS, first Grand Master of Oregon. A Grand Ball closed this day's exercises. On the morning of the 18th, the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, as also Ill. Bro. J. McCracken, 33d and P. G. M. of Oregon, entered an appearance and participated with us in the grand Clambake. I will not venture to describe this day's performance, I know those who had the privilege to be present will consider it as one of the happiest days of their lives, and more need not be said. In the evening at 8 o'clock the visitors, together with ourselves now as travelers started for a foreign country, accompanied by our glorious brethren of British Columbia, whose guests we now became, and arrived at Victoria on Thursday P. M. The reception was grand, imposing and hearty. The welcome speech of M.·W.·Bro. SIMEON DUCK, G. M. of British Columbia, was a most eloquent tender of hospitality, and a glorious tribute to Masonry and its agency in securing free institutions and popular freedom."

Entire harmony prevails throughout the jurisdiction.

Two dispensations granted for new Lodges. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence made a brief report. Bro. REED pitches a whole cart load of contempt at

"There is much satisfaction in glancing over the broad field of Masonic work, and observing its growing interest. The enemies of our institution, though still more vicious and virulent in their attacks, (like the little *canine* that exhausted his vocal powers at the moon,) quail before the sunlight of its glory; their puerile anathemas and affected *saintly* deliverances, if noticed at all, only excite the mirthful ridicule of the truly intellectual and unprejudiced of mankind."

M. W. Bro. THOMAS T. MINER, elected G. M.; R. W. Bro. T. M REED, re-elected G. S.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Eleventh Annual Communication was held at Wheeling, November 9th, 1875.

M. W. Bro. ROBERT WHITE presiding.

Lodges represented, 67; total Lodges, 72; Membership, 3,236.

Although the address of G. M. WHITE is exclusively devoted to local matters, it exhibits industry and close attention to the interests of his jurisdiction.

Five dispensations have been issued for the organization of new Lodges.

Among the limited number of decisions we find the following:

"Two dispensations were asked to permit a new ballot in cases in which the ballot was had and declared closed by the W. M. One of these was from Malta Lodge No. 80, the other from Mt. Nebo Lodge No. 91. These dispensations were also declined. Brethren the ballot should be held in the greatest respect, and treated with the utmost solemnity. It is the 'guardian of the purity of the Lodge,' and its use one of the most sacred and important duties, as well as privileges of a craftsman. There was, however, one case in which I am satisfied there had been a mistake made in casting the ballot, and therefore, upon the application of Lebanon Lodge, U. D., I permitted it to be re-taken."

In regard to a "Supreme Grand Lodge" he says:

"In this connection let me say that, during the year past, I have been requested to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that many Masons are desirous, for the reasons given in the Florida circular, among others, to see established in this country a Supreme Grand Lodge of the United States. In obedience to the requests thus made, permit me to present their wishes for your consideration, and to suggest that it be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence for consideration."

This committee did not report upon the system, but presented a report involving other matters of interest—

REPORT ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

"Bro. T. H. LOGAN, Chairman of Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, presented the following report, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of W. Va. :

"Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence beg leave to submit the following report upon the subjects referred to them by the Grand Lodge:

"1. Has a Lodge the right to refuse a dimit to a brother paying his dues and assigning no reason for asking the same :

"Your committee are compelled to answer this question in the negative. To affirm such a right would include the idea of enforced or compulsory membership, a relation which 'even if practicable, would certainly be of no benefit to either party.' At the same time we take occasion to say that we cannot see how any brother, clearly appreciating his Masonic obligation, can ask for a dimit under such circumstances.

"2. Can an officer elect of a subordinate Lodge, who fails to be present at the time the other officers are installed, be installed at a subsequent communication ?

"To this question we answer, that if the by-laws of the Lodge provide for installation at a stated period, any officer elect failing to appear at that time cannot be subsequently installed without a dispensation. We recommend that Lodges make provision in their by-laws for emergencies of this character.

"3. Can an officer of a subordinate Lodge be installed by proxy ?

"We answer in the negative.

"We approve the decision of D. D. G. M. RILEY to the effect that if a brother under suspension for non-payment of dues dies within a year from date of his suspension, the payment of his dues by another brother, after death, does not reinstate the deceased, or entitle him to Masonic burial.

"We approve generally the decisions of the Grand Master, as submitted in his address, so far as referred to this committee.

"We have examined such by-laws of subordinate Lodges as were placed before us. We have marked out such portions as seemed to us not in accordance with our regulations.

"4. In the by laws of Ohio Lodge No. 1, we find a provision for life membership, by the payment of a sum of money, which is intended to take the place of annual dues. There is nothing in our regulations to forbid such action on the part of a subordinate Lodge. A majority of your committee are of the opinion that it is inexpedient to introduce into this jurisdiction the plan of life membership.

"Article 9 of the by-laws of Moorefield Lodge, reads as follows :

"Any member may withdraw himself from this Lodge on producing the Secretary's receipt for all dues, and giving notice to the Lodge, either personally or by proxy."

"5. Your committee regard this article as unmasonic. We submit that membership in the Lodge can be terminated only by suspension, expulsion, dimission or death."

T. H. LOGAN,
W. H. FREEMAN, } Committee.
C. F. SCOTT,

We disagree with the committee on the question of life membership.

We are familiar with this subject in other Masonic Bodies, where it has proved a success.

A Lodge, however, should be required to charge a sum sufficient, so that when invested (as it should be) the interest will be commensurate with yearly dues.

M. W. KEPHART D. WALKER, elected Grand Master; R. W. O. J. LONG, Grand Secretary.

WYOMING.

The representatives of four Lodges assembled at Laramie, W. T., on December 15, 1874, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge for that Territory.

Cheyenne Lodge No. 16 of Cheyenne.
 Wyoming Lodge No. 28 of South Pass City.
 Laramie Lodge No. 18 of Laramie.
 Evanston Lodge No. 24 of Evanston.

Bro. S. L. MILLS was elected Chairman; Bro. A. J. PARSHALL was elected Secretary.

The following resolution was presented and adopted :

REPORT.

"The committee appointed to report what action is necessary to carry out the design of this Convention, respectfully offer the following :

"*Resolved*, That we deem it highly expedient to organize a Grand Lodge for this Territory, and that the following order of proceeding be observed to that end :

"1. That a Lodge of Master Masons be opened in due form, the Master of the oldest Lodge present presiding.

"2. That the credentials of the representatives be presented and acted upon.

"3. The election of officers : and

"4. The installation of officers elect.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. P. SNOW,
 F. E. ADDOMS, } *Committee.*
 M. C. BROWN,

M.:W.:Bro. E. P. PROW, elected G. M. In the evening the officers elected and appointed were installed by W.:Bro. J. H. HAYFORD, of Laramie.

The First Annual Communication of this new and fresh Grand Lodge assembled in Laramie City, October 12, 1875.

M.:W.:Bro. EDGAR P. SNOW, presiding.

Lodges represented, 4 ; membership, 232.

We like Grand Master SNOW's address. It is outspoken, and to the point. Aside from perfect harmony, he reports a zeal for Masonry that, to some of our sluggards, will be incomprehensible :

"I am pleased to be able to report that the members of the several subordinate Lodges are taking a deep interest in the work. One fact, however, deserves special notice, that the more scattered and remote the members are from the place of meeting, the greater the interest taken ; for instance, in Wyoming Lodge its members are scattered over a radius of *one hundred miles or more from the Lodge-room*, yet at *every meeting* there is a *full attendance*, and *officers*, though residing *fifty miles distant*, *seldom miss a communication*."

Italics ours. Further on he says—

"Masonry requires obedience to the moral law, and every man who takes upon himself the solemn obligations of our order, professes to take this law as a rule and guide of his faith through life. How can we, then, consistently with the teachings we have received, profane the name of that God in whom we have said we put our trust, or engage in a traffic, the tendency of which is demoralizing in its effects, and brings reproach upon our order ?

"Are men Masons who engage in the sale of ardent spirits, and thereby bring their fellow creatures to drunkard's graves, disgrace their families, and bring reproach upon an order whose cardinal virtues are Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice ?

"Let us elevate the moral standard of Masonry in this jurisdiction by advancing a step higher, and admit none into our order who are not moral and upright before God. Let us be living examples of what we profess, and of what has been taught us in the lodge-room.

"Let the cardinal virtue, Temperance, placed by our ancient brethren in a niche within their temple, step forth, and, no longer half-concealed, stand in our midst to wield with greater power her influence in the great cause of moral reform over which she has so long and so faithfully presided."

We do not think that Bro. SNOW is indebted to Illinois for such sentiments.

M.:W.:Bro. EDGAR SNOW re-elected Grand Master ; R.:W.:Bro. J. K. JEFFREY re-elected Grand Secretary.

THEODORE T. GURNEY,
Committee.

ORATION

DELIVERED BY R. W. GEO. M. MC.CONNELL, GRAND ORATOR.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren :

It is no easy task, at this age of the world, and of Masonry, for any one, without having bestowed upon the theme a far wider range of study and reflection than it has been my pleasure and privilege to enjoy, to say much that could fairly be called *new*, upon the history, purposes, or excellencies of the institution which has brought us together to-day.

Deprecating, therefore, the choice of speaker which has been made for this occasion, but deferring respectfully, at the same time, to the wishes of those whom it is my privilege to regard as my Fathers in Masonry, I purpose simply to offer for your reflection a few considerations, necessarily desultory and fragmentary, upon some of the aspects of the Ancient Order.

But, before proceeding to these remarks, it may be well to anticipate that there may be those who will ask me why I presume to treat the theme as I purpose doing at all, in the presence of a body a majority, probably, of whose members are much older Masons—many of them older men—and many more, better fitted than myself to take the field in such behalf. To this, let me suggest that no two men see even the same rainbow, because no two men can occupy the same point of observation at one and the same time. The most familiar fact often takes on new beauty and a new significance when presented to us in the light of another man's thoughts and the garniture of his words, and the same facts, threadbare and worn as they may seem, may be grouped by even an inferior intelligence in so novel a manner that each shall seem to lend to its fellow something of its own strength or symmetry, or, at the very least, they shall stand in unaccustomed and suggestive relations to each other.

So there are motives and considerations which induce men to action, of which, though more or less directly instrumental in bringing about the action, the men themselves are in large measure unconscious till their attention is called to them from the outside—reasons which, though actively present in a man's consciousness,

never shape themselves into words in the man's mind till some other mind formulates them for him. Such a man may be right, but if suddenly assailed by adverse reasoning, he is defenceless, and is beaten down in the controversial conflict before he can draw his blade, while the blade itself may be of trenchant steel, fitted to cleave the weapon and the armor of his adversaries as the sabre of *Cœur de Leon* clove the iron mace.

Proselytizing is not one of the practices or teachings of Masonry. On the other hand, we are taught rather to keep silence when we hear the order assailed. But surely it is wise to strengthen each other's hands, and stand ready, when the conflict is forced upon us, to state clearly the ground work of the order in the constitution of humanity, and to expose the fallacies and errors of its defamers. Masonry has been exposed to many fierce assaults in time past, and has survived them by a steady adherence to the "ancient landmarks," but not without the ability in its ranks gallantly to defend itself against its opponents. Under the guidance of the "divinity that shapes our ends," the conflicts of humanity must be fought with the weapons of humanity. It will not answer to "trust in Providence," unless you also "keep your powder dry."

Within a short time the forces of our opponents have shown some disposition to gather for attack. Within our own jurisdiction they have sought once more to make the controversy a political one, and however much all this may seem to some a silly farce, it none the less becomes us to be "armed at all points," always and everywhere. Who knows but among those who sit before me to-day there may be some brother who is weak and wavering, or at least luke-warm, in his allegiance? and that only from want of some spoken word which shall rouse his own thought and enable him to answer for himself the questions he asks of himself. And, adverting to a former remark, the brother may be ever so loyal and "strong in the faith," and yet not be able, on sudden occasion, to "give a reason for the faith that is in him," because the considerations which lie at its foundation have never been formulated in words. The thought and the motive may lie in his mind, and still he may not be able to use them as weapons even of defense. Let me then ask you to suppose yourselves, for the time, not Masons but impartial investigators, and let me try, if I can, to put into the hands of some, at least, weapons which, if necessary, you may use as weapons, with new effectiveness.

Without seeking to claim for Masonry even that degree of antiquity which we think susceptible of irrefragable proof, but assuming only that which even its strong opponents concede to it, it is still safe to say that it is one of the marvels of modern society that an institution whose ritual and observances rest so largely in oral tradition, unconserved by written formulæ, and unaided except by symbols, which, without the interpretation of this oral tradition, are void and meaningless to the mass of men, should yet have come down so substantially unchanged through all the multifarious mutations of so many troubled centuries.

It is no part of my purpose to say that "whatever is, is right," for, alas! the follies and errors and corruptions and crimes that cluster all around us "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa," too sadly and seriously give the lie to any such assumption. Neither

do I propose to subscribe, at this time, to the Darwinian theory of "the survival of the fittest," in its complete logical significance. But without maintaining either of these positions, it is certainly not too much to claim for an institution which has achieved such a degree of longevity, some germs of goodness and of truth, which are, for all human purposes, practically indestructible. Those devices of human or devilish ingenuity which have for their purpose, or embrace within their definite results, the destruction or the degradation of mankind, do not, and by the very nature of things cannot, survive the ages.

Few and simple as are the primal elements and influences out of which all the evil (and good too, for that matter,) of human affairs is evolved; nevertheless the organized forces of evil never endure steady and continuous tests. They are rather like those atmospheric conditions whose ends are storm or pestilence—operating through limited areas—tending inevitably to malevolent violence, and hence speedily burned out and dispersed by the tremendous electric energy their own vehemence and malignity have evoked; while the serenity of sun and shower, out of whose genial and tender influences grow all the beauty and fruitfulness and health and grandeur of earth, flows on, but momentarily impeded—nay, even compelling the antipodal energies of disorder and tempest to contribute, in some sense, to the purposes of benignity and peace.

In the fact, then, that after so long, IT IS, we find what seems to us an unanswerable argument for the worth of that ancient order whose "three great lights" have shone with unfading splendor since the days when on the summit of the sacred mount the ineffable temple rose "without the sound of any instrument of iron," testifying more eloquently than tongue can tell to the goodness and power and glory of the Most High!

Kingdom after kingdom has risen, swayed the fortunes of men and crumbled to decay—chieftain after chieftain, with waving banner and clanking armor and bloody sword, has strode ruthlessly along the resounding corridors of time;—monument after monument of man's power and glory and achievement, have crumbled and fallen, and lie engulfed in the ever-restless and encroaching sands of desert wastes, till to-day we cannot guess who were their builders or what their purposes;—age after age of riot and war and revolution, of advance and desperate struggle and recession and re-advance, have swept across the turbulent ocean of humanity; and *still*, surviving it all, wider now in its spread and influence than ever before, substantially unchanged in aim and end, the grand old order stands to-day, its three pillars of wisdom and strength and beauty unshaken on their ancient pedestals; and we feel shall stand unmoved until the sound of the Almighty gavel shall be heard in a resplendent East, and "every nation and kindred and tongue and people under the whole heaven" shall rise at the bidding of the Infinite Grand Master, whose Lodge is the whole wide universe, and whose seat is upon "the great white throne!"

Imagination is the most prolific of all the faculties which man possesses. It is his chief source of enjoyment. Upon it, indeed, depends, in large measure, even his capacity to enjoy. The pleasures of this life are divided into two great classes—the *material* and the *ideal*—and of these, all the latter and much the larger

portion of the former, consists chiefly in the images of fancy. Pleasure is a sort of hallucination—joy a kind of inebriety, and our visions of happiness are too often like the incessant shapes of gaudy fiction which a gross love flashes before the fancy, to delude, to distract, and ultimately to disappoint.

It may seem that this is reducing human happiness to a very lamentable formula, but I am speaking only of *what is* in the large majority of cases, and not of what *may be* in any one. Life *may* be a real, earnest, solemn thing; for the motive power of human existence is *mind*; and he who, while it is yet time, will cast away from him the trifles of indolence, burn from the heart the festers of fancy, and, forgetting all else, bend the full power of an earnest purpose to the task of evolving the deep and endless strength which inhabits the intellect, may measure himself at last with the mightiest of earth's moral monarchs.

But, says Shakespere, "he who will have a cake out of the wheat must tarry the grinding," and it may be doubted, after all, whether the amount of patience expended and effort wasted, is not really very extravagant pay for what we receive. This, however, like everything else in the world, is very much as we may fancy. Some men have polished tastes, and enjoy highly intellectual things; others are more gross, and like good eating, for example; while other some are a mixture of the two, and are happiest when near some pleasant girl, with a swimming eye. This last mode of enjoyment, however, is quite general. But even this, perhaps the most exquisite pleasure life affords, is, after all, a good deal of it only fancy.

Let any one who knows nothing about Masonry review the various fancies he or she has entertained about the Order, and it will readily be seen why I have touched upon the subject of imagination.

Whatever we do not understand, our imagination is apt to depict in distorted shapes and exaggerated colors. You may fill a large room with the most various and interesting curiosities, antique and modern, natural and artistic,—then stretch a curtain across a narrow corner of the hall, and place behind it the least remarkable thing in the collection, and when you admit visitors, all the beauties, peculiarities and strange things which lie open to their view, will be neglected, and more eyes will be directed at the green curtain than at any other object in the room. The curtain has the element of *mystery* in it; men will imagine all sorts of surprising shapes behind it; and so strong is the faculty of fancy in some men, that when you draw the curtain aside, even the most common-place animal will be invested with the attributes before imagined; a petty serpent, for instance, grows into a huge boa-constrictor—a flying squirrel will become the great winged dragon, and a well-fed porker looms up to the proportions of a hippopotamus. The clothing which you wear about in the day-time, and hang up in your bed-room on retiring, if you gaze at it in the silence of midnight, will gradually assume the visage of a ghost or spectre, for whatever we cannot clearly see with the material eye, the vision of the imagination will distort. Hence it is the darkness of secrecy that shapes the more salient features in the character of so many things in life, and, as an example, more than half the objections which men make to Masonry, are based upon the fact that it is a *secret* institution.

Men's ideas upon this subject are necessarily very crude, for—"Men are but children of a larger growth," and, like children in the dark, they see shapes which exist only in their own minds. "Gorgons and hydras and chimeras dire," people the atmosphere of mystery.

Some think that whatever is hidden is necessarily evil; while others, with an arrogance which would be provoking if it were not ludicrous, believe that wherever *they* cannot see a reason for concealment no *good* one exists.

Masonry pleads guilty to the charge of secrecy. Within the walls of the Lodge-room—under the watchful eyes of the East and the West and the South—we meet as in family council—it is in fact our household, and within it our deliberations are no more secret than the private discussions which any one here, at some time, holds by his own fireside. What member of a family is there present in this assembly who would not repel impertinent curiosity, should it attempt to penetrate that circle? Will any man here allow me, a total stranger, to sit in the room and listen to his private conversation with his wife about household matters? In the silence of the night, when, by the firelight burning low, flitting shadows play upon the wall, and phantom shapes are dancing in the dusky corners, would you be willing that another should overhear your consultations for the welfare of those who slumber while you watch? Is there a man here who has no secret hid away in the depths of the heart—no guarded memory, the unforgotten shadow of a by-gone time, or moving spectre of the present, upon which none are allowed to look? Is there any one here—old or young—who dare rise and say, "I have nothing to conceal?" No! Every house, every heart, every one's consciousness, contains its shadow upon which the sun is not allowed to shine!

It has been said that "one-half the world does not know how the other half lives," and it might be said with equal truth, that of every ten men it will take at least nine fully to understand the tenth.

The world is full of secrecy all around us. "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and we hear the sound thereof, but we know not whence it cometh or whither it goeth." Can any man roll back the ocean's restless tides, and disclose the secrets of its great prison house? Can any man unfold all the mysterious, yet everyday processes of growth in the simplest flower that blooms at his feet? Can any man resolve that most tremendous of all earthly secrets, the mystery in which is enfolded his own daily sentient existence? Step by step as we pass through life, we move in a narrow line of light—the immediate present. Behind us lies the past in the shadow of unchangeableness—before us—close to our very eyes—steadily recedes an impenetrable veil. The end of every step we take is in the dark; and no man can tell, when he lifts his foot to move forward, whether it shall find a firm resting place, or he shall, in that brief space, plunge into that abyss from which there is no return. And not only the ordering of God's providence, but the possibility of individual life and effort; nay, the whole constitution and frame-work of human society, is based upon secrecy. Without it, society, as mankind knows and understands it, would be impossible; and could there be this hour an Asmodean lifting of the roof of every heart and every mansion, to let the world gaze in upon itself, mankind would

segregate, and, like electric balls, repel each other until no two could be found united. Yea, a thousand times is it well, for the peace and harmony of the world, that there is such a thing as secrecy!

And if every family has its secrets, why may not our household be, also, a concealed one?

It will be observed that in all I have thus far said—and it will be equally true of my remaining remarks, (with the single exception I am now about to make,) that I have said nothing about the *objects* of Masonry. I have omitted so to speak purposely. The objects of Masonry are not secret. They have been open to the eyes of men for centuries; and it would be little short of an impertinence to enter into any exposition of them before an intelligent audience.

You will pardon me, however, if I briefly allude to one of the primal objects of the Order in connection with the subject of secrecy. That one of our objects is benevolence; and here the element of secrecy is especially important. "Let not your right hand know what your left doeth," is a scripture of deep significance. Kindness ceases to be valuable when it is paraded before men; and blazoning before the world the relief afforded to the distressed, takes away all merit from the deed. We have no sympathy with the ostentatious benefactor who only gives and acts in order that the world may hold up its hands and exclaim, "how generous!" Contribution lists and newspaper praises we never covet. The selfish vanity which desires to be pointed at for its public benevolence, must find its reward in the empty plaudits of the rabble, but the self-denying charity which works in secret, and looks for no trumpeting, can find a better, a purer, a nobler recompense in the consciousness of a duty discharged, a heart gladdened, or a cloud dispelled!

Our organization is secret, then, because by this means, we can best preserve our charities from the taint of worldly vain-glory—because we can thus throw around our brethren stronger supports to sustain and encourage them in the path of virtue—because thus we can more effectively remind them of their faults, and hence more certainly sustain or reclaim an erring or fallen brother—because thus, in fine, we can more effectually study and practice a mutual aid in making all our life and action conform to the sublime symbolism of the PLUMB, the LEVEL and the SQUARE!

It is sometimes objected to Masonry, by those who, standing without, see only the surface of things, that it in some sense invades the domain of life properly belonging to the church. Well, I might very properly reply, what of it? If the church fully and justly discharges the duties of its trust, there will be not only no occasion for any other force to undertake their discharge, but it will be, in the nature of things, impossible for Masonry to trench upon the church's sphere, since it is not possible for two bodies to occupy the same point in space at the same time. And if the church, claiming as it does the divine sanction and command for its organization—laboring, as it asserts, for the highest eternal welfare of man, and therefore for his highest temporal good—for the one must of imperative necessity include the other, else is it a sham and a delusion:—) if the church, I say, occupying this vantage ground and armed with this divine commission, still allows itself to be elbowed out

of its own field by an organization claiming no divine sanction, beyond drawing its principles from the same Great Book which, the church itself teaches us, contains the "whole duty of man," then manifestly either the church's claims are false, or itself is unequal to its appointed work or recreant to its obligations; and in either case, the sooner it is supplanted by something stronger, the better for the well-being of the race, and the love of God among men.

But there is no such antagonism existing. Masonry never undertakes to do the work of the church. Planting itself firmly on the simple faith in one supreme, eternal God, and on the broad principle that "it must *be* right to *do* right," it aims simply to aid every individual and every organization, be it church or other, in doing good to all mankind. It has no sympathy with warring creeds—it seeks to warp or influence no man's conscientious belief—it promulgates no theologic dogma and founds no school of theologic teaching—it confines its teachings to the few great, primal facts and principles upon which nearly all civilizations and religions alike agree, and then concerns itself vitally and intimately with that which Matthew Arnold says is three-fourths, and which I hold to be nine-tenths, of life—CONDUCT. It interferes with no man's religious obligations in any degree, and while it is unquestionably true that a man may be a good Mason and yet not be a Christian, in the church's acceptation of that term, yet it is equally true that no man can be, at the same time, a good Christian and a good Mason without feeling that his christianity is supplemented and aided and strengthened by the teachings of the grand old order, if he will but study and apply them in spirit and in truth.

But, I may be asked, granting all this, why band yourselves together?—why not leave each individual to work out his best results under the divinely appointed instrumentalities, each in his own way?

Far be it from me to detract from the force and efficiency of individual effort. I recognize to the full all its potentiality; and appreciate what may be the achievement of a single, unaided mind, when it casts to the winds all shapeless fear of failure and unembodied phantoms of evil—turns a deaf ear to the pedantic counsels of superannuated memory, and fixes the eye firmly upon "the mark of its high calling" with that determined purpose and confidence in self which are "like the seventh-day's trumpet of the Priest of Jericho, whose preluding blast demolished what it defied!"

The lessons of history, and even the visible course of events in which we have ourselves borne a part, teach us that the very ordinances of God favor the influence of the individual. The wonder, the admiration, the veneration inherent in the natural character, all assist the efforts of him who endeavors faithfully to effect an enterprise of good; and even in an evil course, that history which, following the dictate of an unswerving purpose, seems to be sketching itself in supernatural tints, is acquiesced in and advanced as a thing appointed.

There is, to a greater or less degree, a feeling of dependence in every bosom—sometimes of dependence on a social organization—sometimes on a stronger will or superior mind—and there is not a man or woman living in whom there is *no* inborn,

natural piety, no feeling that in order to satisfy the adoring sense within, there *should be* a power higher than ourselves. Thus, in faithless ages, when the millions have wandered from the path of religion and spurned the faith of their fathers, there always rises some false God, to whom they bow, and before whose altar, though themselves have built it, they worship. In, for example, the period of the French revolution, when the rottenness of a sensual and hypocritical hierarchy had become too apparent longer to be disguised; and the pure faith upon which the Church was built had been confounded with the putrid form in which it was enclosed—with the downfall of the Christian Church rose the barren worship of the Goddess of Reason. And in later years, when the hollowness of this form was seen and felt, and men were casting about for something to fill the void within, they created, as all men in similar circumstances will create, a likeness of Deity, in the person of the great Napoleon, and, shouting *vivats* from Paris to the Pyramids, they threw themselves beneath the wheels of his chariot as he drove furiously from one end of Europe to the other. Based largely upon man's natural necessity to worship something, perverted and distorted, here was indeed the potentiality of individual effort, in, perhaps, the most remarkable manifestation the world has ever seen. See, too, how, even in that colossal hero's course, the fate of nations so often hung upon a single individual. Apparently above defeat and defiant of Fate, even his success frequently hung upon the brittle thread of one man's ability. Behold, even in the last sublime struggle, when power and fame and empire and *all* were staked upon a single cast, the fate of nations and peoples depended upon one weak old man, and how, he failing in his duty, the sun of that stupendous soul went down to endless night!

How, then, shall even the weakest and most insignificant man who daily mingles with the moving sea of men around us, say that his influence, limited though it be, cannot affect a cause for good or evil? Every individual, howsoever lowly his position, or restricted his apparent range, has a *will*. Everything is susceptible of control.

“——— there is no turn of earth,—
No—not the blowing of the summer wind,
Or the unstable sailing of a cloud,
But hath a *will* that orders it.”

There is *nothing* wholly devoid of force. “The leaf,” says one, “which lies rotting in moist winds, has a force in it, else how could it rot?” How much more, then, shall the human mind, even the weakest, be said to hold the germ of force and influence and power?

If, then, individual effort, working without assistance, in the silence of fixed resolution, thus bears a spell to overcome the giddiness of Fortune, and even mount the car of triumph, how much more wide and deep and lasting the results, when to its own force is added the strength of social organization with harmonious objects and interests!

A firm organization throws around its members the protection of divided responsibility, assures them of timely assistance in case of need, and holds out to them a

refuge from defeat and failure. Nerving the arm, inspiring the heart, and confirming the resolution, it makes the timid brave—the irresolute decided—the wavering steadfast. It embodies the obligation of benevolence, for example, in a principle of action, and encourages, directs and concentrates what would otherwise be weak, fragmentary and inefficient. Fixing its eye upon the end it seeks to gain, with a firm front, like the advance of a line bristling with leveled bayonets, it bears down all opposition with the force of that invincible confidence which, in physical warfare, comes of the mutual touch of elbow to elbow. “Fighting the good fight,” with a firm reliance on each other, associated men can conquer where only defeat seems to await them, and among the confused masses of broken battalions, with the deafening roar of battle sounding in their ears, and the frowning faces of numberless enemies before them, they can still stand firm upon their ground. And when the battle has been fought and the victory won, what joy can exceed the electric triumph of sympathizing men? Joining in a common jubilee, with the confidence in each other which has sustained them throughout the struggle, they meet together after the danger is past, and each heightening the other's enjoyment by the magic of sympathy, together they rejoice, as together they have fought.

Man was made for association, and in his very nature there is a necessity for companionship in enjoyment, sympathy in sorrow and combination in effort. With the mind wherewith he is endowed, aggregation and unity of effort are not only possible, but, for almost any purpose, effectual. Men working together, unite their strength, and all obstacles are overcome. As in physical things, so is it in moral. The force of unassociated minds, though great and often effectual, must yet often meet with obstacles too weighty for their single strength; but let the mass of wasted effort be but organized—united—and no acclivity so steep but it shall be mounted, no mountain so high but it shall be scaled, no torrent so deep but it shall be crossed.

Governments, thrones, principalities and powers, as they are the representatives of aggregated masses, are also living evidences of the sustaining power of association and combined force. The crowds of able men who gather round the head of a government—the wealthy and the noble whose interests are with establishment and permanency—the adventurous, fortune-seeking, and fame-hunting who cling to the drapery of ermine and state robes, because here dwells the promise of promotion—all these are only the branches of association, which props and holds in its place the great fabric of control and social order. Actuated by a common feeling of dependence upon the established order of things, they unite their energies, harmonize their efforts, and mutually sustain each other against every attack from without. And so also the destroyers of governments, revolutionists and conspirators, banded armies, incendiary mobs, iconoclast democracies, *all*, live and move and act by and upon the principle of association. Every great movement the world has ever witnessed—reformations, revolutions, conquests, emigrations, are all the outward manifestation of some common feeling, the embodiment of some common principle, upon which, tacitly or avowedly, men have founded a new order of Brethren.

This was the secret of the immense extension and almost unlimited power of the famed order of Jesus. Acting in concert—having one fixed idea, the extension of

the dominion of "Mother Church" and the spread of the Gospel in every country; no land was free from their missionaries. Covering the whole world in one enormous web, and silently and perseveringly extending a net-work of intelligence and influence over every city and town and hamlet and country-side, where the foot of a Christian could ever rest, the Jesuits attained a height of power and universality of influence, which, in our days of repulsion and suspicion are almost incredible. Occupying every pulpit—appearing in every assembly—sitting by every hearth—leaning over every death-bed—preaching to every living and administering to every dying man—in possession of all schools, colleges and academies—writers of all books and censors of all presses—nay, standing, impassive and impersonal, behind the very thrones of the earth, and prompting the measures of every state council—denouncing the thunders of excommunication and perdition even upon the heads of crowned monarchs—enthroning, deposing, divorcing and destroying powers, princes and emperors—this one order of associated men, monks and priests in name, but soldiers and teachers and statesmen in fact, held within its single grasp nearly the whole power, spiritual and temporal, of the world. And why? Because their system of association was the most perfect ever conceived by the mind of man.

Here, then, we point to the all-sufficient reasons for the facts of our secrecy and our association. Left to the conservation of individual forces and intelligences, the profound principles of justice and right and truth which underlie and illumine the whole magnificent symbolism of Masonry, would in many cases have failed utterly to shine on many a noble intellect, drifting helplessly away from other moorings over unknown seas of speculation and doubt and despair.

Glance over the history of even Christianity itself. What an appalling record of bigotry and intolerance and persecution—of rack and wheel and fagot—of suspicion, imprisonment and murder—of greed and luxury and sensuality—of ruined homes and families destroyed, and years on years of bloody warfare waged with malignant and devilish cruelty in the name of the Prince of Peace. Suffer all these unquestioned facts of history to come home to your mind and conscience, and *then*, because here and there one of our members has proven unworthy of the trust reposed in him, because now and then some brother, after you know not what tremendous struggle with temptation, has fallen from his high estate; for this, I say, reproach the order—*if you dare!* Older, even than Christianity itself, in its visible form at least, Masonry has never been intolerant of other sects or societies or orders—never broken any sensitive forms on the wheel, or crisped and roasted delicate flesh with fagot and stake—never, as a class of men, rioted in gluttony and brutal lust—never dispersed a family or organized a war on any pretext. All along the ages its path has been marked by loyalty to truth and honor and justice; by moderate counsels and unbroken faith and mutual good will; by unpretentious and unheralded deeds of charity and mercy and loving kindness, which do honor to the whole human family.

But, you will tell me, the iniquities and abuses, the wars and torturings and burnings whereof I have spoken, are not the product of Christianity itself—they are the sins and crimes of individuals, for which Christianity is in no sense responsible. *Granted*—cheerfully, gladly, a thousand times GRANTED. But, "by the same measure that ye mete, it shall be measured unto you." And how can men ask for lenity

and fairness in any judgment, unless they put in practice toward all individuals and all organizations the undying and unchanging principles of that rule which is the very corner-stone of Christianity, "Do ye unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." Masonry asks no more.

And now, brethren, that we have glanced at some of the suggestive truths that lie at the foundation of Masonry, let us lay aside our assumed character of investigators and resume that of loyal and devoted sons of the Ancient Order.

We have been sitting as the supreme representative authority of Masonry within the limits of a great State. Sitting as the legally and peacefully constituted arbiter of some of those differences of view which are inevitable among men. As conservators of the good, and promoters of the advancement of several hundred lodges of Masons. As the chosen custodians, within our jurisdiction, of the "ancient landmarks." As the guardians of the honor, integrity and unity of Masonry against the "approach of cowans and eavesdroppers," and the schemes of all who have not the peace, order and welfare of the brotherhood at heart. As the protectors of the old and the founders of new lodges. It is not for me to direct your deliberations or order your observances. That grave and important duty has been well confided to abler hands. But you will pardon me if I venture to remind you that it is no light or trivial matter in which we have taken part. The acts in which we have participated are not for to-day or this year or this century. In all human probability they are acts whose streams of influence shall flow on long after the poor words of your speaker to-day shall have been forever forgotten—as long as our country holds together—nay, as long as our form of civilization keeps foothold on the globe. Fraught with consequences, nearer and more remote, which not the wisest of us all—no, not the wisest of earth, can forecast. Their possibilities, lying behind that impenetrable veil which is ever receding before us, in the dark and voiceless and brooding future, are far beyond all human computation.

Consider the scope of even one of your prerogatives—the founding of new lodges. If he who plants a tree upon the plain where none grew before, is fairly to be considered a benefactor of his race—how much more, and in how much higher and deeper and broader a sense, is he to be so considered and rewarded who plants and contributes to the early growth of such a source of devotion to light and loyalty, to humanity and faith in God, as is a well-conducted lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons!

But unless the sun gives his genial warmth, and the clouds contribute their sustaining moisture, the tree will not grow to be a blessing to the posterity of him who planted, though its sapless and shrunken stem may for many a year testify to the beneficence of his purpose and the unfriendliness of its subsequent surroundings. Unless we cultivate, each for himself, and in his own life, the broad and genial and refreshing principles which lie at the foundation of the order, we shall fail of our duty to ourselves as individual men and Masons, and our lodges must prove but sapless and fruitless trunks. But I will not pursue the parallel further. The lessons we have been taught so impressively in our progress through the degrees must have

served to impress upon us all, beyond the power of any weak words of mine to add to, all that is necessary to the old order's growth, prosperity and beneficent influence. And so, *seriously pondered and rightly understood*, do they teach us all everything that is necessary for our guidance in our relations to the world of men around us.

Therefore, my brethren, let us all see to it that we treasure these inestimable lessons in our heart of hearts,—pondering them deeply with the will and purpose to square our lives with their unfading truth and beauty, so that our eyes shall not be blinded nor our ears closed when the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe shall finally call us from our labor on earth to the unbroken refreshment of eternity.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS.

No. 1. Amend Sec. 3, Art. I, Part First, by striking out entire the "8th Committee."—*M. W. Bro. Cregier.*

No. 2. Amend Sec. 4, Art. I, Part First, by striking out the word "and" at end of paragraph, and add a new paragraph, as follows: *The Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, shall be ex-officio a Committee on Printing.*—*M. W. Bro. Cregier.*

No. 3. Amend Sec. 1, Art. XX, Part Second, by striking out the word "may" in the fourth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the word *shall*; also, strike out all after the word "granted" and insert *and a record made thereof.*—*M. W. Bro. Cregier.*

No. 4. Amend Sec. 2, Art. XX, Part Second: Strike out the words "the vote" in the second line, and insert in lieu thereof the words *such date.*—*M. W. Bro. Cregier.*

No. 5. Amend Sec. 1, Art. XXV, Part Second, by striking out the words "seventy-five" in the third line, and inserting *fifty* in lieu thereof.—*Bro. John C. Norton* (166).

No. 6. Amend Section 1, Art. I, Part First, by striking out "Chicago" and inserting *Springfield.*—*Bro. M. H. Wilmot* (521).

No. 7. Amend Sec. 4, Art. I, Part First, by striking out "fifteen hundred" and inserting *one thousand.*—*Bro. McWayne* (139).

No. 8. Amend Sec. 4, Art. VI, Part First, by striking out the words "twenty-five" and inserting *fifteen.*—*Bro. McWayne* (139).

No. 9. Amend paragraph 15, Sec. 1, Art. VI, Part First, by striking out the word "three" and inserting *one.*—*Bro. McWayne* (139)

No. 10. Amend Sec. 4, Art. VI, Part First, by striking out "twenty-five" and inserting *eighteen.*—*Bro. Sherman* (117).

No. 11. Amend Sec. 1, Art. XX, Part Second, by striking out all after the word "dimit" in the fourth line of said section, and insert in lieu thereof the words *shall issue by order of the Worshipful Master.*—*M. W. Bro. Hawley.*

REPORTS OF D. D. GRAND MASTERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF THE D. D. G. M., FIRST DISTRICT, }
CHICAGO, September 25, 1876. }

M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

In making this second annual report of my doings as D. D. G. M., there is but little to mention at this time, having previously reported all that was of importance at the time they were performed. I have been called upon to visit several lodges in this district, to perform ceremonial duties and settle differences that existed among the brethren ; there are yet a few cases of more importance, which will doubtless fall to my successor as an inheritance to settle. I find much of the irregularity and trouble in and between lodges exists from a want of proper study of the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

I find many Secretaries neglecting to comply with Art. XXXI, Sec. 1, Part Second which has caused the Craft to complain in this district. I would suggest that the penalty of suspension from office be prescribed by the Grand Lodge for such neglect.

I would ask from the Committee on Jurisprudence a report, whether or not a brother being restored to good standing in Masonry, in accordance with Art. X, Sec. 5, Part Third, Grand Lodge By-Laws, is not entitled to a Grand Lodge certificate as provided in Art. XXVII, Sec. 7, Part Second ; and also if the petition of the petitioner mentioned in Art. X, Sec. 5, Part Third, is governed by Art. XIII, Sec. 3, Part Second.

Also, if an E. A. or F. C. makes application for trial as provided in Art. XVI., Sec. 3, Part Second, whether he is tried upon the merits of his being entitled to receive

further degrees, or as having committed a Masonic offense, and dealt with as provided by Art. VI, Part Third. I have given verbal decisions when inquired of, that lodges in this city, while holding concurrent jurisdiction with each other in the city, also held *territorial* jurisdiction outside of the city limits, in equal distance from their place of meeting, according to the first paragraph of Art. XI, Section 3, Part Second.

In closing this report, allow me to express my fraternal thanks for the confidence you reposed in me by reappointing me to the second term in the position I now hold, and which will in a few weeks end. And trusting that the fraternal feelings cultivated in the past two years will not end until this "Mortal shall have put on immortality," and when our labors shall have ended and our report examined by the Grand Master of the universe, and tried by the "unerring square," that our work will be pronounced "well done."

Fraternally yours,

W. A. STEVENS,
D. D. G. M. First District.

OFFICE OF THE D. D. G. M., FIRST DISTRICT, {
CHICAGO, September 29, 1876. }

R. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *D. G. M., Acting Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR:—I learned the sad intelligence only last evening that M. W. Bro. LOUNSBURY's health was in such a condition that it would be impossible for him to be in attendance at this session of the G. L., and I must say, from his emaciated appearance when I last saw him, the evening he left for Colorado, that I had great fears that we would never behold his genial countenance at sessions of the Grand Lodge again.

In my report to him, I ask for decision of the Committee on Jurisprudence on them, knowing that if they were presented in the G. L. that they would go to that Committee to report upon, and deeming this the shortest road to get it before them and economize time. I have one more to present, and it is this: Is it essential for the charter of a lodge to be in the room at all meetings, to make the meetings valid?

The constitutions (have had if not now) of Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, provide it shall be present. The decisions of CASE, C. W. MOORE, (deceased), HILLYER, GRAY and MELLE that it is not essential; MACKEY and MORRIS that it is. I find no decision of our G. L. on the subject in the proceedings I possess.

Fraternally yours,

W. A. STEVENS,
D. D. G. M. First District.

THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, September 6, 1876.

M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master*:

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO:—For the second time, agreeable to the commission you have given me, I am called upon to make my report.

I can only say, and as you are aware, that in all the positions I have been called upon to fill during my masonic career, I have endeavored to do my duty. If I have only done it in this instance, to your satisfaction, then, indeed, I am truly rewarded. Let the peace, harmony and prosperity that prevails in the Third District answer for the condition of our beloved order.

I have not once been called upon in my official capacity to inquire into or listen to any complaint or trouble in any lodge in this district.

I have visited most of the lodges in the Third District, not in the capacity of an official, but (leaving rank outside the door) as a brother.

Accept my thanks for the honors conferred (a second time), and for the many courtesies you have extended to me during my official term. In surrendering to you my authority, please accept with it my sincere wishes for your health and happiness. But always remember that, present or absent, I am to you in its broadest sense a *Mason*, with all it implies.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN O'NEILL,
D. D. G. M. Third District.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

MARENGO, ILL., October 2, 1876.

R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Acting Grand Master*:

DEAR SIR:—Agreeably to your letter of instruction I visited Lodi Lodge 594, and report as follows:

At the time of surrendering the charter it was returned to the Grand Secretary, and a letter written to the Grand Master asking what should be done with the lodge property. The Grand Master wrote to them to sell all they could, and report to the Grand Secretary. They have made sale, but have not closed the matter up. There are some things yet on hand that cannot be sold, and yet are hardly worth

transportation—such as altar, pedestals, etc. There is a set of plated jewels, cheap, with blue ribbon attached, blanket, wood working tools, tri-light, etc. I told the late Master to hold the same in his possession, continue the sale until he was satisfied nothing more could be sold, and report to the Grand Master for further instructions. I did not wish to interfere with the order of the Grand Master in ordering the sale by taking away anything that might be sold there to better advantage than to remove the same.

Hoping the same will meet your approval,

I am yours fraternally.

J. B. BABCOCK,

D. D. G. M. Fourth District.

NINTH DISTRICT.

GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *M. W. G. M.* :

As your deputy of the ninth district, I have the pleasure of reporting that no difficulty coming to my knowledge has arisen in my district during the past year requiring action so far as I know. Brotherly love and harmony prevail.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

THOS. J. WADE,

D. D. G. M. Ninth Masonic District, Ill.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., September 23, 1876.

R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Acting Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND WORSHIPFUL BRO :—M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, Grand Master, having honored me with the appointment as District Deputy of the Eleventh Masonic District, comprising the counties of Rock Island, Mercer and Henry, and in accordance with the requirements of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, I have the honor to submit the following report :

Upon receipt of my commission as D. D. G. M., I notified each lodge in my district of my readiness to attend to any duties which might be required of me as District Deputy. It is with pleasure that I can report that the craft are in a prosperous condition, and most of the lodges in the Eleventh District are conforming to the requirements of the Grand Lodge. I have had the pleasure of visiting several of the

lodges, and have been received with all the honors due as your representative. No questions of masonic law have been submitted to me worthy of mention in my report. Wishing you health and prosperity, with many thanks for the honors conferred and the trust committed to my care, I am

Fraternally yours,

HENRY C. CLEVELAND,
D. D. G. M. Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

HUNTSVILLE, September 1st, 1876.

R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *D. G. M.* :

DEAR SIR AND R. W. BROTHER.—As D. D. G. M. of the Twelfth Masonic District in this jurisdiction, I have nothing of interest to report, except that peace and harmony prevail. There has been no demand for my services in any case. I have visited but a limited number of lodges in my district during the year, but have had fraternal correspondence with the majority, and in each and all I find much to commend, although the work done during the year in this district may not compare favorably in quantity with that of former years, yet we are pleased to believe that the work we have done has been good, true and square, and just such work as is calculated to add stability and permanency to our noble Order.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

W. H. H. RADER,
D. D. G. M. Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

GALESBURG, ILL., September 20, 1876.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRO :

It has been my good fortune to be able to visit a number of subordinate lodges in the Thirteenth District, within the current year; an opportunity I have gladly embraced, and which has afforded me much pleasure and satisfaction.

The Masonic order was never more prosperous in the district, and with few exceptions the true spirit of the masonic worker has animated all. The lodges visited during the year are Nos. 37, 66, 584, 372, 337, 400, 518, 561, 685, 26, 291, 165.

I have to report that there are a few lodges in the district that are in the constant practice of violating Art. 4, Sec. 7, of the Grand Lodge by-laws. I think some action should be taken to put a stop to this irregularity.

I also report that Hiram Lodge No. 26, has been in the habit of doing a good deal of irregular work, and would recommend that said lodge be dealt with in the usual manner.

On February 8th, 1876, I was present at the dedication of a new hall at Rio, Ill. The brethren at Rio have erected a hall that is creditable to them and the order generally. It is a two story frame, the first floor being used as a store. I think the lodge is in good condition, and is doing good work, their material being judiciously selected. The following brethren participated in the dedicatory services, in addition to the members of the lodge: W. J. A. DELANCEY, S. G. W., Centralia; Bro. JOHN-SON, Monmouth; Rev. S. A. GARDNER and M. S. BARNES, Galesburg. Bro. GARDNER delivered the address, which was able and was listened to with pleasure and profit to the close. At the close of the dedicatory ceremonies the craft partook of a sumptuous feast, spread under the directions of the ladies of Rio.

The Grand Examiners visited the lodges in Galesburg and spent three days with them, giving instructions in the work. It was an interesting occasion, and all seemed highly pleased with the exemplification of the work by such able and competent teachers. A large number of lodges were represented on the occasion from all portions of the district.

I cannot close this report without an allusion to one of the brotherhood who has gone "to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." On the 3d day of June, 1876, Bro. F. M. Sykes departed this life at his home in Knoxville, Ill., after a brief illness, which was borne with Christian fortitude. He was called to his reward full of honors. He was a devoted and enthusiastic Mason, and was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. By his death society has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, and the family severed of a link that cannot be replaced. His remains were followed to their last resting place by a large number of the brethren, who loved him for his many virtues while living, and mourned him when dead. The funeral discourse was delivered by Bro. LEFFINGWELL, of St. Mary's College, and the remains were deposited in the earth with the usual Masonic honors, by the District Deputy.

It has been beautifully said "that a man's life is laid in the loom of time to a pattern, which he does not see, but God does; and his heart is a shuttle. On one end of the loom is sorrow, and on the other joy; and the shuttle, struck alternately by each, flies back and forth, carrying the thread, which is white or black, as the pattern needs; in the end, when God shall lift up a finished garment and all its changing hues shall glance out, it will then appear that the deep and dark colors were as needful as the bright and high colors."

I am fraternally yours,

R. PAGE,

D. D. G. M. Thirteenth Masonic District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

PEORIA, September 10, 1876.

M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master*:

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—I have but little to report in regard to my official duties as D. D. Grand Master. I have not been called upon to make any official visits. My business has been such that it has been impossible for me to visit any lodge outside of this city. I am sorry that I could not visit all the lodges in my district, but from what I can learn they are doing good work, and peace and harmony prevail.

Very respectfully and fraternally,

W. H. EASTMAN,

D. D. G. M. Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

CHENOA, ILL., September 20th, 1876.

R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Acting Grand Master*:

DEAR SIR AND R. W. BRO:—In obedience to the requirements of the law, I hereby submit a report of my acts as D. D. G. M. for the Fifteenth Masonic District for the past year. Soon after the receipt of my commission from the Grand Master, I apprised the lodges of this district of my appointment, and offering my official services, if required, but am happy to state that no official drafts have been made upon your deputy; yet several friendly calls have been extended and accepted during the past year (excepting, however, the closing up of some chronic cases of dying lodges extending over from last year). Using the stereotyped phrase of district deputies in general, "peace and prosperity prevail throughout the district," and from all appearances I should judge that the lodges in this district unite in deeming it wise that the D. D. G. M. should rust out rather than wear out (perhaps a wise conclusion).

If a lull or calm in lodges is a sure index of prosperity in Masonry, then peace and prosperity prevail throughout our borders. Indeed, if more peace was the order of the day, I should seriously doubt that a tempest on Lethe's stream could cause even a stir or bubble. In short, we have too many Masons and not enough of sound Masonry; too many lodge-rooms, and too few lodges. A good sound, healthy and vigorous lodge, well conducted and well administered, is a power for good in any community; its influence is felt in church, in school, and in business; whilst on the other hand, a poor, sickly lodge is a disgrace in society and a stigma upon the fraternity. The sooner such sickly limbs are amputated the faster the

infested body will grow healthy, and not until then. I am pained to say that such lodges exist in this district. They are poor, sickly, ill-managed and bankrupt—the sooner they cease to be, the better. In fact they should cease to be, for the credit of themselves and the honor of the fraternity. Yet, in view of all this, application will be made to the Grand Lodge for the creation of more new lodges. This, in my judgment, is too much; yet I trust that the Grand Master has fully and wisely considered the propriety in granting the dispensations.

On the 20th of October, 1875, as your proxy, I constituted and installed the officers of Gibson Lodge in the presence of a large concourse of people, and permit me to say here that I deem Gibson Lodge a healthy and prosperous lodge, well managed and composed of good material. On December 27th, I installed the officers of Paxton Lodge No. 416, and December 29th I again installed the officers of Gibson Lodge, and found them doing good work and true. On December 31st I visited, in company with the Grand Master, the brethren at Wapella, and assisted him in arranging matters satisfactorily with said brethren as per order of the Grand Lodge.

On the 15th day of January, 1876, by order of and in company with the Grand Master, I visited DeWitt Lodge No. 84, and on February 15th I visited Amon Lodge No. 261. On February 17th I visited Lexington Lodge No. 482, and presided over the trial of a brother. In some cases I found some of those lodges doing well, in some otherwise.

In my judgment, the time has arrived in this jurisdiction when our ambition should urge us to show to the Masonic world more solid Masonry and less sickly lodges.

I am, with fraternal respect, yours truly,

LOUIS ZEIGLER,
D. D. G. M. Fifteenth District.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

PARIS, ILL., Sept. 1st, 1876.

R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Acting Grand Master:*

I would report, from a personal inspection of a large number of the lodges in this district, that Masonry is flourishing, and all within our borders is harmony.

On the 7th of April last I instituted a lodge under dispensation at Scotland, in Edgar county, and would report the lodge in a flourishing condition.

R. W. Bro. A. T. DARRAH, as my proxy, also instituted a lodge U. D. in Campaign county, and from the reports that I have received from the brethren, I am satisfied that their course will be a prosperous one.

I have been present at the annual installations of many of the lodges, and have answered the inquiries of the brethren in reference to questions of Masonic law.

This composed my doings as your Deputy for the past year.

Fraternally submitted.

R. L. MCKINLAY,
D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

PETERSBURG, September 8, 1876.

R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Acting Grand Master:*

On the receipt of my commission last winter, I notified all the lodges in my district of my readiness to serve them, and so far have had no call; and to take this fact as evidence, I must presume that "all's well" with them.

Yours of the 15th of August, with instructions as to No. 259, was duly received, and after an unsuccessful effort to get information of any kind, I visited New Berlin on Thursday last, and could find but one member of the lodge (W. M. Warren.) He said, although not the last W. M. elected, that he could give me all the information I desired. He said that two years ago they had a special meeting of the lodge to decide whether they should surrender the charter or try to keep it up, and by a unanimous vote it was determined to surrender it, and that the dues to the G. L. were paid up to that time; but that subsequently seven of the members concluded to hold the charter, (he being one of the number,) and make another effort to keep it alive; and at the usual time an election of officers was had, since which time they have not been able to get a meeting. In consequence of removals and deaths their actual membership is reduced to nine—four of whom reside in the town, and the others in the country, from three to five miles distant, and that he knows it is the general wish of all to make no further effort to keep the lodge alive, and if I said so, he would box up the charter, seal, jewels and records, and send them to the Grand Secretary. Taking this view of the case, that they had already resolved to surrender the charter in a meeting called for that purpose, and that the effort of the seven to continue it was informal, and thinking it unnecessary to trouble you further in the matter, I directed Bro. Warren to do as he had proposed. All of which I hope will be satisfactory to you.

Hoping to meet you at Grand Lodge, I remain very fraternally yours.

JOHN BENNETT,
D. D. G. M.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

MT. STERLING, ILL., September 10th, 1876.

R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Acting Grand Master* :

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER:—In accordance with my instructions, I desire to submit to you, as Acting Grand Master, my annual report as Deputy Grand Master for the 20th Masonic District. So far as I know, Masonry seems to be in a flourishing condition in this district. I have visited two lodges within my district during the last year for the purpose of settling difficulties existing in these lodges, of which visits and their results I at the time made special reports to the Grand Master, and do not consider it necessary to more than refer to them now.

Yours fraternally,

A. A. GLENN,
D. D. G. M. Twentieth District.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

HILLSBORO, ILL., Sept. 15th, 1876.

M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

Another Masonic year is soon to be numbered with the past, and I am admonished that a report is due from me as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-Third District.

I have nothing of special importance to report; have not been called upon to visit any lodges *officially*, and owing to a pressure of private business, have been able to visit but very few lodges during the year. So far as I am informed, the Craft in this district are in a prosperous and harmonious condition.

Truly and fraternally yours,

GEO. M. RAYMOND,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-third District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

NOBLE, ILLINOIS, September 20, 1876.

R. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Acting Grand Master* :

R. W. SIR AND BRO:—I herewith hand you report of affairs in the Twenty-fourth District of this jurisdiction.

There has been harmony during the past year in all the lodges in this district except Westfield Lodge No. 163. By order of the Grand Master I visited Westfield Lodge, on complaint of Casey Lodge, for failure to use Masonic discipline on a brother for unmasonic conduct. I made report thereof to the Grand Master, December 9th or 10th, 1875.

In May last the Grand Master ordered me to visit Russellville Lodge No. 348. Accordingly I wrote the W. M., who requested me to visit them on the 31 of August, and preside at the trial of Bro. MICKEY vs. FITCH. I went and presided, and after a full hearing of the charge and specifications, the brethren rendered a verdict of not guilty. I gave the brethren some advice on the cultivation of brotherly love. Good feeling seemed to prevail during the trial, and the accuser and accused both acquiesced in the verdict of the lodge and with the ruling of the chair. There had been a good deal of animosity between parties in the lodge heretofore, but I am well satisfied that harmony will prevail in Russellville lodge, and I think the visit will do them permanent good.

I received a communication from a member of Westfield Lodge, complaining of the action of the lodge in not finding the brother guilty, spoken of in the complaint of Casey Lodge. I wrote the brother, if aggrieved, his redress would be on appeal to the Grand Lodge. He also complained of some of the brethren being inebriates. I also wrote him to prefer charges, and if he could not have justice, he must appeal. The above is all that I have of interest to report.

The cases referred to were reported to M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY.

Yours respectfully and fraternally.

HENRY PALMER,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-fourth District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

CENTRALIA, ILL., Sept. 15th, 1876.

R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Acting Grand Master:*

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. Master of the Twenty-fifth Masonic District:

Immediately after receiving my appointment, I notified the lodges throughout the district of said appointment.

I have, during the year, visited many of the lodges, and generally found them in a healthy and prosperous condition. I have also made strict search and due inquiry after dormant lodges, but find none, consequently my duties have been light. I have not been called upon to perform a single official act, and am happy to report that all is well with us.

Thanking you, and through you, our M. W. G. M., for the distinguished honor which he was pleased to confer on me,

I am fraternally yours,

H. W. HUBBARD,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-fifth District.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, ILL., September 21, 1876.

M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

M. W. AND DEAR BRO:—In accordance with the requirements of our Grand Lodge I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-Seventh District for the past year.

On receipt of my commission I notified the several lodges in my district of my appointment as your deputy, and my readiness to visit them whenever called upon for that purpose.

I have visited a majority of the lodges, but private business matters interfered with my visiting them all; however, as far as I can ascertain, harmony, unanimity and concord prevail in all the lodges in this district, consequently my duties were comparatively light.

In compliance with your order of 11th of March, I proceeded to Waterloo, as your proxy, for the purpose of adjusting the affairs of the late Monroe Lodge No. 28. I just returned from there last week, after making five different trips, and the business not finally settled yet. A statement of my acts, together with the notes and other papers which I got from its last W. M., Bro. H. C. TALBOTT, are now in the hands of the Grand Secretary, for the action of the Grand Lodge.

I regret exceedingly that my report is so far behind the usual time of forwarding, which is in consequence of being confined to bed from a severe attack of sickness, and very much fear I will not be able to attend at our next annual Grand Communication.

Accept my thanks for the honor conferred in the appointment to the responsible position of D. D. G. M.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-seventh District.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MT. VERNON, Sept. 29th, 1876.

R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Acting Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND R. W. BROTHER:—I did not receive my commission until April 10th, 1876. I then immediately notified all the lodges in my district of my appointment, and of my readiness for any official action required in my station, but have never been called upon to visit any lodge officially, nor perform any duty beyond the decision of a few questions of law, which have proved satisfactory so far as I know. I believe a reasonable degree of prosperity attends the Craft in the 28th district, and that I may safely report from my watch tower "all's well." With many thanks for the repeated honors of my appointment,

I am yours, fraternally,

C. H. PATTON,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-eighth District.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

CAIRO, ILL., September 25, 1876.

R. W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, *D. G. M., Acting Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND R. W. BRO:—Upon receipt of notice of my re-appointment, I immediately notified the lodges in this district, and solicited correspondence from any requiring assistance. So far as I can learn peace and harmony prevail, and a moderate amount of work has been done.

I again have the pleasure of reporting the consolidation of two lodges in my district—Cairo No. 237, and Cache No. 290, were duly consolidated on — day of February, and a reference to its returns will show it to be now a strong and prosperous body. May the good work go on.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I remain

Fraternally yours,

P. W. BARCLAY,

D. D. G. M. Thirtieth District.

FORMS

NUMBER I.

PROXY OF THE MASTER, OR EITHER OF THE WARDENS.

I, of Lodge, No , do hereby appoint Bro. my representative to act and vote in my name in the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of the State of Illinois, at the Annual Communication to be holden at Chicago, on the first Tuesday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal at , this day of , A. L. 58 . .

. [SEAL.]

NUMBER II.

PROXY OF MASTER AND WARDENS, OR ANY TWO OF THEM.

We, the undersigned, Master and Wardens of Lodge, No , do hereby appoint Bro our representative, to act and vote in our names in the Grand Lodge of A. F. and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, at the Annual Communication to be holden at Chicago, on the first Tuesday in October next.

Given under our hands and seals at , this day of , A. L. 58 . .

. W M. [SEAL.]

. S. W. [SEAL.]

. J. W. [SEAL.]

NUMBER III.

FORM OF PETITION FOR A NEW LODGE.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois :

We, the undersigned, Master Masons in good standing, having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Freemasonry ; and that fuller opportunity for the same may be afforded us, are desirous of forming a new lodge at in the county of and State of Illinois, to be named The brother named herein for Master is competent to open and close a lodge in the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, and to confer each of the said degrees according to the forms required by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, correctly and in full, a certificate of which, from R. W. Brother Grand Lecturer, accompanies this petition. Said brother is otherwise well qualified to discharge the duties of his station. We have also procured a suitable and safe room wherein to practice Masonic rites, with convenient ante-rooms connected therewith, a plat and description of which, together with a statement of the ownership, use and occupancy of the building in which the same is situated, accompanies this petition.

The material in the town (or city) where the said lodge is proposed to be located, is amply sufficient to build up and sustain a healthy and reputable lodge, respectable both in character and in number, and no other lodge will be materially injured by the contemplated new lodge. The population of said town (or city) of is as shown by the latest official enumeration, and the number of lodges now established in said town (or city) is

We therefore, with the approbation and recommendation of Lodge No., located at miles Lodge No. located at miles, Lodge No. located at miles from our proposed location, which are the three nearest lodges (or *the three oldest lodges in said city*), respectfully pray for a dispensation empowering us to meet as a regular lodge at aforesaid, on the day of every month, there to practice the rites of Freemasonry in a constitutional manner, agreeable to the original forms of the Fraternity and the laws of the Grand Lodge. We do nominate and recommend Bro. to be the first Master, Bro. to be the first Senior Warden, and Bro. to be the first Junior Warden of said lodge.

The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise a strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and to the Laws and Regulations of the Grand Lodge A. D. 18 A. L. 58 .

NOTE.—This petition must be signed by at least eight Master Masons, and must have the separate recommendation of the three nearest lodges, or if in a town or city where three or more lodges have been established (except the city of Chicago), of the three oldest lodges in such town or city. The proposition to recommend must be laid over four weeks for final action, and must receive the vote of at least two-thirds of the members present at a stated communication. The sum of One Hundred Dollars, which is to be in full of dispensation and charter fee, must be paid to the Grand Secretary before a dispensation can be issued.

NUMBER IV.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF A LODGE CONSENTING TO THE FORMATION OF A NEW
LODGE AND RECOMMENDING THE PETITIONERS.*To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois :*

This is to certify that the petition of Brethren (here name all the petitioners) to form a new Lodge at the same being miles from the location of this Lodge, having been submitted to Lodge No. on the day of A. D. 18 . . . , A. L. 58 . . . , and laid over until the day of next ensuing, for consultation and consideration, was, on the latter named day (the same being at a stated meeting of said Lodge) voted upon, and said petition recommended by a vote of ayes to noes, the whole membership of said Lodge being Therefore, the Master, Wardens and Brethren of said Lodge cheerfully recommend said petitioners to the Grand Master as well known and approved Master Masons in good standing, and certify to the truth of all the matters and things set forth in their petition. Not doubting that they will be more useful in a new Lodge, their petition is approved, and it is recommended that its prayer be granted.

A. B., Master.

Attest :

C. D., Secretary.

[SEAL.]

NUMBER V.

FORM OF PETITION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN A LODGE.

To the W. Master, Wardens and Brethren of Lodge No. A. F. and A. M.

The petition of the subscriber respectfully represents that he was made a Master Mason in Lodge No. , working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of ; that he is now in good standing, and was last a member of Lodge No. , in the town of and State of from which he has regularly withdrawn, a certificate of which, from the Secretary of said Lodge, accompanies this, his petition ; and he now prays admission as a member of your Lodge, if found worthy. His place of residence is at ; his occupation is that of a

[Signed.]

A. B

. 18 .

Recommended by Breth.

C. D.)	Master Masons.
E. F.)	
G. H.,)	

NUMBER VI.

FORM OF PETITION TO BE MADE A MASON.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of . . . Lodge No . . . A. F. and A. Masons;

The petition of the subscriber respectfully represents that having long entertained a favorable opinion of your ancient Institution, he is desirous, if found worthy, of being admitted a member thereof; and if admitted, he promises a cheerful compliance with all the ancient usages and customs of the Fraternity. He has never petitioned any other lodge for initiation. [In case of having previously petitioned for initiation, the petition must so state, giving the name, number and location of the lodge, and the date of the same as near as recollected.] His place of residence is . . . his age is . . . years; occupation (or profession) is that of . . .

[Signed.]

A. B.

Recommended by

C. D.	} Master Masons.
E. F.	
G. H.,	

NUMBER VII.

FORM OF INTERROGATORIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO A CANDIDATE FOR INITIATION.

1. Do you believe in the existence of God?
2. Have you resided in this State one year or more next preceding this date?
3. Have you ever before petitioned a lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons for initiation?
4. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen,* that unbiased by friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, you freely and voluntarily offer yourself a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry?
5. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, that you are prompted to solicit the privileges of Masonry by a favorable opinion conceived of the Institution, a desire of knowledge, and a sincere wish of being serviceable to your fellow-creatures?
6. Do you sincerely declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, that you will cheerfully conform to all the ancient established usages and customs of the Fraternity?

* The Stewards of the lodge should always be present.

NUMBER VIII.

FORM OF DIMIT.

To all Free and Accepted Masons to whom this may come—the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Lodge No. send Fraternal Greeting:

Know Ye, that Bro. a member of said lodge, in good standing and clear of the lodge books, at his request, is duly dimitted from membership in this lodge.

Witness my hand and seal of said lodge, this day of
A. D. 18

. Sec'y.

[SEAL.]

NUMBER IX.

SUMMONS.

Hall of Lodge No. A. L. 58

Brother

You are hereby summoned to attend a Communication of this lodge on . . . day evening, being the . . . day of A. L. 58 . . . at . . . o'clock, at the usual place of meeting. Object of the meeting

By order of the

Given under my hand and seal of said lodge, this day of A. L. 58

. Sec'y.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

I have served the within summons by, on the day of A. L. 58

Witness my hand, this day of A. L. 58

[Signed.]

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Marengo	185	62 25	82	5	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	8	4	1	4	1	12
Geneva	186	42 00	56	15	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	9	1	14	4
Olney	187	61 50	90	5	8	12	2	8	1	1	1	4	21	2	8	12	9
Garden City	141	137 25	188	5	2	14	2	14	1	1	1	1	4	9	1	12	9
Ames	142	45 75	61	4	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	3
Richmond	143	46 50	62	4	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	3
Dekalb	144	73 50	98	5	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2
Pecanica	145	88 25	51	2	8	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A. W. Rawson	146	30 00	40	3	...	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	4	2	6	8	4
Lee Centre	147	45 75	61	...	...	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	4	2	6	8	4
Clayton	148	56 25	75	1	...	7	6	4	2	1	1	1	8	2	5	7	5
Bloomfield	149	42 00	56	1	1	7	6	4	2	1	1	1	8	2	5	7	5
Edingham	150	45 00	61	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	4	7	1
Vienna	151	85 25	51	5	...	2	3	8	1	1	1	1	8	1	4	6	4
Bunker Hill	152	42 00	56	1	1	3	4	6	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	2	12
Fidelity	153	30 00	40	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	1	1	2
Clay	154	42 00	56	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2
Russell	155	120 00	160	1	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	11	5	5	5	6
Alpha	156	59 75	73	1	...	9	9	9	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Delavan	157	96 75	129	35	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	4	3	1
Urbana	158	26 25	35	2	1	4	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McHenry	159	52 50	70	3	1	5	5	5	1	2	1	1	12	1	8	23	1
Kewanee	160	128 25	171	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	7	4
Waubesa	161	56 25	75	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	7	4
Virden	162	89 75	53	...	3	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	4	16
Hope	163	22 50	30	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Westfield	164	59 25	39	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Edward Dobbins	165	35 25	47	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1
Atlanta	166	128 25	171	...	3	9	8	7	2	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1
Star in the East	167	87 50	50	1	...	3	9	8	8	2	1	1	10	1	1	1	1
Rockford	168	35 25	47	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1
Rockford	169	87 50	50	1	...	3	9	8	8	2	1	1	10	1	1	1	1
Nunda	170	87 50	50	1	...	3	9	8	8	2	1	1	10	1	1	1	1
Evergreen	171	87 50	50	1	...	3	9	8	8	2	1	1	10	1	1	1	1
Girard	172	15 75	21	...	2	2	8	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1
Wayne	173	87 50	50	1	...	3	9	8	8	2	1	1	10	1	1	1	1
Cherry Valley	174	87 50	50	1	...	3	9	8	8	2	1	1	10	1	1	1	1
Lena	175	124 75	169	1	2	14	11	9	4	2	1	1	15	8	8	21	2
Matteson	176	47 25	63	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1
Mendota	177	87 75	117	...	1	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1
Stanton	178	87 75	117	...	1	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1
Illinois Central	179	39 00	52	4	1	4	4	6	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1
Wabash	180	40 50	54	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1
Moweaqua	181	53 25	71	...	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1
Moultrie	182	134 25	179	...	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1
Germania	183	40 50	54	...	7	1	9	7	6	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1
Meridian	184	84 50	46	7	1	9	7	6	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1
Abingdon	185	88 25	51	9	3	6	5	6	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1
Mystic Tie	186	89 75	58	...	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1
Cyrus	187	89 75	58	...	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1
Mt. Carroll	188	89 75	58	...	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Net Increase.	
									Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.		Total.
Fulton City.	189	Fulton City.	\$77 25	103	0	2	4	7	7	2	9	2	5	2	1			
Dundee.	190	Dundee.	32 25	43	6	2	1	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
Farmington.	192	Farmington.	52 50	70	6	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Herrick.	193	Pontonsac.	26 25	35	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Freedom.	194	Freedom.	36 00	48	3	1	3	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
La Harpe.	195	Lafayette.	87 75	117	3	5	5	7	10	1	11	...	...	...	...
Louisville.	196	Louisville.	42 00	56	5	2	4	4	8	...	2	...	...	...	...
King Solomon's.	197	Kane.	42 00	56	3	1	2	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	...
Grandview.	198	Budley.	32 25	43	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Homer.	199	Homer.	32 25	43	...	...	4	2	6	...	7	...	...	...	...
Sheba.	200	Grayville.	39 00	52	8	...	2	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
Centralia.	201	Centralia.	86 75	49	3	...	2	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
Larely.	203	Williamsville.	75 75	101	...	8	1	1	6	1	8	...	...	...	...
Corinthian.	205	Paw Paw.	39 00	52	3	2	4	6	4	...	6	...	...	...	...
Fairfield.	206	Fairfield.	34 50	46	3	1	5	5	3	...	5	...	...	...	...
Tamaroa.	207	Tamaroa.	83 75	45	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilmington.	208	Wilmington.	28 50	33	1	...	2	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Wm. B. Warren.	209	Chicago.	78 75	105	6	1	1	8	7	...	9	...	...	...	...
Lincoln.	210	Lincoln.	137 25	133	...	10	8	5	7	...	9	...	...	...	...
Cleveland.	211	Chicago.	60 00	89	9	2	4	17	14	26	1	41	...	...	...
Shipman.	212	Shipman.	82 00	428	...	2	14	17	14	...	8	...	...	...	...
Ipava.	213	Ipava.	29 25	39	...	5	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
Gillespie.	214	Gillespie.	48 75	65	1	...	3	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
Mason.	217	Mason.	91 00	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
New Salem.	218	New Salem.	30 75	41	...	1	4	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...
Oakland.	219	Oakland.	52 00	48	2	...	...	8	5	...	3	...	...	...	...
Mahomet.	220	Mahomet.	42 75	57	...	1	3	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
Leroy.	221	Leroy.	43 50	58	2	...	...	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
Geo. Washington.	222	Chillicothe.	36 00	43	...	...	...	3	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
Keeney.	223	Keeney.	18 00	24	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pana.	226	Pana.	31 50	42	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Columbus.	227	Columbus.	27 00	36	2	...	...	5	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
Lovington.	228	Lovington.	42 00	56	2	3	6	4	4	...	5	...	...	...	...
Manchester.	229	Manchester.	27 00	36	1	...	5	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...

TABULAR STATEMENT.

CLXXXI

[illegible]

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.			Net Increase.	Net Decrease.		
									Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.			Expelled.	Total.
Meteor.....	283	Sandwich.....	\$67 50	90	1	8	8	4	8	1	1	5	2	1	1	4		
Catlin.....	285	Catlin.....	50 25	67	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	1	3	7		
Plymouth.....	286	Plymouth.....	40 50	54	2			2	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	6		
De Soto.....	287	De Soto.....	30 00	40			3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	1		
Genoa.....	288	Genoa.....	47 25	63			3	4	5	3	3	5	5	2	3	2		
Wataga.....	291	Wataga.....	28 50	38		1	8	4	5	1	7	7	7	2	2	9		
Chenoo.....	292	Chenoo.....	41 25	55			2	2	2	1	1	6	1	4	10	4		
Prophetstown.....	293	Prophetstown.....	63 00	84	2	2	5	5	5	1	6	1	1	15	8	16		
Prophetstown.....	293	Prophetstown.....	64 50	80	3	3	1	1	1	5	1	7	1	3	8	4		
Pontiac.....	294	Pontiac.....	30 00	40			1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	6	8		
Dolls.....	295	Dolls.....	30 00	40			1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	5		
Quincy.....	296	Quincy.....	86 25	115		4	1	1	1	4	5	5	2	1	4	1		
Quincy.....	296	Quincy.....	39 75	53	1	5	5	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1		
Benjamin.....	297	Camp Point.....	59 25	79	2	1	1	1	2			2	2	6	2	1		
Waconia.....	298	Waconia.....	20 25	97	1	1	1	1	1					9	3	7		
Mechanicsburg.....	299	Mechanicsburg.....	20 25	97	1	1	1	1	2					1	1	1		
Hanover.....	300	Hanover.....	18 75	93	2	2	2	10	10	6	16	16	11	24	3	24		
Hinckley.....	301	Hinckley.....	34 75	83	1	1	10	2	3	1	7	7	2	5	8	2		
Durand.....	302	Durand.....	38 25	51	3	3	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	4	4	4		
Raven.....	303	Raven.....	33 75	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1		
Cement.....	304	Cement.....	39 00	52	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	4		
Onarga.....	305	Onarga.....	52 50	70	10	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	2		
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	Eureka.....	23 00	44			2	1	2	1	3	3	1	7	1	1		
T. J. Pickett.....	307	Bushnell.....	79 50	106	5	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	4	8	11	3		
Ashtar.....	308	Chicago.....	160 50	214	5	15	15	14	16	16	30	4	21	33	13	33		
Harvard.....	309	Harvard.....	67 50	90	1	15	15	17	17	2	19	1	4	7	12	8		
Dearborn.....	310	Chicago.....	97 50	130	1	7	6	7	7	2	8	3	24	30	23	23		
Kilwinning.....	311	Chicago.....	175 50	234		23	16	16	16	1	17	6	1	4	10	4		
Ionic.....	312	Decatur.....	71 25	95	2	5	5	5	5	3	6	6	1	7	4	7		
York.....	313	York.....	42 00	56		6	6	5	5	2	5	5	1	3	4	1		
Palatine.....	314	Palatine.....	40 50	54		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	1		
Erwin.....	315	Alton.....	26 25	35			2				1	1	5	6	7	7		
Abraham Jones.....	316	Oakfield.....	22 50	80	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	5		
J. L. Anderson.....	318	Augusta.....	54 75	73		1	8	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	4	1		
Doric.....	319	Moline.....	70 75	95	1	7	6	6	4	3	4	3	8	1	18	4		
Malta.....	320	Malta.....	83 75	45	3	3								4	6	4		

TABULAR STATEMENT.

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321	Dunlap.....	61 50	82	15	6	4	8	2	3	2	4	1	2	8	1	4	2	7	3
322	Windor.....	63 00	84	8	1	2	10	12	12	1	1	1	1	18	1	2	2	1	2
323	Lisbon.....	95 50	34	1	2									6	2	2	1	1	12
325	Harrisburg.....	57 55	77	5	1	6	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
327	Industry.....	56 25	73	3	1	6	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
328	Hauley Grove.....	24 75	33	3										1	1	1	1	1	3
330	Grafton.....	35 25	47	3		4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
331	Albana.....	21 00	28											1	1	1	1	1	8
331	Mt. Erie.....	93 75	125	5	6	6	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
332	Tuscola.....	21 00	28											3	3	1	1	1	6
333	Springfield.....	75 00	100											3	3	1	1	1	6
334	Tyrann.....	47 25	63	2	2	3	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	18
335	Schiller.....	59 25	79											1	5	8	5	1	3
336	New Columbia.....	82 25	43	2										1	1	1	1	1	8
337	Oneida.....	39 00	52	8	1	2	4	5	4	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	4
339	Saline.....	24 75	33											1	1	1	1	1	6
340	Kedron.....	30 00	40	1		7	6	6	8					9	1	1	1	1	3
341	Full Moon.....	37 50	50											1	1	1	1	1	2
342	Summerfield.....	21 50	30	1		1								1	2	1	1	1	8
344	Wenona.....	33 57	53	5	2	1	2	8	2	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	4
345	Milledgeville.....	29 25	39											1	1	1	1	1	2
346	N. D. Morse.....	34 50	46	2	1	3	4	5	2	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	3
347	Sidney.....	27 50	34	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
348	Russellville.....	15 00	29											2	1	1	1	1	3
349	Sublette.....	24 75	33	2	4	4	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	9	3	4	1	1	5
350	Fairview.....	43 50	58											16	1	2	5	1	7
351	Tarbolton.....	73 75	101	11			11	9	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
352	Groveland.....	21 75	29	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
353	Kindershook.....	27 75	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
354	Ark and Anchor.....	69 00	69	8	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	2
355	Marine.....	39 00	40			5	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
356	Hermitage.....	40 50	54			6	3	4	1					5	1	1	1	1	4
358	Orion.....	23 25	35	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
359	Blackberry Station.....	22 50	39	6										2	2	1	1	1	2
360	Princetonville.....	27 00	86			8	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
361	Mascontah.....	4 25	59	8		1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	10
362	Douglas.....	34 50	46	2										2	9	1	1	1	3
363	Noble.....	62 25	83			3	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	5
364	Horeb.....	29 75	39	5	1	2	2	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
364	Tonica.....	52 50	70			5	5	5	3	1	1	1	1	13	2	2	2	2	11
365	Bement.....	52 50	70			2	5	5	3	1	1	1	1	12	3	1	1	1	4
366	Arcola.....	30 75	41	2		4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	8
367	New Windsor.....	82 50	35	1		3	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4
368	Lynchburg.....	26 25	35	1		3	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	8	8	3	1
369	Newman.....	67 50	99	9	6									1	1	1	1	1	5
370	Middleton.....	22 50	39			8	2	3	8	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	3
371	Livingston.....	47 25	63	1		1	5	6	7					2	9	9	8	3	6
372	Galesburg.....	74 25	90			3	6	7	6					6	6	3	1	1	4
373	Chambersburg.....	23 25	31	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
374	Shabbona Grove.....	26 25	23			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	99
																			23

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
									Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.			Total.
Archimedes	877	Belleville	\$42 00	56	7	8	8	4	4	4	2	6	1	1	6	8	.....	6
Arona	878	Arona	19 50	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Liberty	880	Liberty	29 25	89	2	1	2	4	2	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	8	.....	1
M. R. Thompson	881	Freeport	48 00	64	.....	.....	7	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gill	882	Lynnville	26 25	85	1	2	8	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	4	6	.....	3
LaMoille	883	LaMoille	33 00	44	1	.....	8	2	2	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Waltham	884	Waltham	34 50	46	5	.....	6	5	5	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Mississippi	885	Savanna	25 50	34	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Bridgeport	886	Bridgeport	27 75	37	.....	.....	4	4	5	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Youngstown	887	Youngstown	83 00	44	.....	2	2	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
El Dara	888	El Dara	28 50	38	.....	.....	8	4	8	.....	.....	10	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Kankakee	889	Kankakee	68 25	91	9	8	7	7	8	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Ashmore	890	Ashmore	21 75	29	7	3	2	8	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Tolono	891	Tolono	35 25	47	3	2	8	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Oonsee	892	Oonsee	84 50	46	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Blair	893	Chicago	133 50	178	.....	4	19	18	90	3	2	25	2	3	19	1	25	.....
Jerseyville	894	Jerseyville	66 00	88	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	4	.....	6	.....	.....
H. G. Reynolds	895	Milo	22 50	89	.....	.....	1	3	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Muddy Point	896	Elma	31 50	42	1	1	2	2	8	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Shiloh	897	Troy Grove	19 50	95	2	1	1	.....	3	2	1	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Kimundy	898	Kimundy	45 00	60	2	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Buda	899	Buda	36 75	49	.....	.....	6	5	4	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Pacific	900	Knoxville	42 00	56	5	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	13	1	18	.....	.....
Ocell	401	Ocell	49 50	66	8	.....	1	8	3	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Kishwaukee	402	Kingston	22 25	31	8	.....	4	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Mason City	403	Mason City	73 50	93	4	2	1	5	4	2	1	7	1	2	1	4	.....	.....
Batavia	404	Batavia	68 25	91	7	1	4	5	5	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Ramsey	405	Ramsey	83 00	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Bethalto	406	Bethalto	17 25	23	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Marysville	407	Marysville	23 25	81	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Stratton	408	Vermilion	45 00	61	1	2	8	3	8	2	1	8	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Thos. J. Turner	409	Chicago	81 01	108	.....	1	13	12	13	9	2	24	8	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Mithra	410	Chicago	76 50	102	.....	1	11	8	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Hesperia	411	Chicago	169 50	225	.....	2	27	23	26	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....

412	Bollen	30 75	41	8	1	2	2	2	1	1	8	2	2	2	1	1	2
413	Forreston	18 00	24	1	1	1	2	2	8	8	4	4	2	2	2	2	2
414	Evening Star	82 25	43	1	1	1	6	6	8	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	2
415	Lawn Ridge	24 00	82	1	1	1	8	8	4	4	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
416	Paxton	54 00	72	5	2	2	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
417	Marseilles	41 25	55	1	2	2	6	6	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	4
418	Freeburg	89 00	52	1	2	2	6	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
419	Reynoldsburg	42 75	57	1	1	1	3	3	8	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	4
420	Oregon	44 25	59	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4
421	Washington	91 75	29	1	8	11	10	9	9	6	1	1	4	8	4	12	4
422	Landmark	77 25	103	6	2	1	4	8	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
423	Lanark	43 50	58	6	2	1	4	8	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
424	Exeter	24 00	82	6	2	1	4	8	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
425	Kaneville	21 00	28	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	8
426	Scottville	35 25	47	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	8
427	Red Bud	24 75	33	1	5	3	2	3	1	1	4	4	1	2	2	2	1
428	Saubean	48 00	64	2	4	5	5	5	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	4
429	Chebanse	33 75	45	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	5
430	Kendrick	33 00	44	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8
431	Summit	33 75	45	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
432	Murrayville	33 75	45	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8
433	Annawan	27 75	37	1	9	9	8	7	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
434	Makanda	52 50	70	4	1	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	6
435	Neponset	92 50	30	2	1	8	8	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2
436	Philo	42 75	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
437	Chicago	181 25	175	11	11	11	9	13	2	2	1	1	5	5	5	5	3
438	Luce	50 25	67	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	9
439	Camargo	45 75	61	4	2	6	4	4	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	2
440	Spurland	30 75	41	1	3	3	4	8	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	4
441	Casey	33 00	44	3	2	6	5	4	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	6
442	Hampshire	22 50	80	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4
443	Cave-in-Rock	97 00	36	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4
444	Chesterfield	82 25	43	1	1	1	5	5	4	4	8	8	1	1	1	1	5
445	Waukesha	47 25	63	20	1	1	5	5	4	4	10	10	1	1	1	1	5
446	S. D. Monroe	27 00	36	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	5
447	Lawrenceville	51 75	69	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	8	8	1	1	1	1	5
448	Yates City	43 00	56	1	2	4	4	4	2	2	6	6	1	1	1	1	4
449	Mendon	42 00	56	1	2	4	4	4	2	2	6	6	1	1	1	1	4
450	Leomi	42 00	56	1	2	4	4	4	2	2	6	6	1	1	1	1	4
451	Bromwell	49 50	66	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	1	1	1	1	6
452	Grant	26 50	85	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6
453	New Hartford	21 75	29	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
454	Maroa	60 75	81	1	5	10	10	13	4	4	17	17	2	2	2	2	15
455	Irving	33 75	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	3
456	Nokomis	87 50	50	2	2	5	5	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	8
457	Moscow	27 75	87	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	8
458	Blazing Star	36 75	49	8	8	2	2	1	1	1	8	8	2	2	2	2	9
459	Butler	24 00	32	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	5
460	Jeffersonville	21 00	28	1	1	8	8	8	2	2	9	9	2	2	2	2	8

TABULAR STATEMENT.

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590	Fairmount.....	81 50	42	8	1	4	5	8	10	4	7	3	1	4	3	...
591	Gilman.....	23 25	81	1	10	2	1	...	5	...
592	Fieldon.....	36 00	48	1	...	2	1	8	1	1	...
595	Miles Hart.....	38 25	51	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	32	1	...	...	6	26
596	National.....	96 00	128	...	...	21	20	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
597	Lostant.....	23 25	31	...	1	2	8	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
598	Dorchester.....	15 00	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
599	Fowler.....	15 75	21	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...
600	Cerro Gordo.....	35 25	41	5	1	6	6	8	...	...	9	...	...	...	3	4
601	Laclede.....	20 25	27	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	8	...	...	...	2	...
602	Watson.....	15 00	20	...	...	2	8	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
603	Clark.....	32 25	48	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
604	Hebron.....	32 25	43	1	...	3	3	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	...
605	Allin.....	24 75	33	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	21	1	...	...	8	...
607	Streator.....	85 50	114	5	4	10	17	12	9	...	8	...	...	...	7	14
608	Piper.....	33 00	44	4	1	1	2	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
609	Sheldon.....	35 25	47	7	1	8	8	5	7	...	12	...	...	...	8	...
610	Sheldon.....	74 25	99	...	...	13	10	11	1	...	18	...	...	...	1	11
611	Lincoln Park.....	66 00	88	...	...	8	6	5	1	...	7	...	...	...	5	...
612	Rock River.....	58 50	118	30	4	7	6	7	11	...	18	...	...	...	10	8
613	Patoka.....	30 75	19	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	14
614	Forrest.....	27 75	31	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
616	Wadley.....	19 50	26	2	...	4	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
617	Milan.....	27 75	31	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...
618	Basco.....	26 25	35	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	8	...	...	...	2	...
620	New Hope.....	48 75	65	4	2	1	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
621	Venice.....	14 25	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
622	Hopedale.....	25 50	34	...	...	8	6	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
623	Locust.....	25 50	31	2	2	2	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...
624	Dubois.....	15 75	21	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
627	Union.....	22 50	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
628	Mosic.....	21 00	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
629	Old Time.....	28 50	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
630	Tuscan.....	24 00	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...
631	Norton.....	80 00	40	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
632	Ridge Farm.....	24 75	38	4	...	5	5	4	2	...	6	...	...	...	1	...
633	E. F. W. Ellis.....	85 50	61	...	...	1	7	9	2	...	11	...	...	...	2	...
634	Buckley.....	50 25	64	1	1	4	5	3	1	...	9	...	...	...	4	...
635	Rochester.....	18 75	25	...	...	2	8	6	1	...	7	...	...	...	2	...
636	Peotone.....	30 75	41	2	8	2	3	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...
639	Keystone.....	60 00	80	...	...	3	15	13	1	...	13	...	...	...	2	...
641	Comet.....	83 75	45	1	1	4	6	6	2	...	8	...	...	...	1	...
642	Apollo.....	132 00	170	...	...	6	15	15	...	...	17	...	...	...	7	...
643	D. C. Crezier.....	77 25	103	...	...	3	11	12	1	...	17	...	...	...	9	...
644	Oblong City.....	30 75	41	1	...	8	2	5	2	...	8	...	...	...	13	...
645	San Jose.....	40 25	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...
646	Somonauk.....	32 25	43	1	1	4	8	3	3	5	...
647	Blueville.....	27 00	86	2	1	4	1	3	1	...	4	1	...

TABULAR STATEMENT.

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TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
									Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Total.		
Carman.	732	Carman.	\$17.25	23	1	1	2	8	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..
Gibson.	733	Gibson.	53.00	53	7	8	8	6	6	6	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..
Morning Star.	734	Canton.	72.00	96	26	6	4	2	12	14	..	26	1	8	..	4	22	..
Sheridan.	735	Sheridan.	14.25	19	..	1	8	7	6	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	..
Dennison.	736	Dennison.	..	34	..	8	11	10	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	..
Arrowsmith.	737	Arrowsmith.	..	19	..	2	8	6	7	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	7	..
Sullivan Centre.	738	Sullivan Centre.	..	16	..	8	13	10	10	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	..
Lakeside.	739	Chicago.	..	59	..	2	18	15	15	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	15	..
Grant Park.	740	Grant Park.	..	96	..	..	10	10	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	..
New Holland.	741	New Holland.	..	15	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Danvers.	742	Danvers.	..	11	..	2	7	4	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	..
Scott Land.	743	Scott Land.	..	11	..	2	3	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Goode.	744	Prosperity.	..	18	..	1	2	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Winnebago.	745	Winnebago.	..	16	..	2	3	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Weldon.	746	Weldon.	..	9	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Centennial.	747	Philo.	..	15	..	1	3	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Alta.	748	Alta.	..	12	..	..	5	4	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	..

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Lodges.	694	Admitted.	910
Number U. D.	2	Reinstated.	191
Number represented.	597	Died.	443
Number Representatives present.	632	Dimitted.	1,409
Rejected.	804	Suspended.	1,168
Initiated.	2,458	Expelled.	98
Passed.	2,428	Total Membership.	40,472
Raised.	2,464	Increase.	380

LIST OF LODGES,

Their Location and Time of holding Stated Meetings.

LODGES.	NUMBER.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Bodley	1	Quincy	Adams	1st and 3d Mondays
Equality	2	Equality	Gallatin	Sat. on or before full moon, and every 2 weeks thereafter.
Harmony	3	Jacksonville.	Morgan.	1st and 3d Mondays.
Springfield	4	Springfield.	Sangamon.....	1st Monday.
Friendship.....	7	Dixon.	Lee	Thur. on or before full moon.
Macon	8	Decatur	Macon.	Sat. on or before full moon.
Rushville.	9	Rushville.	Schuyler	Tues. on or before full moon.
St. John's.	13	Peru	LaSalle.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Warren.....	14	Shawneetown ..	Gallatin	Tuesday before full moon.
Peoria	15	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Monday on or before full moon.
Temperance ..	16	Vandalia.....	Fayette.....	Monday on or before full moon.
Macomb	17	Macomb	McDonough...	1st Friday.
Clinton	19	Petersburg.....	Menard.	Sat. on or before full moon and June 24, Dec. 27.
Hancock	20	Carthage.....	Hancock	Monday on or before full moon.
Cass	23	Beardstown.	Cass	1st and 3d Mondays.
St. Clair	24	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	1st Monday.
Franklin	25	Upper Alton	Madison	Saturday before full moon.
Hiram	26	Henderson	Knox	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Piasa	27	Alton	Madison	Sat. on or before full moon.
Pekin	29	Pekin	Tazewell.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Mt. Vernon ..	31	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson.....	Mon. on or bef. F. M. and 2 wk's thereafter, June 24 and Dec. 27.
Oriental	33	Chicago.	Cook	1st and 3d Fridays.
Barry	34	Barry.....	Pike.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Charleston	35	Charleston	Coles	Tues. on or before full moon.
Kavanaugh.....	36	Elizabeth.....	Jo Daviess....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Monmouth.....	37	Monmouth	Warren.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Olive Branch....	38	Danville	Vermilion.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Herman	39	Quincy.....	Adams	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Occidental ..	40	Ottawa	LaSalle.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Mt. Joliet.....	42	Joliet.....	Will	1st and 3d Fridays.
Bloomington....	43	Bloomington....	McLean.....	1st Thursday.
Hardin	44	Mt. Sterling	Brown.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Griggsville.....	45	Griggsville	Pike	Tue. on or before full moon.
Temple	46	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Last Wednesday.
Caledonia	47	North Caledonia..	Pulaski.....	Thursday before full moon.
Unity	48	St. Charles.....	Kane	1st and 3d Mondays.
Cambridge.....	49	Cambridge.....	Henry	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Carrollton	50	Carrollton	Greene	1st and 3d Mondays.
Mt. Moriah.....	51	Hillsboro.	Montgomery..	Thur. on or before full moon.

LIST OF LODGES AND TIME OF MEETING—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NUMBER.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Benevolent.....	52	Meredosia.....	Morgan.....	Sat. on or before new and F.M.
Jackson.....	53	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Reclamation.....	54	Nauvoo.....	Hancock.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Washington.....	55	Nashville.....	Washington.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Pittsfield.....	56	Pittsfield.....	Pike.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Trio.....	57	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	1st Thursday.
Fraternal.....	58	Monticello.....	Platt.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
New Boston.....	59	New Boston.....	Mercer.....	1st Sat. before new and F. M.
Belvidere.....	60	Belvidere.....	Boone.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Lacon.....	61	Lacon.....	Marshall.....	2d Monday.
St. Mark's.....	63	Woodstock.....	McHenry.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Benton.....	64	Benton.....	Franklin.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Euclid.....	65	Naperville.....	DuPage.....	Tues. before and after full moon.
Knoxville.....	66	Knoxville.....	Knox.....	Sat. on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
Acacia.....	67	LaSalle.....	LaSalle.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Naples.....	68	Naples.....	Scott.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Eureka.....	69	Milan.....	Rock Island.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Social.....	70	Hennepin.....	Putnam.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Central.....	71	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....	2d Monday.
Chester.....	72	Chester.....	Randolph.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Rockton.....	74	Rockton.....	Winnebago.....	Fri on or before full moon and every two weeks thereafter.
Roscoe.....	75	Roscoe.....	Winnebago.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Mt. Nebo.....	76	Carlinville.....	Macoupin.....	Mon. on or before full moon and every two weeks thereafter.
Prairie.....	77	Paris.....	Edgar.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Waukegan.....	78	Waukegan.....	Lake.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Scott.....	79	Carlyle.....	Clinton.....	1st Monday.
Whitehall.....	80	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Vitruvius.....	81	Wheeling.....	Cook.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Metamora.....	82	Metamora.....	Woodford.....	1st Monday.
DeWitt.....	84	Clinton.....	DeWitt.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Mitchell.....	85	Pinckneyville.....	Perry.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Kaskaskia.....	86	Kaskaskia.....	Randolph.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Mt. Pulaski.....	87	Mt. Pulaski.....	Logan.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Havana.....	88	Havana.....	Macon.....	1st Monday.
Fellowship.....	89	Marion.....	Williamson.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Jerusalem Temple.....	90	Aurora.....	Kane.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Metropolis.....	91	Metropolis.....	Massac.....	1st Monday.
Stewart.....	92	Geneseo.....	Henry.....	Friday before full moon.
Toulon.....	93	Toulon.....	Stark.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Perry.....	95	Perry.....	Pike.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Samuel H. Davis.....	96	Mt. Morris.....	Ogle.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Excelsior.....	97	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Taylor.....	98	Washington.....	Tazewell.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Edwardsville.....	99	Edwardsville.....	Madison.....	Every Thursday.
Astoria.....	100	Astoria.....	Fulton.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Rockford.....	102	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Magnolia.....	103	Magnolia.....	Putnam.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Lewistown.....	104	Lewistown.....	Fulton.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Winchester.....	105	Winchester.....	Scott.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Lancaster.....	106	Gasford.....	Peoria.....	Friday before full moon.
Fayette.....	107	Fayette.....	Greene.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Versailles.....	108	Versailles.....	Brown.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Trenton.....	109	Trenton.....	Clinton.....	Thur. on or before full moon.
Lebanon.....	110	Lebanon.....	St. Clair.....	Tues. on or before full moon.
Jonesboro.....	111	Jonesboro.....	Union.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Bureau.....	112	Princeton.....	Bureau.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Robert Burns.....	113	Keithsburg.....	Mercer.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Marcelline.....	114	Marcelline.....	Adams.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Rising Sun.....	115	Hainesville.....	Lake.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Vermont.....	116	Vermont.....	Fulton.....	Sat. on or after full moon.
Elgin.....	117	Elgin.....	Kane.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
Waverly.....	118	Waverly.....	Morgan.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Henry.....	119	Henry.....	Marshall.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.

LIST OF LODGES AND TIME OF MEETING—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NUMBER.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Mound	122	Taylorville.....	Christian.....	1st Saturday and 3d Tuesday.
Oquawka.....	123	Oquawka.	Henderson.....	Tues. on or before full moon.
Cedar.....	124	Morris.....	Grundy.....	1st, 3d and 5th Tuesdays.
Greenup.....	125	Greenup.....	Cumberland.....	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Empire.....	126	Pekin.....	Tazewell.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Antioch.....	127	Milburn.....	Lake.....	Thurs. on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter
Raleigh.....	128	Raleigh.....	Saline.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Greenfield.....	129	Greenfield.....	Greene.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Marion.....	130	Salem.....	Marion.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Golconda.....	131	Golconda.....	Pope.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Mackinaw.....	132	Mackinaw.....	Tazewell.....	Monday on or before full moon.
Marshall.....	133	Marshall.....	Clark.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Sycamore.....	134	Sycamore.....	DeKalb.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Lima.....	135	Lima.....	Adams.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Hutsonville.....	136	Hutsonville.....	Crawford.....	Mon. on or before new and F. M.
Polk.....	137	McLeansboro.....	Hamilton.....	Tues. on or before full moon.
Marengo.....	138	Marengo.....	McHenry.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Geneva.....	139	Geneva.....	Kane.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Olney.....	140	Olney.....	Richland.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Garden City.....	141	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Wednesday evening.
Ames.....	142	Shelfield.....	Bureau.....	1st Tuesday.
Richmond.....	143	Richmond.....	McHenry.....	Mon. on or before, and 2d Mon. after full moon
DeKalb.....	144	DeKalb.....	DeKalb.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
A. W. Rawson.....	145	Pecatonica.....	Winnebago.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
Lee Centre.....	146	Lee Centre.....	Lee.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Clayton.....	147	Clayton.....	Adams.....	1st Monday.
Bloomfield.....	148	Chrisman.....	Edgar.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Efingham.....	149	Efingham.....	Efingham.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Vienna.....	150	Vienna.....	Johnson.....	Tues. on or before full moon.
Bunker Hill.....	151	Bunker Hill.....	Macoupin.....	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Fidelity.....	152	Fidelity.....	Jersey.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Clay.....	153	Ashley.....	Washington.....	Mon. on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
Russell.....	154	Georgetown.....	Vermilion.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Alpha.....	155	Galesburg.....	Knox.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Delavan.....	156	Delavan.....	Tazewell.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
Urbana.....	157	Urbana.....	Champaign.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
McHenry.....	158	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	Sat. on or before F. M. and each alternate Saturday thereafter.
Wethersfield.....	159	Kewanee.....	Henry.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Waubesa.....	160	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Thursday.
Virden.....	161	Virden.....	Macoupin.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Hope.....	162	Sparta.....	Randolph.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Westfield.....	163	Westfield.....	Clark.....	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Edward Dobbin.....	164	Lawrenceville.....	Lawrence.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Atlanta.....	165	Atlanta.....	Logan.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Star in the East.....	166	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Milford.....	168	Milford.....	Iroquois.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Nunda.....	169	Nunda.....	McHenry.....	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Evergreen.....	170	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Girard.....	171	Girard.....	Macoupin.....	Monday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Wayne.....	172	Waynesville.....	DeWitt.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Cherry Valley.....	173	Cherry Valley.....	Winnebago.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
Lena.....	174	Lena.....	Stephenson.....	Wednesday before full moon.
Matteson.....	175	Joliet.....	Will.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Mendota.....	176	Mendota.....	LaSalle.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Staunton.....	177	Staunton.....	Macoupin.....	Tuesday on or before full moon
Illinois Central.....	178	Amboy.....	Lee.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Wabash.....	179	Etna.....	Coles.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Moweaqua.....	180	Moweaqua.....	Shelby.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Moultrie.....	181	Sullivan.....	Moultrie.....	Monday on or before full moon.
Germania.....	182	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Meridian.....	183	Earlville.....	LaSalle.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.

LIST OF LODGES AND TIME OF MEETING—*Continued.*

LODGE	NUMBER.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Abingdon.....	185	Abingdon.....	Knox.....	Every alternate Tuesday.
Mystic Tie.....	187	Polo.....	Ogle.....	Every Thursday.
Cyrus.....	188	Mt. Carroll.....	Carroll.....	Tue. on or before full moon and every two weeks thereafter.
Fulton City.....	189	Fulton City.....	Whiteside....	Monday on or after full moon.
Dundee.....	190	Dundee.....	Kane.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Farmington.....	192	Farmington.....	Fulton.....	Friday on or after full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Herrick.....	193	Pontoosuc.....	Hancock.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Freedom.....	194	Freedom.....	LaSalle.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
La Harpe.....	195	LaHarpe.....	Hancock.....	Saturday before full moon.
Louisville.....	196	Louisville.....	Clay.....	Thur. on or before full moon.
King Solomon's.....	197	Kane.....	Greene.....	Sat. on or before full moon, and 2d Saturday thereafter.
Grandview.....	198	Dudley.....	Edgar.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Homer.....	199	Homer.....	Champaign....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Sheba.....	200	Grayville.....	White.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
Centralia.....	201	Centralia.....	Marion.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Lavelly.....	203	Williamsville.....	Sangamon.....	Saturday after full moon.
Flora.....	204	Flora.....	Clay.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Corinthian.....	205	Paw Paw.....	DeKalb.....	Thurs. on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Fairfield.....	206	Fairfield.....	Wayne.....	21 and 4th Saturdays.
Tamaroa.....	207	Tamaroa.....	Perry.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Wilmington.....	208	Wilmington.....	Will.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	Chicago.....	Cook.....	21 and 4th Saturdays.
Lincoln.....	210	Lincoln.....	Logan.....	1st and 3d Tues. June 24, Dec. 27
Cleveland.....	211	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Shipman.....	212	Shipman.....	Macoupin.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Ipava.....	213	Ipava.....	Fulton.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Gillespie.....	214	Gillespie.....	Macoupin.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Newton.....	216	Newton.....	Jasper.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Mason.....	217	Mason.....	Effingham.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
New Salem.....	218	New Salem.....	Pike.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Oakland.....	219	Oakland.....	Coles.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Mahomet.....	220	Mahomet.....	Champaign....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Leroy.....	221	Leroy.....	McLean.....	Tuesday before full moon.
Geo. Washington.....	222	Chillicothe.....	Peoria.....	Monday before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Keeney.....	223	Edgington.....	Rock Island...	Wednesday before full moon.
Pana.....	226	Pana.....	Christian.....	Thursday before full moon, and every subsequent two weeks.
Columbus.....	227	Coatsburg.....	Adams.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Lovington.....	228	Lovington.....	Moultrie.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Manchester.....	229	Manchester.....	Scott.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
New Haven.....	230	New Haven.....	Gallatin.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Wyanet.....	231	Wyanet.....	Bureau.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Farmers.....	232	Pellonia.....	Massac.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Blandinsville.....	233	Blandinsville.....	McDonough....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
DuQuoin.....	234	DuQuoin.....	Perry.....	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Dallas City.....	235	Dallas City.....	Hancock.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Charter Oak.....	236	Litchfield.....	Montgomery...	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Cairo.....	237	Cairo.....	Alexander.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
Black Hawk.....	238	Hamilton.....	Hancock.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Mt. Carmel.....	239	Mt. Carmel.....	Wabash.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Western Star.....	240	Champaign....	Champaign....	2d and 4th Mondays.
Shekinah.....	241	Carbondale.....	Jackson.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Galva.....	243	Galva.....	Henry.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Horicon.....	244	Rochelle.....	Ogle.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Greenville.....	245	Greenville.....	Bond.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
El Paso.....	246	El Paso.....	Woodford.....	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Rob Morris.....	247	Minook.....	Woodford.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Golden Gate.....	248	Prairie City.....	McDonough....	1st Tuesday.
Hibbard.....	249	Brighton.....	Macoupin.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Robinson.....	250	Robinson.....	Crawford.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Heyworth.....	251	Heyworth.....	McLean.....	Sat. on or before full moon.

LIST OF LODGES AND TIME OF MEETING—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NUMBER.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Aledo	252	Aledo	Mercer	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Avon Harmony	253	Avon	Fulton	1st Monday.
Aurora	254	Aurora	Kane	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Donnelson	255	Donnelson	Montgomery	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Algonquin	256	Algonquin	McHenry	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Warsaw	257	Warsaw	Hancock	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Chemung	258	Chemung	McHenry	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Mattoon	260	Mattoon	Coles	1st and 3d Mondays.
Amon	261	De Witt	De Witt	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Channahon	262	Channahon	Will	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Illinois	263	Peoria	Peoria	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Franklin Grove	264	Franklin Grove	Lee	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Vermilion	265	Indianola	Vermilion	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Kingston	266	Fairweather	Adams	Sat. on or before full moon.
La Prairie	267	La Prairie	Adams	Sat. on or before full moon.
Paris	268	Paris	Edgar	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Wheaton	269	Wheaton	DuPage	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Levi Lusk	270	Arlington	Bureau	Wed. on or before full moon.
Blaney	271	Chicago	Cook	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Carmi	272	Carmi	White	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Miners	273	Galena	Jo Daviess	1st and 3d Fridays
Byron	274	Byron	Ogle	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Milton	275	Milton	Pike	Saturday before full moon.
Elizabeth	276	Elizabethtown	Hardin	Friday on or after full moon.
Accordia	277	Chicago	Cook	2d and 4th Fridays.
Jo Daviess	278	Warren	Jo Daviess	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Neoga	279	Neoga	Cumberland	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Kansas	280	Kansas	Edgar	Wed. on or before full moon.
Brooklyn	282	Malugin's Grove	Lee	Wed. on or before full moon.
Meteor	283	Sandwich	DeKalb	2d and 4th Fridays.
Catlin	285	Catlin	Vermilion	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Plymouth	286	Plymouth	Hancock	Saturday before full moon.
De Soto	287	De Soto	Jackson	Sat. on or before full moon.
Genoa	288	Genoa	DeKalb	Wednesday before full moon.
Wataga	291	Wataga	Knox	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Chenoa	292	Chenoa	McLean	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Prophetstown	293	Prophetstown	Whiteside	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Pontiac	294	Pontiac	Livingston	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Dills	295	Hickory Ridge	Hancock	Saturday before full moon.
Quincy	296	Quincy	Adams	1st and 3d Fridays.
Benjamin	297	Camp Point	Adams	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Waconda	298	Waconda	Lake	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Mechanicsburg	299	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon	Thursday before full moon.
Hanover	300	Hanover	Jo Daviess	1st and 3d Fridays.
Hinckley	301	Hinckley	DeKalb	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Durand	302	Durand	Winnebago	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Raven	303	Osvego	Kendall	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Cement	304	Utica	LaSalle	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Ouraga	305	Onarga	Iroquois	1st and 3d Saturdays.
W. C. Hobbs	306	Eureka	Woodford	Tuesday on or before full moon.
T. J. Pickett	307	Bushnell	McDonough	Sat. on or before full moon.
Ashlar	308	Chicago	Cook	Every Tuesday.
Harvard	309	Harvard	McHenry	1st and 3d Mondays.
Dearborn	310	Chicago	Cook	Every Friday.
Kilwinning	311	Chicago	Cook	Every Thursday.
Ionic	312	Decatur	Macon	Monday on or before full moon.
York	313	York	Clark	Tues. on or before F. and N. M.
Palatine	314	Palatine	Cook	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Erwin	315	Alton	Madison	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Abraham Jonas	316	Oakalla	Iroquois	1st and 3d Mondays.
New Liberty	317	New Liberty	Pope	Sat. on or before full moon.
J. L. Anderson	318	Augusta	Hancock	Sat. on or before full moon.
Doric	319	Moline	Rock Island	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Malta	320	Malta	DeKalb	1st Thursday.

LIST OF LODGES AND TIME OF MEETING—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NUMBER	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Dunlap.....	321	Morrison.....	Whiteside....	Monday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Windsor.....	322	Windsor	Shelby.....	Tuesday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Orient.....	323	Lisbon	Kendall	Every alternate Friday.
Harrisburg....	325	Harrisburg	Saline.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Industry.....	327	Industry	McDonough...	Sat. on or before full moon.
Grafton.....	328	Huntley Grove...	McHenry.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Altona.....	330	Altona	Knox.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Mt. Erie.....	331	Mt. Erie	Wayne.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Tuscola.....	332	Tuscola	Douglas.....	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Tyrian.....	333	Springfield	Sangamon....	3d Mondays.
Sumner.....	334	Sumner	Lawrence....	Saturday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Schiller.....	335	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Last Friday.
New Columbia..	336	New Columbia..	Massac.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Oneida.....	337	Oneida	Knox.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Grand Detour...	338	Grand Detour...	Ogle.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Saline.....	339	Goreville	Johnson....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Kedron.....	340	Mt. Auburn....	Christian....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Full Moon.....	341	Grafton	Jersey.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Summerfield...	342	Summerfield...	St. Clair....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Wenona.....	344	Wenona	Marshall....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Milledgeville...	345	Milledgeville...	Carroll.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
N. D. Morse...	346	Concord.....	Morgan.....	Monday on or before full moon.
Sidney.....	347	Sidney	Champaign..	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Russellville...	348	Russellville...	Lawrence....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Sublette.....	349	Sublette	Lee.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Fairview.....	350	Fairview	Fulton.....	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Tarbolton.....	351	Fairbury	Livingston...	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Groveland.....	352	Groveland	Fazewell....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Kinderhook....	353	Kinderhook....	Pike.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Ark and Anchor	354	Anuburn.....	Sangamon....	Friday on or before full moon.
Marine.....	355	Marine.....	Madison....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Hermitage.....	356	Albion.....	Edwards....	Sat. on or before full moon, and every two weeks thereafter.
Orion.....	358	Union	McHenry....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Blackberry....	359	Blackberry Stat'n.	Kane.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Princeville....	360	Princeville....	Peoria.....	1st Tuesday.
Douglas.....	361	Mascoutah....	St. Clair....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Noble.....	362	Noble	Richland....	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Horeb.....	363	Elmwood.....	Peoria.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Tonica.....	364	Tonica	LaSalle.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Bement.....	365	Bement.....	Piatt.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Arcola.....	366	Arcola	Douglas....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Oxford.....	367	New Windsor..	Mercer.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Jefferson.....	368	Lynchburg....	Jefferson....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Newman.....	369	Newman	Douglas....	Sat. on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Middleton.....	370	Middleton.....	Wayne.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Livingston.....	371	Dwight.....	Livingston...	1st and 3d Mondays.
Galesburg.....	372	Galesburg....	Knox.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Chambersburg..	373	Chambersburg..	Pike.....	Saturday on or after full moon.
Shabbona.....	374	Shabbona Grove	DeKalb.....	Tue. on or before full moon, and every two weeks thereafter.
Archimedes....	377	Belleville....	St. Clair....	1st Thursday.
Aroma.....	378	Waldron.....	Kankakee....	Sat. on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Payson.....	379	Payson.....	Adams.....	Tue. on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Liberty.....	380	Liberty.....	Adams.....	Thurs. on or before full moon.
M. R. Thompson	381	Freeport.....	Stephenson...	1st and 3d Fridays.
Gill.....	382	Lynnville....	Morgan.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
LaMoille.....	383	LaMoille.....	Bureau.....	Friday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Waltham.....	384	Waltham.....	LaSalle.....	Monday on or before full moon.

LIST OF LODGES AND TIME OF MEETING—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NUMBER	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Mississippi.....	385	Savanna.....	Carroll.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Bridgeport.....	386	Bridgeport.....	Lawrence.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Youngstown.....	387	Youngstown.....	Warren.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
El Dara.....	388	El Dara.....	Pike.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Kankakee.....	389	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Ashmore.....	390	Ashmore.....	Coles.....	Monday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Tolono.....	391	Tolono.....	Champaign.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Oconee.....	392	Oconee.....	Shelby.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Blair.....	393	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Monday.
Jerseyville.....	394	Jerseyville.....	Jersey.....	Monday on or before full moon.
H. G. Reynolds.....	395	Milo.....	Bureau.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Muddy Point.....	396	Etna.....	Coles.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Shiloh.....	397	Troy Grove.....	LaSalle.....	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Kinmundy.....	398	Kinmundy.....	Marion.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Buda.....	399	Buda.....	Bureau.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Pacific.....	400	Knoxville.....	Knox.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Odell.....	401	Odell.....	Livingston.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Kishwaukee.....	402	Kingston.....	DeKalb.....	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Mason City.....	403	Mason City.....	Mason.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Batavia.....	404	Batavia.....	Kane.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Ramsey.....	405	Ramsey.....	Fayette.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Bethalto.....	406	Bethalto.....	St. Clair.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Marysville.....	407	Marysville.....	Vermilion.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Stratton.....	408	Vermilion.....	Edgar.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Thursday
Mithra.....	410	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Hesperia.....	411	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Wednesday.
Bollen.....	412	Spring Hill.....	Whiteside.....	Friday after full moon.
Forreston.....	413	Forreston.....	Ogle.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Evening Star.....	414	Davis.....	Stephenson.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Lawn Ridge.....	415	Lawn Ridge.....	Marshall.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Paxton.....	416	Paxton.....	Ford.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Marseilles.....	417	Marseilles.....	LaSalle.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Freeburg.....	418	Freeburg.....	St. Clair.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Reynoldsburg.....	419	Reynoldsburg.....	Johnson.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Oregon.....	420	Oregon.....	Ogle.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Washburn.....	421	Washburn.....	Woodford.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Landmark.....	422	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Friday
Lanark.....	423	Lanark.....	Carroll.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Exeter.....	424	Exeter.....	Scott.....	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Kaneville.....	425	Kaneville.....	Kane.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Scottville.....	426	Scottville.....	Macoupin.....	Sat. on or after full moon.
Red Bud.....	427	Red Bud.....	Randolph.....	Saturday after full moon.
Sunbeam.....	428	Plano.....	Kendall.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Chebanse.....	429	Chebanse.....	Iroquois.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Kendrick.....	430	Mound Station.....	Brown.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Summit.....	431	Harristown.....	Macon.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Murrayville.....	432	Murrayville.....	Morgan.....	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Annawan.....	433	Annawan.....	Henry.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Makanda.....	434	Makanda.....	Jackson.....	Thursday before full moon.
Neponset.....	435	Neponset.....	Bureau.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Philo.....	436	Port Byron.....	Rock Island.....	Thursday before full moon.
Chicago.....	437	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Luce.....	439	Quincy.....	Adams.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Camargo.....	440	Camargo.....	Douglas.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Sparland.....	441	Sparland.....	Marshall.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Casey.....	442	Casey.....	Clark.....	Sat. on or before full moon, and 2d Saturday thereafter.
Hampshire.....	443	Hampshire.....	Kane.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Cave-in-Rock.....	444	Cave-in-Rock.....	Hardin.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Chesterfield.....	445	Chesterfield.....	Macoupin.....	Monday on or before full moon.
Waukega.....	446	Waukega.....	Iroquois.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
S. D. Monroe.....	447	Lawrenceville.....	Lawrence.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Yates City.....	448	Yates City.....	Knox.....	Thurs. on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.

LIST OF LODGES AND TIME OF MEETING—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NUMBER.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Mendon.....	449	Mendon.....	Adams.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Loami.....	450	Loami.....	Sangamon... ..	Wed. on or before full moon.
Bromwell.....	451	Assumption.....	Christian.....	Sat. on or after full moon.
Grant.....	452	Richview.....	Washington... ..	1st and 3d Mondays.
New Hartford.....	453	New Hartford.....	Pike.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Maroa.....	454	Maroa.....	Macon.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Irving.....	455	Irving.....	Montgomery.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Nokomis.....	456	Nokomis.....	Montgomery.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Moscow.....	457	Moscow.....	Union.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Blazing Star.....	458	Crab Orchard.....	Williamson... ..	Friday after full moon.
Butler.....	459	Butler.....	Montgomery.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Jeffersonville.....	460	Jeffersonville.....	Wayne.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Plainview.....	461	Plainview.....	Macoupin.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Tremont.....	462	Tremont.....	Tazewell.....	Monday on or before full moon.
Palmyra.....	463	Palmyra.....	Macoupin.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Denver.....	464	Denver.....	Hancock.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Huntsville.....	465	Huntsville.....	Schuyler.....	Monday on or before full moon
Cobden.....	466	Cobden.....	Union.....	Fri. on or before full moon, and every two weeks thereafter.
South Macon.....	467	Macon.....	Macon.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Cheney's Grove.....	468	Saybrook.....	McLean.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
McLean.....	469	McLean.....	McLean.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
Rantoul.....	470	Rantoul.....	Champaign.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Kendall.....	471	Yorkville.....	Kendall.....	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Amity.....	472	Turner.....	DuPage.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Gordon.....	473	Pocahontas.....	Bond.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Columbia.....	474	Columbia.....	Monroe.....	1st Saturday.
Walshville.....	475	Walshville.....	Montgomery.....	Thurs. on or before full moon
Manito.....	476	Manito.....	Mason.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
New Rutland.....	477	New Rutland.....	LaSalle.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Pleiades.....	478	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Wyoming.....	479	Wyoming.....	Stark.....	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Logan.....	480	Lincoln.....	Logan.....	2d Tuesday.
Momence.....	481	Momence.....	Kankakee.....	1st and 3d Saturdays
Lexington.....	482	Lexington.....	McLean.....	Thurs. on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
Belle City.....	483	Belle Prairie.....	Hamilton.....	Sat. on or after full moon.
Edgewood.....	484	Edgewood.....	Effingham.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Oskaloosa.....	485	Oskaloosa.....	Clay.....	Tuesday before full moon.
Bowen.....	486	Bowensburg.....	Hancock.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Andrew Jackson.....	487	Locust Grove.....	Franklin.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Clay City.....	488	Clay City.....	Clay.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Cooper.....	489	Willow Hill.....	Jasper.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Shannon.....	490	Shannon.....	Carroll.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Martin.....	491	Danleith.....	Jo Daviess.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Libertyville.....	492	Libertyville.....	Lake.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Tower Hill.....	493	Tower Hill.....	Shelby.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Bath.....	494	Bath.....	Mason.....	1st Saturday.
Stone Fort.....	495	Stone Fort.....	Saline.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Tennessee.....	496	Tennessee.....	McDonough.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Alma.....	497	Steele's Mills.....	Randolph.....	Sat. on or after full moon.
Murphysboro.....	498	Murphysboro.....	Jackson.....	Monday on or before full moon
Saint Paul.....	500	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....	2d Tuesday.
Stark.....	501	LaFayette.....	Stark.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Woodhull.....	502	Woodhull.....	Henry.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Odin.....	503	Odin.....	Marton.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
East St. Louis.....	504	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Meridian Sun.....	505	White Rock.....	Ogle.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
O. H. Miner.....	506	Iroquois.....	Iroquois.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Manteno.....	507	Manteno.....	Kankakee.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Home.....	508	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Friday.
Parkersburg.....	509	Parkersburg.....	Richland.....	Sat. on or before full moon
J. D. Moody.....	510	Iuka.....	Marion.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Clintonville.....	511	Clintonville.....	Kane.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Wade-Barney.....	512	Bloomington.....	McLean.....	4th Tuesday.
Cold Spring.....	513	Cold Spring.....	Shelby.....	Thurs. on or before full moon.

LIST OF LODGES AND TIME OF MEETING—*Continued.*

LODGES.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Bradford	514	Bradford	Stark	Thursday on or bef. full moon.
Dement	515	Creston	Ogle	1st Monday.
Andalusia	516	Andalusia	Rock Island	Tuesday before full moon.
Litchfield	517	Litchfield	Montgomery	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Abr'am Lincoln	518	Kirkwood	Warren	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Roseville	519	Roseville	Warren	1st and 3d Fridays.
Anna	520	Anna	Union	Wednesday on or bef. full moon.
Illioopolis	521	Illioopolis	Sangamon	1st Saturday.
Monitor	522	Elgin	Kaue	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Chatham	523	Chatham	Sangamon	Saturday on or before full moon.
Evans	524	Evanston	Cook	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Delia	525	Elliotstown	Efingham	Saturday on or bef. full moon.
Covenant	526	Chicago	Cook	1st and 3d Fridays.
Rossville	527	Rossville	Vermilion	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Minooka	528	Minooka	Grundy	Every alternate Wednesday.
Adams	529	Stone's Prairie	Adams	Thursday on or bef. full moon.
Maquon	530	Maquon	Knox	1st and 3d Fridays.
Ashton	531	Ashton	Lee	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Seneca	532	Seneca	LaSalle	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Altamont	533	Altamont	Efingham	Saturday on or after full moon.
Cuba	534	Cuba	Fulton	Monday on or before full moon.
Sherman	535	Swedona	Mercer	Wednesday before full moon.
Plainfield	536	Plainfield	Will	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
J. R. Gorin	537	Sadorus	Champaign	Saturday on or before full moon.
Lockport	538	Lockport	Will	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Chatsworth	539	Chatsworth	Livingston	1st and 3d Fridays.
Harlem	540	Harlem	Cook	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Sigel	541	Stewardson	Shelby	Wednesday on or bef. full moon.
Towanda	542	Towanda	McLean	Friday on or before full moon.
Cordova	543	Cordova	Rock Island	Friday on or before full moon.
Virginia	544	Virginia	Cass	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Elkhart	545	Elkhart	Logan	Saturday on or before full moon.
Nilwood	546	Nilwood	Macoupin	Saturday on or before full moon.
Valley	547	Coal Valley	Rock Island	Friday on or before full moon.
Apple River	548	Apple River	Jo Daviess	1st and 3d Fridays.
Newark	549	Newark	Kendall	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Sharon	550	Tiskilwa	Bureau	1st and 3d Fridays.
Darwin	551	Darwin	Clark	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Ancona	552	Ancona	Livingston	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Kyle	553	Macomb	McDonough	3d Friday.
Plum River	554	Plum River	Jo Daviess	Thursday on or bef. full moon.
Humboldt	555	Ottawa	LaSalle	2d and 4th Fridays.
Dawson	556	Dawson	Sangamon	Saturday on or bef. full moon.
Lessing	557	Chicago	Cook	1st and 3d Tuesday.
Leland	558	Leland	LaSalle	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Thomson	559	Thomson	Carroll	Tuesday before full moon, and every 2 weeks thereafter.
Madison	560	New Douglas	Madison	Friday on or before full moon.
Trinity	561	Monmouth	Warren	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Villa Ridge	562	Villa Ridge	Pulaski	Saturday on or before full moon.
Hamilton	563	Otter Creek	Jersey	Saturday on or before full moon.
Winslow	564	Winslow	Stephenson	1st Monday.
Pleasant Hill	565	Pleasant Hill	Pike	Saturday on or before full moon.
Albany	566	Albany	Whiteside	Saturday on or before full moon.
Frankfort	567	Frankfort	Franklin	Saturday on or before full moon.
Time	568	Time	Pike	Thursday on or bef. full moon.
Jacksonville	570	Jacksonville	Morgan	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Bardolph	572	Bardolph	McDonough	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Gardner	573	Gardner	Grundy	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Capron	575	Capron	Boone	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
O'Fallon	576	O'Fallon	St. Clair	Wednesday on or bef. full moon.
Viola	577	Viola	Mercer	Thursday on or before full moon.
Prairie City	578	Majority Point	Cumberland	Saturday on or before full moon.
Elbridge	579	Elbridge	Edgar	Saturday after full moon.
Hazel Dell	580	Hazel Dell	Cumberland	Saturday on or before full moon and every 2 weeks thereafter.

LIST OF LODGES AND TIME OF MEETING—*Continued.*

LODGES.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Dongola	581	Dongola..	Union.	Thursday before full moon.
Shirley	582	Shirley	McLean	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Highland	583	Highland	Madison	Thursday on or bef. full moon.
Vesper	584	Galesburg	Knox	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Fisher	585	Grove City	Christian	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Princeton	587	Princeton	Bureau	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Troy	588	Troy	Madison	2d and 4th Wednesdays
Elwood	589	Milton Station ..	Coles	Saturday on or before full moon and 2 weeks thereafter.
Fairmount	590	Fairmount	Vermillion	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Gilman	591	Gilman	Iroquois	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Fieldon	592	Fieldon	Jersey	Saturday on or before full moon.
Miles Hart	593	Paradise	Coles	Wed. on or before full moon.
National	590	Chicago	Cook	Every Tuesday.
Lostant	597	Lostant	LaSalle	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Dorchester	598	Dorchester	Macoupin	Wed. on or before full moon.
Fowler	599	Fowler	Adams	Sat. on or before full moon.
Cerro Gordo	600	Cerro Gordo	Piatt	Friday on or before full moon.
Laclede	601	Laclede	Fayette	Thursday on or before full moon.
Watson	602	Watson	Edgingham	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Clark	603	Martinsville	Clark	Saturday on or before full moon.
Hebron	604	Hebron	McHenry	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Allen	605	Stanford	McLean	Saturday on or before full moon.
Streator	607	Streator	LaSalle	1st, 3d and 5th Wednesdays.
Piper	608	Piper City	Ford	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Sheldon	609	Sheldon	Iroquois	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Union Park	610	Chicago	Cook	Every Wednesday.
Lincoln Park	611	Chicago	Cook	1st and 3d Fridays.
Rock River	612	Sterling	Whiteside	1st and 3d Fridays.
Patoka	613	Patoka	Marion	1st and 3d Mondays.
Forrest	614	Forrest	Livingston	1st and 3d Mondays.
Wadley	616	Franklin	Morgan	Wed. on or before full moon.
Milan	617	Good Hope	McDonough	Saturday on or before full moon.
Basco	618	Basco	Hancock	Saturday on or before full moon.
Berwick	619	Cameron	Warren	2d and 4th Thursdays.
New Hope	620	Livingston	Clark	Saturday on or before full moon.
Venice	621	Venice	Madison	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Hopedale	622	Hopedale	Tazewell	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Locust	623	Owaneco	Christian	Saturday on or before full moon.
Dubois	624	Dubois	Washington	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Melrose	625	Melrose	Clark	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Union	627	Lick Creek	Union	Saturday after full moon.
Mosaic	628	Hudson	McLean	Friday before full moon.
Old Time	629	Havana	Mason	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Tuscan	630	Griswold	Hamilton	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Norton	631	Cabery	Kankakee	Saturday on or before full moon.
Ridge Farm	632	Ridge Farm	Vermilion	1st and 3d Saturdays.
E. F. W. Ellis	633	Rockford	Winnebago	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Buckley	634	Buckley	Iroquois	Wed. on or before full moon.
Rochester	635	Rochester	Sangamon	Wed. on or before full moon.
Peotone	636	Peotone	Will	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Burlington	637	Burlington	Kane	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Fortitude	638	Sagetown	Henderson	Monday on or before full moon and two weeks after.
Keystone	639	Chicago	Cook	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Comet	641	Minier	Tazewell	Saturday on or before full moon.
Apollo	642	Chicago	Cook	Every Thursday.
D. C. Cregier	643	Chicago	Cook	Every Wednesday.
Oblong City	644	Oblong City	Crawford	Sat. on or before full moon.
San Jose	645	San Jose	Mason	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Somonauk	646	Somonauk	DeKalb	1st and 3d Mondays.
Blueville	647	Edinburg	Christian	Thursday before full moon.
Camden	648	Camden	Schuyler	Sat. on or before full moon.
Hinsdale	649	Hinsdale	DuPage	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Irvington	650	Irvington	Washington	1st and 3d Saturdays.

LIST OF LODGES AND TIME OF MEETING—*Continued.*

LODGES.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Centre Star.....	651	Mackville.....	Piatt.....	Monday on or before full moon.
Polar Star.....	652	Mulkeytown.....	Franklin.....	Saturday on or after full moon.
Greenview.....	653	Greenview.....	Menard.....	Tues. on or before full moon.
Woodford.....	654	El Paso.....	Woodford.....	1st Monday.
Yorktown.....	655	Tampico.....	Bureau.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Mozart.....	656	Bloomington.....	McLean.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Lafayette.....	657	Grand Tower.....	Jackson.....	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Rock Island.....	658	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Lambert.....	659	Quincy.....	Adams.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Grand Chain.....	660	Grand Chain.....	Pulaski.....	Monday on or before full moon.
Bethesda.....	661	Potosi.....	McLean.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
South Park.....	662	Hyde Park.....	Cook.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Phenix.....	663	Kingston Mine.....	Peoria.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Mayo.....	664	Winterrowd.....	Ethlingham.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Greenland.....	665	Greenland.....	Fayette.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Crawford.....	666	Annapolis.....	Crawford.....	Saturday on or before new and full moon.
Erie.....	667	Erie.....	Whiteside.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Burnt Prairie.....	668	Burnt Prairie.....	White.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Herder.....	669	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Fillmore.....	670	Fillmore.....	Montgomery.....	Monday on or before full moon.
Farina.....	671	Farina.....	Marion.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Eddyville.....	672	Eddyville.....	Pope.....	Saturday on or after full moon.
Normal.....	673	Normal.....	McLean.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
Waldeck.....	674	Chicago.....	Cook.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
Pawnee.....	675	Pawnee.....	Sangamon.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
A. O. Fay.....	676	Highland Park.....	Lake.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Enfield.....	677	Enfield.....	White.....	Saturday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Sheffield.....	678	Sheffield.....	Greene.....	Thurs. on or before full moon.
Illinois City.....	679	Illinois City.....	Rock Island.....	Monday before full moon.
Clement.....	680	Cleveland.....	Henry.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Morrisonville.....	681	Morrisonville.....	Christian.....	Sat. on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Blue Mound.....	682	Blue Mound.....	Macon.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Burnside.....	683	Burnside.....	Hancock.....	Saturday after full moon.
Galatia.....	684	Galatia.....	Saline.....	Saturday after full moon.
Rio.....	685	Rio.....	Knox.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
D. A. Cashman.....	686	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Tuesday.
Orangeville.....	687	Orangeville.....	Stephenson.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Clifton.....	688	Clifton.....	Iroquois.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Advance.....	689	Galva.....	Henry.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Englewood.....	690	Englewood.....	Cook.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Iola.....	691	Larkinsburg.....	Clay.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Raymond.....	692	Raymond.....	Montgomery.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	Herrin's Prairie.....	Williamson.....	Sat. on or after full moon.
Centre.....	694	Pana.....	Christian.....	2d Wednesday.
Shiloh Hill.....	695	Shiloh Hill.....	Randolph.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Belle Rive.....	696	Belle Rive.....	Jefferson.....	Sat. on or before full moon.
Richard Cole.....	697	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Every Thursday.
Hutton.....	698	Hutton.....	Coles.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Pleasant Plains.....	700	Pleasant Plains.....	Sangamon.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Temple Hill.....	701	Temple Hill.....	Pope.....	Sat. on or after full moon.
Alexandria.....	702	Alexandria.....	Warren.....	Friday on or before full moon.
St. Andrews.....	703	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1st Friday.
Braidwood.....	704	Braidwood.....	Will.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Ewing.....	705	Ewing.....	Franklin.....	Sat. on or after full moon.
Joppa.....	706	Cowden.....	Shelby.....	Wed. on or before full moon.
Circle.....	707	Mattoon.....	Coles.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Lemont.....	708	Lemont.....	Cook.....	Every alternate Thursday.
Star.....	709	Hoopeston.....	Vermillion.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Farmer City.....	710	Farmer City.....	DeWitt.....	Monday on or before full moon.
Providence.....	711	Jefferson.....	Cook.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Collinsville.....	712	Collinsville.....	Madison.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Johnsonville.....	713	Johnsonville.....	Wayne.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Newtown.....	714	Pilot.....	Vermillion.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.

LIST OF LODGES AND TIME OF MEETING—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NUMBER.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	STATED MEETINGS.
Elvaston	715	Elvaston	Hancock	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Calumet	716	Blue Island.	Cook.	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Lumberman's ..	717	Chicago	Cook.	Every Thursday.
May	718	Norris City	White.	Thurs. on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Chapel Hill.	719	Wolf Creek.	Williamson ...	1st Saturday.
Varna.	720	Varna	Marshall ...	2d and 4th Fridays.
Rome	721	Rome	Jefferson ...	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Walnut	722	Walnut	Bureau	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Omaha.	723	Omaha	Gallatin.	Wed. on or before F.M. and each alternate Wed thereafter.
Chandlerville. ...	724	Chandlerville.	Cass.	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Rankin	725	Rankin	Vermillion ...	1st and 3d Mondays.
Golden Rule	726	Chicago	Cook.	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Raritan	727	Raritan	Henderson ...	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Waterman.	728	Waterman	DeKalb.	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Lake Creek	729	Lake Creek	Williamson ...	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Eldorado	730	Eldorado	Saline.	2d Saturday.
Harbor	731	South Chicago.	Cook.	Every Wednesday.
Carman	732	Carman	Henderson ...	Monday on or before full moon.
Gibson	733	Gibson	Ford	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Morning Star ..	734	Canton	Fulton	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Sheridan	735	Sheridan	LaSalle.	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Dennison	736	Dennison	Clark.	1st Saturday.
Arrowsmith.	737	Arrowsmith.	McLean.	Sat. on or before full moon.
Sullivan Centre. ...	738	Sullivan Centre. ...	Livingston ...	2d Saturday.
Lakeside.	739	Chicago	Cook.	Every Monday.
Grant Park.	740	Grant Park.	Kankakee.	2d and 4th Saturdays.
New Holland.	741	New Holland.	Logan.	Sat. on or before full moon.
Danvers.	742	Danvers.	McLean.	Sat. nearest full moon.
Scott Land.	743	Scott Land	Edgar.	Sat. on or after full moon.
Goode.	744	Prosperity	Franklin.	1st Saturday.
Winnebago.	745	Winnebago.	Winnebago.	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Weldon.	746	Weldon.	DeWitt.	Sat. on or before full moon.
Centennial.	747	Philo.	Champaign ...	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Alta.	748	Alta.	Peoria.	Thurs. on or before full moon.

DISTRICTS AND D. D. GRAND MASTERS

FOR THE YEAR 1876-7.

Dist.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	W. A. Stevens.....	Chicago, Cook Co.....	"South Chicago" and all that part of Cook county lying south of the Chicago river and east of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
2	D. J. Avery.....	Chicago, Cook Co.....	All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying south of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago and North-Western R. R. and west of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
3	John O'Neill.....	Chicago, Cook Co.....	All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying north of the Fulton Branch of the C. & N. W. R. R.
4	J. B. Babcock.....	Marengo, McHenry Co....	Kane, McHenry and Lake.
5	L. L. Munn.....	Freeport, Stephenson Co.	Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.
6	J. C. Smith.....	Galena, Jo Daviess Co....	Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside.
7	J. V. Thomas.....	Dixon, Lee Co.....	Ogle, Lee and DeKalb.
8	Perry A. Armstrong..	Morris, Grundy Co.....	Kendall, DuPage, Will and Grundy.
9	Thos. J. Wade.....	Ottawa, LaSalle Co.....	LaSalle and Livingston.
10	J. H. Fawcett.....	Princeton, Bureau Co....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.
11	H. C. Cleveland.....	Rock Island, R. I. Co. .	Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.
12	Wm. H. H. Rader....	Huntsville, Schuyler Co.	McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.
13	Rowley Page.....	Galesburg, Knox Co.....	Knox, Warren and Henderson.
14	W. H. Eastman.....	Peoria, Peoria Co.....	Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.
15	Louis Zeigler.....	Chenoa, McLean Co.	McLean, DeWitt and Ford.
16	Haswell C. Clark,	Kankakee, Kankakee Co..	Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.
17	R. L. McKinlay.....	Paris, Edgar Co.	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.
18	A. A. Murray.....	Decatur, Macon Co.....	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.
19	John Bennett.....	Petersburg, Menard Co..	Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.
20	Samuel M. Martin	Jacksonville, Morgan Co.	Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.
21	E. C. Selleck.....	Quincy, Adams Co.....	Adams and Hancock.
22	A. L. Virden.....	Virden, Macoupin Co.	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin.
23	Geo. M. Raymond....	Litchfield, Montgm'y Co.	Montgomery, Christian and Shelby.
24	Henry Palmer.....	Noble, Richland Co.....	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.
25	H. W. Hubbard.....	Centralia, Marion Co.	Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.
26	Geo. W. Hayden.	Alton, Madison Co.....	Bond, Clinton and Madison.
27	J. Douglas.....	Chester, Randolph Co....	St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.
28	C. H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co.	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson.
29	L. D. Bennett.....	Fairfield, Wayne Co.....	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.
30	P. W. Barclay.....	Calro, Alexander Co.....	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES

TO AND FROM OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE TO	REPRESENTATIVE FROM.
Alabama.....	Daniel Sayre.....	James A. Hawley.
Arkansas.....	E. H. English.....	John Bennett.
British Columbia.....	Simeon Duck.....	Loyal L. Munn.
California.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	
Canada.....	Geo. D. McLellan.....	Wiley M. Egan.
Colorado.....	Henry M. Teller.....	James A. Hawley.
Connecticut.....	James S. Gould.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.
Delaware.....	Daniel Godwin.....	George E. Lounsbury.
District of Columbia.....	C. F. Stansbury.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.
Florida.....	D. C. Dawkins.....	O. H. Miner.
Georgia.....	Samuel Lawrence.....	W. J. A. DeLancey.
Indiana.....	S. D. Bayless.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.
Idaho.....	J. W. Brown.....	John F. Burrill.
Iowa.....	Joseph Chapman.....	Joseph Robbins.
Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Harrison Dills.
Kentucky.....	Thomas J. Pickett.....	
Louisiana.....	J. Q. A. Fellows.....	Ira A. W. Buck.
Manitoba.....	Samuel L. Bedson.....	A. A. Glenn.
Maine.....		Daniel Wadsworth.
Maryland.....	John A. Berry.....	D. A. Cashman.
Michigan.....	Henry Chamberlain.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	William Lavelly.
Mississippi.....		Dewitt C. Cregier.
Missouri.....	Martin Collins.....	Jerome R. Gorin.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	H. W. Hubbard.
Nebraska.....	George H. Thrummel.....	John M. Palmer.
New Hampshire.....	Horace Chase.....	
New Jersey.....	Thomas J. Corson.....	Ira A. W. Buck.
New York.....	James E. Morrison.....	W. B. Allen.
Nevada.....	Robert W. Bollen.....	John C. Smith.
North Carolina.....	D. W. Bain.....	
Nova Scotia.....	J. Schofield.....	
Ohio.....		O. H. Miner.
Oregon.....	B. Jennings.....	O. H. Miner.
Pennsylvania.....	Richard Vaux.....	John M. Pearson.
Quebec.....	G. H. Borlack.....	Ira A. W. Buck.
Rhode Island.....	Thomas A. Doyle.....	James A. Hawley.
South Carolina.....	A. G. Mackey.....	
Tennessee.....	J. Frizzell.....	
Texas.....	Philip C. Tucker.....	
Utah.....	James Lowe.....	Asa W. Blakesley.
Vermont.....	J. B. Hollenbeck.....	Ira A. W. Buck.
Virginia.....	John Dove.....	
Washington.....		James Lowe.
West Virginia.....	H. R. Howard.....	
Wisconsin.....	John W. Woodhull.....	G. W. Barnard.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

- M. W. Bro. Levi Lusk, P. G. M., Rushville No. 9.
M. W. Bro. William Lavelly, P. G. M., Springfield No. 4.
M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, P. G. M., Bodley No. 1.
M. W. Bro. Ira A. W. Buck, P. G. M., Jerusalem Temple No. 90.
M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, P. G. M., Macon No. 8.
M. W. Bro. Dewitt C. Cregier, P. G. M., Blaney No. 271.
M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, P. G. M., Friendship No. 7.
M. W. Bro. George E. Lounsbury, P. G. M., Cairo No. 237.
M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, G. M., Quincy No. 296.
R. W. Bro. Edward R. Roe, P. D. G. M., Wade-Barney No. 512.
R. W. Bro. Ben. L. Wiley, P. D. G. M., Makanda No. 434.
R. W. Bro. James H. Matheny, P. D. G. M., Springfield No. 4.
R. W. Bro. John C. Baker, P. D. G. M., Waukegan No. 78.
R. W. Bro. Nathan W. Huntley, P. D. G. M., Hesperia No. 411.
R. W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P. D. G. M., Central No. 71.
R. W. Bro. Isaac R. Diller, P. S. G. W., Central No. 71.
R. W. Bro. Andrew J. Kuykendall, P. S. G. W., Vienna No. 150.
R. W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P. S. G. W., Bodley No. 1.
R. W. Bro. Edwin F. Babcock, P. S. G. W., Summerfield No. 342.
R. W. Bro. Carleton Drake, P. J. G. W., Landmark No. 422.
R. W. Bro. William H. Turner, P. J. G. W., Oriental No. 33.
R. W. Bro. Elijah M. Haines, P. J. G. W., Waukegan No. 78.
R. W. Bro. Horace Hayward, P. J. G. W., Olney No. 140.
R. W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, D. G. M., Centralia No. 201.
R. W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, S. G. W., Lincoln Park No. 611.
R. W. Bro. W. H. Scott, J. G. W., Metropolis No. 91.

GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

Term of Service.	GRAND MASTERS.		GRAND SECRETARIES.	
1840	Abraham Jonas.....		Wm. B. Warren.	
1841	“ “.....		“ “	
1842	Meredith Helm.....		“ “	
1843	Alexander Dunlap.....		“ “	
1844	Levi Lusk.....		“ “	
1845	William F. Walker.....		Levi Lusk.	
1846	Nelson D. Morse.....		“ “	
1847	William Lavelly.....		William Mitchell.	
1848	“ “.....		“ “	
1849	William C. Hobbs.....		“ “	
1850	C. G. Y. Taylor.....		Wm. B. Warren.	
1851	Thomas J. Pickett.....		Harman G. Reynolds.	
1852	Eli B. Ames.....		“ “	
1853	Wm. B. Warren.....		“ “	
1854	James L. Anderson.....		“ “	
1855	William B. Herrick.....		“ “	
1856	James H. Hibbard.....		“ “	
1857	Harrison Dills.....		“ “	
1858	Ira A. W. Buck.....		“ “	
1859	“ “ “.....		“ “	
1860	“ “ “.....		“ “	
1861	Fergus M. Blair.....		“ “	
1862	“ “.....		“ “	
1863	Thomas J. Turner.....		“ “	
1864	“ “.....		“ “	
1865	H. P. H. Bromwell.....		“ “	
1866	Jerome R. Gorin.....		“ “	
1867	“ “.....		“ “	
1868	Harman G. Reynolds.....		Orlin H. Miner.	
1869	“ “.....		“ “	
1870	Dewitt C. Cregier.....		“ “	
1871	“ “.....		“ “	
1872	James A. Hawley.....		“ “	
1873	“ “.....		John F. Burrill.	
1874	George E. Lounsbery.....		“ “	
1875	“ “.....		“ “	
1876	Joseph Robbins.....		“ “	

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ERRATA.

Page 17, last line of Acting Grand Master's Address, for "humanity," read humility.

Page ccv, for District Deputy Grand Master 11th District, read F. G. WELTON, Cambridge, Henry Co., instead of "H. C. CLEVELAND, Rock Island, R. I. Co."



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